PROCEEDINGS

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
June 23-27, 1930

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

211 W. Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

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Zurich, Switzerland

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THE GROWTH OF ROTARY

Countries and other geographical areas in which there are Rotary clubs (Arranged according to date when first club in country or area was elected to membership in the association.)	Number of Rotary Clubs on 1 July, 1928	Number of Rotary Clubs on 1 July, 1929	Net Gain in Number of Rotary Clubs 1 July, 1929 to 1 July, 1930	Total Number of Rotary Clubs on 1 July, 1930
United States	2,238	2,353	65	2,418
Canada	92	100	5	105
Britain and Ireland	286	317	18	335
Hawaii	2	2	....	2
Cuba	21	22	—2	20
Porto Rico	3	3	....	3
Uruguay	1	1	....	1
Philippine Islands	1	1	....	1
China	3	5	1	6
Panama	2	2	....	2
India	2	4	1	5
Argentina	9	10	7	17
Spain	14	15	2	17
Japan	7	7	....	7
Mexico	37	41	1	42
France	18	25	4	29
Australia	18	24	7	31
New Zealand	23	23	....	23
South Africa	10	10	1	11
Newfoundland	1	1	....	1
Norway	5	5	1	6
Peru	8	10	4	14
Denmark	4	7	5	12
The Netherlands	8	12	3	15
Brazil	5	12	....	12
Belgium	8	11	....	11
Italy	17	20	2	22
Bermuda	1	1	....	1
Chile	28	35	5	40
Switzerland	16	18	2	20
Alaska	1	1	....	1
Guatemala	1	1	1	2
Austria	6	7	2	9
Czechoslovakia	11	23	3	26
Portugal	1	1	....	1
Hungary	2	4	....	4
Sweden	3	5	1	6
Venezuela	1	1	....	1
Colombia	4	5	3	8
Finland	1	2	....	2
Costa Rica	1	2	....	2
Salvador	1	3	....	3
Belgian Congo	1	1	....	1
Ecuador	2	2	....	2
Bolivia	3	3	2	5
Germany	3	7	8	15
Paraguay	1	1	1	2
Java	1	2	4	6
Greece	....	1	....	1
Egypt	....	1	1	2
Palestine	....	1	....	1
Yugoslavia	....	2	3	5
Nicaragua	....	1	....	1
Romania	....	2	....	2
Honduras	....	1	....	1
Ceylon	....	....	1	1
Burma	....	....	2	2
Luxembourg	....	....	1	1
Federated Malay States	....	....	3	3
Algeria	....	....	2	2
Morocco	....	....	1	1
Southern Rhodesia	....	....	1	1
	2,932	3,177	172	3,349

Total number of clubs on July 1st, 1928	2,932
Total number of clubs on July 1st, 1929	3,177
Net gain July 1, 1929, to July 1, 1930	172
Total number of clubs on July 1st, 1930	3,349

THE SILVER ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

The first Rotary club, founded in Chicago in 1905, was host to the greatest gathering of Rotarians in history—more than eleven thousand Rotarians and members of their families from fifty-one countries—from June 22d to 27th, 1930. This cosmopolitan throng came to celebrate the Silver Anniversary of Rotary with the Founder, Paul P. Harris, and those other veterans who have held membership in the Rotary Club of Chicago for a quarter of a century.

The city of Chicago, the public, the business leaders and the press, extended a cordial welcome which has seldom been surpassed in Chicago in general recognition of the importance of the event and the opportunity for making thousands of new friends for the city.

With such generous assistance and cooperation, the Convention Committee and the Host Club Executive Committee were able to plan and execute their preparations on an elaborate scale. There was always plenty of room at each convention activity—in the convention auditorium, the House of Friendship, the hotels, the registration headquarters, at the Venetian Carnival, the President's reception and ball, and everywhere else.

The convention began informally on Sunday afternoon with a concert in the House of Friendship on the lower floor of the Stevens Hotel, convention headquarters. Here, in a beautiful improvised garden, the Medinah Chanters, a famous Chicago group of seventy-five male voices, sang for half an hour. The United German, Austrian and Hungarian Societies of Chicago presented a program of songs and folk dances with the object of encouraging travel to middle Europe in 1931 for the Vienna convention.

The last of the overseas visitors came in on a special train Sunday afternoon. They were taken on a short tour of the downtown district before arrival at the Stevens Hotel for the tea-time concert which was arranged in their honor. The incoming District Governors from overseas, and many of their fellow Rotarians from distant countries, had arrived a week or more before the convention, coming early for the International Assembly which was held the week prior to the convention at the Edgewater Beach Hotel.

Registration Headquarters was opened Saturday afternoon in the Peoples Gas Building, one of the most imposing skyscrapers on Michigan Boulevard, the entire ground floor lobby being turned over to Rotary for this activity. The regular business counters and cash windows of the company were used for the handling of registrations of Rotarians and their guests who came through the building in a steady stream all day Sunday and Monday.

The assembly for voting delegates was the only official event scheduled for Monday. Quite a few of the non-voting delegates attended the deliberations as spectators. The first half of the session for the voting delegates was given over to discussion of the resolutions offered for consideration at the Chicago convention, with Past President Estes Snedecor in the chair. The second half of the afternoon was occupied with consideration of problems which may require legislation by some future convention, Past President Donald A. Adams, presiding.

The first event of the convention in the Chicago Stadium, the "Historical Assembly" on Monday night, was presented to a crowd of nearly twenty thousand spectators, which almost filled the enormous building. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Swedish Choral Club, and the Imperial Welsh Singers joined in a concert for the first half of the program.

The front of a stage one hundred and thirty-five feet wide was draped with silver cloth representing the frosting of the 25th birthday cake, while twenty-five enormous candles marked the passing of the years. At the conclusion of the musical half of the program, the stadium was darkened for just a moment while the candles and the frosting of the cake were removed, disclosing a huge Rotary wheel.

The sixteen members of the Rotary Club of Chicago who have been members for all these twenty-five years, marched upon the stage and were presented with golden Veteran badges by President M. Eugene Newsom. The badges were the gift of the Chicago Rotary Club.

Upon the several levels of the vast stage the chorus of the "Historical Assembly" gradually collected, group by group, until the stage was filled with girls and boys in colorful costumes, hedged around with the flags of the sixty-four nations in which there are Rotary clubs.

The entrance of "Miss Chicago" opened the "Historical Assembly." She proceeded to the highest platform of the stage, and then welcomed to her side the heralds representing the sixteen clubs which, at the first Rotary convention, formed the National Association of Rotary Clubs. Then came more heralds in costumes of gold, blue and silver cloth, until there were fifty, representing the clubs in Rotary when the name was changed to the International Association of Rotary Clubs.

From that time on, the growth was so rapid that each herald represented ten clubs. Each group of heralds, representing the accretion to the ranks of Rotary for each year from 1912 on, was conducted to the stage by the International President during that year. All but three of the Past International Presidents were in attendance. Having added his contribution to the growing throng of heralds on the stage, each Past President returned to the group which formed in line behind the President Emeritus, Paul Harris, and marched back upon the stage to the accompaniment of a storm of applause.

It was the first time in many years that the Founder of Rotary, Paul Harris, had attended a convention, and his presence there was a thrilling climax to the colorful panorama of the yearly growth of Rotary in the past quarter century.

While the hundreds of heralds formed a glittering background for this group of veterans and presidents, within the semi-circle of national flags, President Newsom read the only address of the evening, a message from the Founder. As the words "Vocations" and "Service Above Self" were uttered, electric signs high above the back of the stage were turned on. Because President Emeritus Harris had been in delicate health, the sultry evening caused his physicians some concern, but he stood, the cynosure of all eyes, as his message was read, and smiled in response to the waves of applause which greeted the reading of his address.

GREETINGS FROM THE FOUNDER

Paul P. Harris, President Emeritus

Fellow Rotarians: Those of us who were connected with the founding of the first Rotary club in this city twenty-five years ago have viewed with amazement the spread of the movement as depicted before our eyes this evening in a form so colorful and so full of precious historical associations.

Little did we dream that our weekly meetings of a small group of business and professional men, united for friendship and mutual helpfulness amidst the loneliness of a large city, would awaken a similar feeling inherent in the hearts of men throughout the world.

The early years of Rotary were spent in an endeavor to formulate certain principles by which the movement should be governed, and to discover the modes of activity by which Rotarians could put into practice their ideals of Service.

The Rotary club has been adopted in practically every country of the world embracing in its membership men of different races with differing customs, with differing viewpoints, and yet the basic principles on which the movement started are still strictly observed.

Of these one of the most important is that of classification, our unique method of membership by which Rotary loans to one worthy representative of each craft and profession a position of trust in each local club. By this means each Rotarian can bring the Rotary message to his particular calling—a message of friendship, mutual understanding and fair play.

Rotary is a great movement ever moving forward, and it must continue to work until in all countries of the world friendship and fair play shall be found in all worthy *vocations*.

Just as Rotary has the purpose of promoting understanding and goodwill amongst the many and varied vocations found in our present day society, so it has an ever increasing purpose in promoting friendship and goodwill amongst nations of the world. If we are to achieve that goal which for centuries has been the dream and the hope of the people of the earth—the abolition of war as a means of settling international disputes, then the hearts of men must be so touched and moulded that mutual understanding and goodwill will take the place of fear and hatred.

> "There the common sense of most shall hold a fretful realm in awe;
> And the kindly earth shall slumber lapt in universal law."

This is Rotary's ever increasing purpose. Let us as Rotarians pledge ourselves anew to further the sixth object, the advancement of understanding, goodwill, and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in that great ideal—the application of the Golden Rule as exemplified in our motto "Service Above Self."

The Founder was also present on Tuesday, when his annual message to the convention was read by President Newsom, and he was able to follow with a brief greeting to his fellow Rotarians.

The breakfast assemblies of the convention began on Tuesday morning, with meetings of the outgoing and incoming district governors, club presidents and secretaries, and club song leaders. On Wednesday there was a breakfast assembly to discuss questions of boy welfare. On Thursday there was a breakfast assembly for those interested in work with crippled children. A motion picture film of the work done along this line by the Rotary Club of Chicago, was shown.

Luncheon meetings were held for the Rotarians from Canada and for those from Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries.

Entertainment for the wives of the visiting Rotarians, planned by the wives of Chicago Rotarians, occupied each afternoon of convention week. On Tuesday afternoon the visiting ladies were taken for a trip over the boulevards of Chicago, along the shore of Lake Michigan, to the University of Chicago, and then to the Edgewater Beach Hotel for a tea and musicale. A boat ride out into Lake Michigan for the ladies on Wednesday afternoon attracted quite a few Rotarians, who were admitted to the boat only after all the ladies had been accommodated. An unusual musical program was given for the ladies on Thursday afternoon, by the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Chicago, assisted by Mr. Frederic Jenks, baritone.

The closing entertainment of the convention was the Venetian Carnival in Lake Michigan off Navy Pier on Thursday evening. A slight sprinkle of rain failed to keep away the crowd, for which bleacher seats had been provided along one side of the mile-long pier. Gayly decorated and illuminated yachts of all kinds floated past the grand stand. A long wooden sea wall parallel with the pier was used for a magnificent display of fireworks.

To the surprise of the Chicago Rotarians, little interest was shown by the visitors in the invitations by thirty or more golf courses about the city. Only a comparative few participated in the convention golf tournaments and only a handful inquired about golfing facilities which had been arranged for almost unlimited numbers, so great was the interest in the convention itself.

One of the outstanding addresses of the convention, the speech on Thursday by Prince Iyesato Tokugawa of Tokyo on "National Aspirations" was broadcast over a radio chain of twenty-four stations by the National Broadcasting Company. Chairman Crawford McCullough of the Convention Committee, also speaking over the radio, followed the prince's address with a brief speech describing the convention and the hearty reception given the visiting Rotarians by Chicago.

As the prince returned to his hotel, the famous Black Horse Troop of the Illinois National Guard met his automobile on the edge of the downtown district and escorted His Excellency down Jackson Boulevard to Michigan Boulevard and down that famous avenue to the Blackstone Hotel, where one hundred and fifty of the leading business men of Chicago sat down to luncheon with the prince. It was the first time since its organization a few months previously that the troop had been called out to escort a visiting notable.

President and Mrs. Newsom greeted the convention visitors Wednesday evening in a spacious reception room arranged at one end of the Stadium which was the scene of the President's reception and ball. The arena floor was cleared of seats and waxed for dancing. A sixty-piece orchestra filled the convention platform. The ballet of the Chicago Civic Opera Company and the Welsh Imperial Singers were presented between dances. The ballet from Verdi's "Aida" by the entire group, the solo dance of Ruth Pryor, "Flight of the Bumble Bee" and Bizet's "Spanish Dance" were interesting interludes. Near the close of the program, the orchestra played a special waltz for the President and Mrs. Newsom who were the only couple on the vast floor, until the encore.

THE CONVENTION IN FIGURES

REGISTRATION

Total Registration..11,019

REPRESENTATION OF CLUBS

Arranged in Order of Organization of First Rotary Club

United States	2,217
Canada	87
Great Britain and Ireland	255
Hawaii	2
Cuba	15
Porto Rico	3
Uruguay	1
Philippine Islands	1
China	5
Panama	2
India	2
Argentina	11
Spain	17
Japan	6
Mexico	31
France	28
Australia	29
New Zealand	23
South Africa	10
Newfoundland	1
Norway	6
Peru	13
Denmark	12
Holland	15
Brazil	7
Belgium	10
Italy	13
Bermuda	1
Chile	40
Switzerland	19
Alaska	1
Guatemala	2
Austria	9
Czechoslovakia	26
Portugal	1
Hungary	4
Sweden	0
Venezuela	0
Colombia	4
Finland	2
Costa Rica	1
Salvador	3
Belgian Congo	0
Ecuador	2
Bolivia	3
Germany	11
Paraguay	2
Java	1
Greece	0
Egypt	0
Palestine	1
Yugoslavia	4
Nicaragua	0
Romania	1
Honduras	0
Ceylon	0
Burma	0
Luxembourg	1
Federated Malay States	1
Algeria	0
Morocco	1

Total number of clubs represented	2,96
Percentage of total club membership represented	88.68
Number of officers present	58
Number of delegates and proxies present	3,58
Total vote in convention	3,64

General Assembly for Voting Delegates

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 23

The general assembly of all voting delegates to discuss proposed legislation for the Twenty-first Annual Convention of Rotary International and suggested future legislation, was convened in the Grand Ballroom of the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, at 1:30 o'clock. Past International President Estes Snedecor presided over the discussion of proposed legislation for the Chicago Convention, and Past International President Donald A. Adams presided over the discussion of suggested future legislation.

Proposed Legislation at Chicago Convention

President Newsom: Fellow Rotarians, it is a great pleasure to me to note that your enthusiasm with regard to the legislation of Rotary International has brought so many of you together at this assembly, gathered for the express purpose of discussing the resolutions which are to be presented at the convention. I hope that as the afternoon progresses you will take the opportunity of speaking your minds freely with regard to the proposed resolutions. I call your attention to the fact that this year we have made an innovation for this assembly. During the course of each Rotary year there are numerous suggestions which come to the attention of the President and Board of Directors of Rotary International, concerning which they would like to know the reaction of the general body of Rotarians. Sometimes your board does not know whether legislation in a certain direction is really desired. Sometimes your board may believe that legislation is desired, but may not be sure that the proper time has arrived to get such action on the proposed legislation as will be truly for the best interests of Rotary International. Sometimes your board receives proposals from Rotarians or Rotary clubs or district conferences, which require an amendment to the Constitution and By-laws of Rotary International, but which are received too late to be sent out to Rotary clubs in time for action at a convention as required by the Constitution and By-laws of Rotary International. Yet, a discussion of these proposals may be most valuable in expediting the framing and passing of such an amendment at the next following convention.

For these reasons we are offering the voting delegates an opportunity during the latter part of this afternoon to discuss several items of suggested future legislation. That portion of the assembly will be under the leadership of Rotarian Donald A. Adams of New Haven, Connecticut, whom most of you already know as "Don," a Past President of Rotary International and Chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee during the present year.

There are seventeen resolutions offered for action at the Chicago Convention. These you will find set forth in the book of resolutions, copies of which are in your hands. Your discussion of these resolutions will not only inform each of you as to the reasons for or against them, thus enabling you to vote on them with understanding next Thursday morning, but will also assist the Resolutions Committee in preparing its report on the resolutions, which report it presents to you on the floor of the convention. The Resolutions Committee will be in session Tuesday and Wednesday mornings in a room provided for them back of the stage at the convention auditorium in the Chicago Stadium.

The committee will be in session likewise each afternoon, and probably each evening, in Room 445A in this hotel. If any voting delegate has a view to express with regard to any of the resolutions offered for action at this convention, the Resolutions Committee will be glad to receive and hear him.

As chairman of the portion of this assembly devoted to the discussion of legislation proposed for action at the Chicago Convention, you have a Rotarian whose qualifications for the task are that he is a lawyer by profession, he has four times served on the Constitution and By-laws Committee of Rotary International, was a member of the Committee of thirty-one Rotarians which drafted the present Constitution and By-laws of Rotary International, and in 1920-21 served as President of Rotary International. I take great pleasure in presenting to you your chairman, Past President Estes Snedecor, whom most of you know as "Pete." (Applause.)

Chairman Snedecor: Thank you, Gene, for those opening remarks. Before we start our discussion, I should like to call on John Carlson, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, to come up and sit on the rostrum; also Earl Foster, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution and By-laws.

This assembly of voting delegates has been convened for the purpose of giving all delegates an opportunity to discuss the resolutions and to familiarize themselves with the legislation proposed for action at the convention. While to the chairman and other old timers this appears to be a very large and imposing assemblage, yet it is the desire of your chairman that our discussion should be made as informal as possible, so just close your eyes to the large number in the audience and imagine yourself as one of a small and select group called together for the purpose of discussing informally the proposed resolutions. This is a deliberative and not a legislative assembly. No voting or other action will be taken this afternoon. It will be our purpose merely to discuss the resolutions in order that you may vote more intelligently upon them when they are presented for convention action on next Thursday.

In order that there may be a general participation in the discussion, each speaker will be limited to three minutes and no one will be permitted to speak twice to the same subject until all others have had an opportunity to speak. The chair asks your cooperation in observing these rules. May I suggest that in addressing the chair each Rotarian will give his name distinctly, and the name of his club.

The first three or four resolutions will probably not provoke much discussion.

Resolution No. 1 proposes to increase the Convention Committee from five to six members and provides that the Chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee shall be a member of the Convention Committee. The purpose of this resolution is obvious. The Chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee of Rotary International has as his duty and responsibility the preparation of the programs for the International Assembly, the district assembly, and the district conferences. Therefore, it is suggested by the Board of Directors that the chairman of this important committee be made an additional member of the Convention Committee in order that there may be some continuity of policy and thought in building the programs for the convention.

This resolution is open for your discussion. Has anyone any suggestions or does anyone oppose this resolution? If not, we shall pass rapidly on to Resolution No. 2.

This resolution proposes to discontinue the Classifications Committee of Rotary International and to assign its duties to the Club Service Committee. Before you discuss this resolution, the chair would remind you that it is not intended to abolish the Committee on Classifications in your club, but merely the Committee on Classifications of Rotary International, assigning the duties of that committee to the Club Service Committee of Rotary International.

This resolution is now open for discussion. I think there was some opposition in one of the district conferences. May we hear from that conference? Another reason for the elimination of this committee is that the standard outline of classifications has been pretty well worked out and standardized. This work can be taken care of through International headquarters under the Club Service Committee. If there is no discussion, we will now pass to Resolution No. 3.

This resolution provides that two districts may, with the consent of the Board of Directors of Rotary International, hold joint district conferences. This action is merely permissive and the intent of it is not that such joint district conferences shall be held regularly every year, but occasionally for the purpose of reunion of districts that formerly were together. This resolution is now open for discussion.

Rotarian Arthur B. Mayhew (Uvalde, Tex.): Down in Texas we had District No. 13 for years with Harry Rogers as our last District Governor. For the sake of expediency it was divided into three districts. Now we desire to come together occasionally in one conference, believing that it will further our fellowship and help the whole state of Texas get together on that sort of a program which is well worth while. So we favor the note following the resolution in the printed booket. There are three of us and we are mighty anxious that the three be given permission for this conference.

Chairman Snedecor: The chair states for the benefit of Arthur Mayhew that the Board of Directors has also recommended that that change be made, and I am quite sure that the Resolutions Committee will bring out the resolution with that modification.

Rotarian Bernhard H. Dawson (La Plata, Argentina): As a representative of a club I have another modification to be recommended for this. The last sentence of the amendment as proposed here reads, "The Board of Directors of Rotary International may authorize two districts to hold their conferences conjointly." We are perfectly in accord with the authorization of two or more districts, but on account of the difference in the length of the distances and the time that elapses, the La Plata, Argentina, Club asks that the thing be amended to read, "Two or more districts may hold their conferences conjointly, communicating that fact to Rotary International," provided, of course, that the conferences be held at the proper time for each district and that they be to the agreement of all those in the district.

Chairman Snedecor: The Rotarian from Argentina suggests that the resolution be so framed that it will not be necessary to obtain the authority or the consent of the Board of Directors to hold two or more conferences conjointly. That suggestion will be passed on to the Resolutions Committee.

The chair suggests that the other objection is equally true, that the Board of Directors of Rotary International would want to be informed far enough ahead of time so that they may know where the conference is to be held and what districts are participating in the conference. Is there any other discussion?

Rotarian Robert R. Wilson (Clarksburg, W. Va.): We might learn something from our British brethren with reference to these joint conferences. I have had some conversations with them during our assembly the past week and find that they hold informal councils two or three times a year. It seems to me that it might be advisable to hold these conferences informally where they are to be held jointly between districts and let the official conference be held in its district alone so that such action as might be taken might be the official action of that district. Let the informal conference be held for the purpose of getting two or more districts together if they see fit.

Chairman Snedecor: Is there further discussion? If not, we shall pass to Resolution No. 4.

Resolution No. 4 merely urges that the clubs study the Aims and Objects plan during the next year as a major part of their work. Is there any discussion on this resolution? It is offered by the Board of Directors.

Rotarian William Cairns (Toronto, Ont., Canada): I should just like to ask what will happen if this resolution carries? It seems to me that coupled with it there should be some suggestions. It is somewhat after the fashion of adopting a resolution that we will all go home and be good for the next year.

Chairman Snedecor: I will ask Chairman Donald A. Adams of the Aims and Objects Committee of this year to answer that question.

Past President Adams: The thought lying behind the presenting of this resolution by the Board of Directors is that during the last several years one phase of the Aims and Objects plan has been emphasized each year. One time it has been Vocational Service, one time International Service, and so on. The feeling is that it is time now to emphasize the entire plan. You will be interested to know that a careful check shows that over eighty per cent. of all the Rotary clubs in the world have adopted the Aims and Objects plan, but not anywhere near that percentage are intelligently using the plan. This resolution contemplates giving a little more attention to the entire plan throughout the year so that it may become more generally understood and more generally used.

Chairman Snedecor: Is there any further discussion? I think we should bear in mind that the Aims and Objects plan is merely the logical machinery for carrying on the work of Rotary in the clubs efficiently. It is not an object in itself; it merely provides logical and efficient machinery for carrying out the work of Rotary.

We will now pass to Resolution No. 5. The purpose of this resolution is to secure continuity on the Board of Directors of Rotary International by providing that the directors shall serve for a term of two years instead of one. Before discussing this resolution, the chair will outline the composition of the present board, so that you may have it clearly in mind.

The board consists of twelve members, the President of Rotary International elected at large, the Immediate Past President, five directors elected by Rotarians from the United States, one elected by Rotarians from Canada and Newfoundland, one elected by Rotarians of Great Britain and Ireland, and three elected at large by the Board of Directors from the membership of other geographical areas.

This resolution proposes that the last ten members of the board, not the President of Rotary International or the Immediate Past President, shall be elected for a term of two years, five of them being elected one year and the other five the following year. This resolution is now open for discussion; it was proposed by the Rotary Club of Madison, Wisconsin.

Rotarian Charles Crutchlow (Montreal, Que., Canada): Are those nominees earmarked when they are elected or would the lot be cast later? Would they know when they were elected that they were for one year or two years?

Chairman Snedecor: For the first year, you are talking about. If this resolution is put into effect, five of these ten will be elected for a one-year term and five for two-year terms. The resolution provides that three from the United States shall be elected for a term of two years and the other two for a term of one year. The board shall determine by lot, which three shall serve for two years and the two that will serve for one year. It is provided in this resolution that the member from Canada will serve for two years, and I think the member from Great Britain and Ireland will serve for one year this coming year and will thereafter be elected for two-year terms.

Rotarian William de Cock Buning (The Hague, The Netherlands): I should like to ask whether one of the three directors who are elected have the right to refuse to serve for two years, because not many of them will have time to serve for two years. It costs them about six months out of the year to travel to and fro in attending board meetings. I should like to know whether under this proposal he has the right to accept a term of one year only.

Rotarian Norman Sommerville (Toronto, Ont., Canada): There are two objections to this resolution in my mind. The first is that I don't believe in electing people by casting ballots. The second is that, while we in Canada may have some conceit as to the contribution our director may make, we do not believe that it is a fair proposition that a director from Canada should automatically serve for two years while only three of the five from the United States should serve for that period of time, while, further, representatives who may be making a splendid contribution to Rotary advancement in Europe, may have the disadvantage of not being included within the rank of those to be chosen for the two-year term. Therefore, I think that having made our progress on our present plan and having reasserted our right each year to elect the board for a one-year term, that board being responsible for that year's term, I submit that the present constitution should stand.

Chairman Snedecor: I think there is some confusion in the mind of Rotarian Sommerville with reference to the election of some directors for one year and some for two years. That is only for the first year in order to put the amendment into effect. Thereafter, all directors that are elected, five each year, will serve for the entire two years.

There is a suggestion from the Mount Vernon, Illinois, Rotary Club, I think, that the highest of the three directors from the United States shall serve for the two-year term and the next lowest serve for the one-year term.

Rotarian Allen Street (Oklahoma City, Okla.): I don't believe this resolution is going to get what we want to get. We want to get continuity on the board. We have that to some extent now. The Past President serves on the board and the President has always been a member. The Secretary has been on the board, although he is not elected a member of the board. Instead of increasing the time we ought to set up an Executive Committee of three, the President, Executive Vice President and the Secretary, because after all, men, it is the President's year. If you put four men to hold over, that is four besides the Immediate Past President, making five whom the next President will already have on the board. This next President comes in with new ideas and there are five men with ideas from last year. He might have a conflict.

Then, I think you are not going to get the men to serve for two years that you will for one year. I served on the board one year and know that it takes about twelve weeks away from home, and of course there is a mass of correspondence. I know someone is going to say, "Allen, you are on a committee with continuity on it." That is true, but a committee meets once or twice, in some instances three times a year, and they only meet for three days. They don't take near the time that board meetings do and the members of the committee don't have to go to different parts of the United States.

So, I don't believe you are going to get the men to serve for two years that you will get for one. It is a sacrifice to serve Rotary International on the board and I believe that you will get at it better by having your President and the Executive Vice President and your Secretary as an Executive Committee of the board, working also during the time that the board is not in session, because the President gives practically all his year to it anyway.

Chairman Snedecor: There is no doubt that one objection to this plan is the difficulty of finding men who have the ability and who can give up so much of two years of time to work for Rotary. On the other hand, Rotary International has grown into an institution involving the expenditure of three-quarters of a million of dollars a year and there is some reason for believing that there should be more continuity on the Board of Directors because of the experience those men get in the first year of their office. Is there further discussion?

Rotarian William de Cock Buning (The Hague, the Netherlands): Would you answer my question?

Chairman Snedecor: Rotarian de Cock Buning would like an answer to his question as to whether or not he could refuse to serve for two years. If this resolution should pass, I believe the Board of Directors are to determine which of the three men elected at large will serve for two years and which will serve for one, so I suggest to the Rotarian that he whisper very softly into the ears of the Directors of Rotary International and see that he gets the one year term.

Rotarian de Cock Buning: After one year, all of them will be elected for two years.

Chairman Snedecor: You will find that some of them will be very glad to serve for two years.

Rotarian Cairns: I think, Mr. Chairman, the answer to his question is "No."

Chairman Snedecor: In general, the answer is "No" to your question, because if this is put into effect, five of these directors being elected annually to serve for two-year terms after this first year, they ought to be in a position to give two years of time.

Rotarian Walter Robinson (Mill Valley, Calif.): Is there not a provision that if this resolution be adopted, one member who may be elected for two years may have the privilege, if he finds that his time will not permit him to serve two years, of resigning and then some one being appointed for the second year? I personally am strongly in favor of the resolution for the reason as stated already by the chair, that a director probably has only begun to learn his work at the end of the first year, and I believe that must be the reason for the resolution. Would you answer that?

Chairman Snedecor: Of course we can't sentence a man to serve for two years, but it would defeat the purpose of the resolution if men were elected with the idea that they would resign for the second year. It is possible, of course, that when a man, owing to unforeseen circumstances, cannot serve for two years, he could resign and the board could appoint a member to fill the vacancy. Is there further discussion on Resolution No. 5?

The next resolution for consideration is Resolution No. 6, and in dealing with Resolution No. 6, we shall also consider Resolution No. 10. These resolutions deal with the same subject matter and they propose in general to create a new class of membership in a Rotary club, called the "Past Service Membership."

Resolution No. 6 is presented by the Rotary Club of Philadelphia. That resolution, you will note, merely declares in principle for this class of membership, whereas Resolution No. 10 provides the constitutional machinery for such a membership, so that the two resolutions, if they are to be presented to the floor of the convention, will be combined into one resolution, thus avoiding confusion at the time of action at the convention.

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee states that he understands that the Rotary Club of Philadelphia expects to withdraw their resolution in favor of Resolution No. 10, which provides for the machinery creating this new Past Service Membership. Is there some one from Philadelphia who will speak to that point?

Rotarian George A. Henrich (Philadelphia, Pa.): We withdrew our resolution in favor of Resolution No. 10 and wired the Resolutions Committee to that effect.

Chairman Snedecor: Rotarian Henrich of Philadelphia states that Resolution No. 6 has been withdrawn in favor of Resolution No. 10. The resolution is now open for discussion.

Past President Frank L. Mulholland (Toledo, Ohio): I think that for a goodly number of years, many Rotarians have been considering some legislation that would adequately care for those members of a Rotary club who become involuntary Past Rotarians by reasons of retirement from business. I believe that one of the saddest experiences we have had in our Rotary club is to see men who have served Rotary faithfully, who are exceedingly enthusiastic for its ideals, suddenly step out of the friendship and the fellowship and the confidence of a Rotary club. I am heartily in sympathy with some such legislation. The fact that several clubs without constitutional authority have already within their respective clubs established a classification similar to the one proposed, indicates a growing desire for such a provision. I want to address myself to Resolution No. 6 because it is not quite so complicated, and I take it that the Resolutions Committee will eventually reconcile these resolutions so as to adequately care for the constitutional amendment.

I am in favor of the sentiment expressed in Resolution No. 6, if you delete the qualifications, I would have Resolution No. 6 cut out "for many years" in the second paragraph and cut out "who have held continuous membership in that club for ten years or more." I don't believe that five years or ten years tell the necessary value of an individual member to a Rotary club. Neither one year nor two years nor three years mean anything, for a man may be just as enthusiastic a Rotarian, and the mere fact that he retires within a year after he becomes a member should not disqualify him from having the advantage of this new classification. I would do away with the provision that the Board of Directors must pass on his eligibility every year; you will make that individual Rotarian so exceedingly cautious and careful that he will be of no value to the Rotary club. I should like to have this man who continues in Rotary membership, a real Rotarian, feeling free to speak upon any question that comes before the club. I would do away with the provision that certain of these retired members cannot constitute a certain percentage of the club. They never will, there is no danger. I don't think that any handicap should be placed upon a Rotary club in retaining for Rotary these men who are enthusiastic. We have now sufficient constitutional provisions to eliminate from such a membership an individual who is not a good Rotarian.

What I should like to see done is that which is done in Club No. 1, and which is done in a goodly number of other clubs, the establishment of some such classification for retired members, so that the man who is absolutely retired from competitive business or professional activity during the period of retirement remains a Rotarian, under the classification of "Past Service Member" or "Retired Member," or whatever characteristic name you desire to give to that sort of membership. (Applause.)

Rotarian W. Lincoln Darbyshire (Blackpool, England): Many British Rotarians are in favor of the idea in this resolution. Some of us have talked it over. I am personally agreed with our friend who has just spoken. There is a feeling, I think, in British Rotary that there should be a limitation of the percentage of Past Service Members.

There are several points in our minds. A point about which we have a little difficulty in our discussions is that we felt a club must retain the control of its Past Service Membership, and I think it needs to be understood that under the proposed resolution no past Rotarian has a right to Past Service Membership, unless he maintains that membership by active work in the councils of his club. We did talk about the period during which a man could be a member of a Rotary club. We feel that a ten-year period is far too long. We thought that five years would be quite a sufficiently long term of qualification.

Chairman Snedecor: The Rotarian from Great Britain agrees in principle with Rotarian Mulholland except that he thinks that there should be a limitation say of five years of active service in the Rotary club and that the continuation of the Past Service Membership should be left in the hands of the board of directors or the council of the club, and that there should be a limit not to exceed ten per cent. of the membership of the club under Past Service Membership.

Rotarian William T. Anderson (Macon, Georgia): I agree with the first spokesman on this subject, that is, the elimination of the time limit. I think it is easily to be demonstrated by a worthy Rotarian without reference to time as to whether or not he would still be able to serve Rotary in the position of a Past Service Member. It would be far better to reward him and to keep him where he could continue to serve. I think the placing of a time membership would be entirely out of order for the very simple reason that the member might have served nine years and three months, then your club would inevitably bootleg him into the organization in some way. If it is four years and three months, there will be some way by which to develop a subterfuge so as to bring him in.

We have a very fine citizen in our community who has been in the club possibly eight or nine years. He has lost his classification by reason of having abandoned the business under which he was taken into the club. He regrets very much the necessity of having to retire. We haven't had it in our hearts to bring pressure upon him to withdraw from the club simply for the reason that we had hoped that this convention would provide a measure by which he might be continued.

It occurs to me, speaking to Resolution No. 6 which has been withdrawn, to suggest that I think this idea should be incorporated in Resolution No. 10, as I have endeavored to draft it into Resolution No. 6: beginning with paragraph numbered 1, if we make that paragraph say "The Board of Directors," or, instead of starting off with that paragraph as it reads, say, "No. 1. The election of a candidate for Past Service Membership shall be on the same plan as a new membership." That puts it entirely into the hands of the club to judge of the man's merits, his abilities to serve, and makes it satisfactory to every member of the club because he has the same voice in electing him to a Past Service Membership as he had in having elected him to active membership.

Then, I think the Membership Committee and the Board of Directors shall be charged each year with deciding whether or not that particular service membership shall be continued. I don't think it will detract anything from his usefulness and certainly would avoid embarrassing situations in the event it is necessary to make a change.

I hope that the Resolutions Committee and the convention will find some way to adapt this to the wishes and the growing needs as they are manifested in the different clubs of Rotary International.

Rotarian Herbert E. Watson (Calcutta, India): In Resolution No. 10, at the bottom of the page, Section 7, sub-section (a), it says, "and who has become ineligible to active membership in the club because of a change in his business or because of his retirement from active business."

I have no objection to keeping a useful Rotarian who has retired from business, but I think if he is allowed to remain owing to having changed his business and the classification of his business being filled, we will have broken down one of the landmarks of Rotary, we will have two members of the same classification. I think this will be a thin end of the wedge to alter the Constitution of Rotary altogether. I should like to see this resolution kept to retirement from active business.

Rotarian Cairns: I submit that we are on dangerous ground in even adopting this class of membership for those who have retired from active business. It is going contrary to the very principles on which Rotary has been built up, active business men. The chief value of our connection with Rotary, I submit, comes from the fact that in spite of the fact we are busy with our own business, we find time to give to Rotary. You imagine a club and there is no doubt about it that the great majority of the men who will take advantage of this membership will be those fellows who have made so much money out of their business that they are able to sell out and retire. I grant you, the sentiment is very fine, those men have got a lot out of Rotary, but the essence of Rotary is unselfishness, and any man who has spent five or ten years in Rotary and has made enough money to sell out should be willing to step out, forego all the pleasure that has been his, and make way for somebody else in that line of business.

On the ten per cent., I am thinking of our own club. The Toronto Club has a large membership, 390 members. If we had 39 of these retired men carried as Past Service Members, they would swing, handle, and run that club. I submit that that is what would happen with any of our clubs, and then we would have that very thing that Rotary has always worked hard to avoid, the danger of a club being run by a clique.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that we are going contrary to the very thing that Rotary has always stood for if we adopt this resolution. (Applause.)

Rotarian James P. Newell (Fort Pierce, Florida): It seems to me that the answer to the objections raised is the fact that it is provided that the Past Service Member shall not be entitled to a vote, shall not be eligible to hold office in his club, and shall have no interest in the property of the club, and his continuation as a member is controlled more or less by the Board of Directors. Therefore, I can see no danger in amending the number to ten per cent.

Another point is the question as to the number of years of service. You say make it ten and then you say make it five and then why not, say, make it four. How about the man who may have served as secretary in his club for two or three years, efficiently and capably, and perhaps learned more about Rotary than a man who had been in the club for ten years. Why should it be limited to five years any more than it should be limited to ten? Why should there be any limit on that whatever?

Chairman Snedecor: Your point being that the retirement of the Rotarian should be the test and not the length of time.

Rotarian Lewis Fox (Fort Worth, Texas): We had a provision in our club that would be effective only until this matter was decided here. In the main we are in agreement with the idea advanced by these two clubs, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

One point that hasn't been brought out that I should like to speak on is this: during the nine months we have had it in operation, we have elected four men under this head, that is, a compulsory attendance of those members. It has worked out in our club and I believe that it is a practical proposition that will work out in most clubs. They are men of advanced years who through ill health or by reason of their advanced years have retired from business and to impose attendance on them we do not believe wise.

Speaking to the point of whether or not it should be controlled by the Board of Directors, it is our idea absolutely that the Board of Directors should control the membership of the club.

As to the length of time which is requisite to be eligible for membership, we have felt that ten years is enough. We feel that this class of membership should be prized in Rotary almost as highly as that of honorary membership, and that certain definite requirements should be set up and strictly adhered to. We feel that ten years is a reasonable length of time.

Rotarian Lawrence Akers (Nashville, Tenn.): Chairman Pete and Fellow Rotarians: There are two points which it seems to me are inconsistent. First, a past president of the club may be elected to this involuntary service membership regardless of the time he has been a member. I do not think that being elected president of a club is a criterion as to that man's superior knowledge or his superior interest in Rotary over some of the boys on the outer rim. I do not believe that the ordinary members of the club should be penalized by being required to hold continuous membership for ten years unless you put that same limitation on the president of your club.

Second, in the first paragraph, the president or a past president of a club or a past officer of Rotary International may merely change his business, whereas another member must completely retire from business. That is an inconsistency in favor of an advantage to the past presidents of your club which I do not believe he would want and which I think would work an injustice in many instances. I think that should be corrected. I do not think that a past president of the club should have an edge on this Past Service membership that the ordinary member could not have. (Applause.)

A Rotarian: I just want to ask a question, and that is, would the operation of such a law affect the right of the Rotary club to elect some representative of the craft or profession of this member to succeed him as an active member?

Chairman Snedecor: It would not.

A Rotarian: It seems to me that that does away with the question.

Rotarian Herbert P. Davis (Lincoln, Nebr.): I believe that in the older clubs this resolution is very much needed because we are having the older business men retire. I notice, however, in neither of the resolutions proposed, is any provision made which will excuse these past service men from the regular attendance requirement. Those men who are retired are usually men who will spend some time in travel or are in ill health; to compel them to make the regular attendance practically does away with much of the usefulness of this resolution. I hope that some provision will be made if this resolution is to be passed to eliminate the attendance requirement from the retired Rotarians.

Rotarian George Maclellan (Santa Barbara, Calif.): I think the whole purpose of this thing has been overlooked. Is Rotary a living, growing thing that builds new material constantly, or is it a thing that must admit to defeat of its own purposes by hanging onto a man after he has ceased to be active in the very wise classification that has theretofore been provided?

I believe, and I believe you gentlemen will agree with me, that if there is anything in Rotary, it is a living, growing thing, that no retirement of even a majority of a club would affect. It is a thing of the spirit or it is nothing. We don't need these others, much as we would like to have them. We have a definite obligation to fill our ranks with active men and inculcate in them the very attributes that make us want to retain the beloved members who are leaving us due to this condition. I vote no against both.

Rotarian William Hung (Peiping, China): Gentlemen, I belong to a club which has only a small membership. I personally represent a professional service, namely, a professor in a university. My joining the Rotary club has no business interest. I go five miles into the city each week mainly to meet friends, and it is a great regret sometimes to find some of the friends whom I expect to meet at the club have become absent because they are obliged to retire. I am not interested in what machinery should be provided to keep the friendship and the spirit of these members. It seems to me that the provision that is provided in Resolution No. 10, taking away the power of voting from such past service members, does not in any way injure the representative machinery of the business classification. At the same time, the spirit of friendship between such members and the club as a whole is well provided. Let us uphold spirit above the machinery. (Applause.)

Rotarian Francis W. Harris (Stoke-on-Trent, England): I want to put in a word for the members of Rotary clubs who are not present here today. I don't think that this proposition has received anything like the consideration at the hands of clubs generally which it ought to receive. I understand that the meeting this afternoon is only for possibly the preliminary consideration of these things, and therefore I want to put in a plea for this matter to be put off until a later convention so that our clubs at home can have an opportunity of properly considering it. It seems to me that it is so fraught with difficulties, some of them of a very difficult nature, that we are in danger of doing harm where we want to do good. I sympathize with those who say that we must stick to the group idea of Rotary and there is a danger which some of us have seen in other organizations of having a live organization like Rotary snowed under rather by the people, with all respect to them, who are receiving consideration in this resolution.

I think invidious distinctions are likely to be made, however you decide it. That at any rate seems to be my opinion at present, and I put in a plea for its being put off until another convention.

Rotarian John Gaw (Havana, Ill.): The Havana Club has given a little consideration to these two resolutions and feels that the resolutions should be adopted, though possibly not in the exact language in which they are now worded. We feel that the limitation as to membership should be open in such a manner that a retired member may retain his membership and the classification also be open to an active member. We feel that there should not be more than one retired member under any one classification. We feel that this method of limiting the retired membership will be ample in keeping down the number of such retired membership without any percentage limitation.

Rotarian Charles Kingston (London, England): I am sorry I am not in agreement with the other two speakers from Great Britain. I support entirely the sentiments of the first speaker, that there shall be no time limit, that there shall be no percentage limit, and that the Board of Directors should only have that power over the past service members as they have over the rest of the members of their club. I support entirely the idea behind the two resolutions, and I hope they will be carried. (Applause.)

Rotarian George G. Keefer (Danville, Pa.): I am growing old, but I have had my day and I have few regrets. I am sorry, however, to see that Rotary turns to grow old, that she looks toward the past rather than to the future. Service before self means Rotary before self. If an old man retains a membership that could be filled better by a younger man of that same classification, he is putting self before Rotary, self before service, and he is un-Rotarian and doesn't deserve consideration. This is beautiful sentiment expressed by the men of Pittsburgh and of Philadelphia, but it isn't practical and isn't for the good of Rotary. I am sure of that.

Rotarian Edwin C. May (Pittsburgh, Pa.): Most of the discussion up to the present moment has given the impression that we feel that there is only one side to this question and that it is the desire of a retired man to retain his membership. I believe there is another side to that and in this I will attempt to answer one of the objections that was made to the amendment. A man who has served as president of his club or who has served as an International officer probably brings to his club a little more knowledge of Rotary than the average Rotarian.

As to the advantages or disadvantages of a time limit, there can be an honest difference of opinion as to whether that should be two years, ten years or twenty years. I believe that there should be a time limit and that it should be an ample time limit. Otherwise you are going to confront your Board of Directors of your club with a very embarrassing situation if they have to choose between two or three retired men each year. You will find that by the rules of Rotary, a man has reached a rather respectable age before he has become successful in his profession or business and if you add to that the five or ten or as many years as are going to be required, you are going to take care of a situation that will make the job a little bit easier for your own Board of Directors.

As one of the gentlemen to my left said, there is a possibility, although I think he made it a great deal stronger than that, that a large number of the men who retire, retire solely because they have accumulated great wealth. Be that as it may, that is true of some of them. If it is true, the probabilities are that those men travel around the world a little more than most of us. The active Rotarian is supposed to take Rotary back to his classification. The past service member does not have an active classification to which to take Rotary, but he can take Rotary to peoples of other countries and accomplish more for the Sixth Object than the rest of us.

Rotarian Roy Walters (Swissvale, Pa.): It seems to me that there is more of a premium being placed upon attendance than on service, such as this resolution is meant to honor. I should like to say a word for a great army of men who have really, in my mind, done more to keep the wheels of our various clubs going than even the presidents in many cases—our secretaries. I am heartily in favor of the resolution, but would like to see in addition to this word "past president" the word "secretary" added to go along with the rest. (Applause.)

A Rotarian: How about the new clubs on this ten-year proposition?

Chairman Snedecor: That is just another objection to fixing a ten-year limit. New clubs would have to wait ten years unless they had had men who had been members of some other club.

A Rotarian: I move we close this discussion and pass on to the next resolution.

Chairman Snedecor: The Rotarian just beat the Chairman by one second. It is necessary, in order to cover the other resolutions, that we end the discussion upon this one. Opportunity, of course, will be given on the floor of the convention to discuss these resolutions as they are submitted for convention action.

We now pass to a consideration of Resolution No. 7. This resolution proposes to amend or really add an article to the Standard Club Constitution so as to authorize a club to adopt by-laws. This is merely remedial legislation in order to give the club the right to do what a club impliedly has the right to do and that is to adopt by-laws not inconsistent with the Constitution of Rotary International and the constitution of the club itself.

Is there any discussion? If not, we shall pass on to Resolution No. 8.

Resolution No. 8 proposes to authorize the President of Rotary International to appoint a Magazine Committee of five members to assist the Board of Rotary International in the publishing of "The Rotarian." At the present time there is a special committee appointed to assist in the publication of "The Rotarian." The purpose of this resolution which is offered by the Board of Directors, is to give the board authority to appoint a standing committee with some continuity of membership upon it, to advise and have charge of the policies and direction of the publication of "The Rotarian." Is there any discussion? If not, we shall pass on to Resolution No. 9.

Resolution No. 9, offered by the Rotary Clubs of the 25th District, pr poses that one member of the Board of Directors of Rotary Internationa shall be elected by the members of the clubs of the republics of Spanis America and Brazil. This does not add to the membership of the board, bu merely provides that one of the three members now elected at large by th board shall be elected by the Rotarians of Spanish America and Brazil fro their own membership. This resolution is now open for discussion.

Rotarian Luis Machado (Havana, Cuba): This resolution is offered fo your consideration by the members of the 25th Rotary District comprising th Republic of Cuba. At the time of its adoption by our district, we did no know that a similar resolution was offered by the clubs of RIBI for th amendment of the same Article and therefore this resolution was worded i a manner which has been shown to us by the Resolutions Committee migh later on interfere with the organization of the Rotary clubs of Great Britai We Cubans are a small nation and we don't want to get into a fight wit Great Britain (Laughter); therefore the Rotary clubs of Cuba are going t withdraw officially this resolution from your consideration.

Now that I have two more minutes, according to the Chairman, I wa you all to recognize that down in Latin America we are eager to get a littl more recognition from you folk in the North. We are getting ready. Amon topics suggested for future legislation by the board of directors, I wou direct your attention to Topic "A" which will be discussed later on. I thin the time has come, if we are going to make Rotary International reall international, for the fellows down South to get a little more recognition from you, and we are going to insist on having this recognition in the future so you had better get ready for it.

I have one more minute to say that I want you to pay no attention to this "Detroit 1932" sign over here. In 1932 we are going to go down to Havana, Cuba. (Applause.) So, folks, keep in mind that in Latin America we are getting ready; it is a wonderful field for the development of Rotary International, but if we want to make this really international, you must give us a little recognition. We are eager to hold a convention in Latin America. (Applause.)

Rotarian C. Lana Sarrate (Barcelona, Spain): I wasn't very sure that our friend Machado was going to withdraw the resolution. As a matter of fact all the Latin American countries have our great love. You know that Spain and Portugal and their children in America are in a great spiritual unity, not perhaps a material unity, but a great spiritual unity. I didn't see that the resolution was going to pass, but since Machado has retired his resolution, I shall retire mine, too.

Chairman Snedecor: Is there any further discussion to this withdrawn resolution? Dr. Willems is going to postpone his discussion until the next division of this Assembly at which time this matter will come up in a different form. We shall now pass to Resolution No. 11.

Resolution No. 11 is to provide for the formation of area administration under the rules of procedure for area administration and the resolution includes a set of rules of procedure for area administration.

You will recall that at the 1927 convention at Ostend, amendments to the constitution were adopted which declared in principle for area administration and provided that with the consent or under the authority of the Board of Directors, several districts could combine and have an area administration for the purpose of promoting extension of Rotary in that area.

This resolution is before this convention after two or three years of study and of conferences, particularly with the Rotarians of Great Britain and Ireland and with the Rotarians of Europe. The Rotarians of Great Britain and Ireland are most interested at this time, because they have in form a national administration and that could be converted into an area administration.

The matter will now be open for discussion. We shall be glad to hear from any Rotarians on this very important resolution. Let the chairman suggest this: we can not all be familiar with all of the provisions of this resolution. Please remember that Rotarians who are skilled in the international organization, who have given much time to it, have prepared these amendments after much thought and deliberation and after many conferences. No piece of legislation can be made perfect at the outset and this legislation, like other legislation, can be amended at future conventions if we find that there are omissions or weaknesses within the legislation or points that should be changed. With that explanation, the chair will be glad to hear discussion.

Second Vice President Edouard Willems (Brussels, Belgium): Let me first correct a misstatement, that the British Rotarians have been consulted about the area rules. No Rotarians have been consulted about it.

We want a constitution applied to a national unit. We want to be consulted in Europe about all this, because we believe there is a great danger in the plan. Although it has many excellent points, I see the danger that in a few years you will have all the great nations in Europe asking for another plan. You will have an Italian area, you will have a French area, you will have a German area, and you will have no area international. (Applause.)

What we want in Europe, as everywhere, is international units for mutual understanding, not for local understanding, of Rotary International. There are so very many good points in the work prepared by the Resolutions Committee on this Area Administration, that I would be very sorry if it were rejected as it is, as not being good work. It is good work, but surely it should be referred to the Europeans and other nations to see how it might fit with international units, and be presented at a future convention. (Applause.)

Chairman Snedecor: Is there further discussion?

Sir Charles A. Mander, President of RIBI (Wolverhampton, England): I want first to correct a misstatement of Rotarian Willems, who said that the RIBI members had been consulted but no Europeans. I always thought that England was part of Europe.

This resolution has been arrived at with extraordinary hard work as a result of many discussions both on this side and the other side of the water. So far as I can see, the main reason for referring it to some future convention is because it has not been fully considered, and I admit that fact, by the Rotarians of the Continent of Europe and the European Advisory Council, but we in Great Britain and Ireland, who will form the first area under this scheme, are anxious to get rid of our separate constitutions at the moment, and here I am, only speaking for the Board of RIBI, to come into the full count of Rotary by surrendering our constitution; our own officers to become officers of Rotary International and not officers of a secondary institution which was not really so definitely a part of Rotary International as we should have liked. (Applause.)

The mere fact that we had a separate constitution led to confusion and difficulty and if we had talked different languages, serious misunderstandings might have arisen. I, speaking in behalf of the Board of RIBI, am very anxious that this resolution should be passed at once so that our clubs in Great Britain and Ireland can see all the details and consider them during the next six months in the confident hope and belief that when the convention is held at Vienna, we shall as a united body, apply for an area being granted to us.

I do not see that there is any necessity for holding up this resolution for another year. For some years at least, no other area is likely to be sufficiently advanced in the number of clubs and the number of contiguous districts to be in a condition to apply for an area. Let us, then, in RIBI, get started under this scheme and see how it works. As the chairman has pointed out, there may be alterations required from time to time, but until you work a machine, you can't tell how it is going to run and we want the opportunity of working it in the full stream of Rotary, making from time to time such necessary amendments which experience may show will be required. I ask you when you submit it to the convention, to pass it unanimously. (Applause.)

Chairman Snedecor: Is there further discussion of this resolution?

Rotarian Norman Sommerville (Toronto, Ont., Canada): This resolution applies not merely to European situations but to American situations. We have enjoyed a fellowship between Canada and the United States in Rotary that has been ideal. We do not desire to establish an area administration, and yet I can readily see that national interests may take advantage of a national system of organization to set up that which may in days to come provide difficulties in our international situation. I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that before so drastic a step is taken to become operative, such a resolution should be passed back to the respective divisions and countries to be considered in the interests of Rotary International.

Chairman Snedecor: The chair will say this in answer to Rotarian Sommerville's remarks: this merely provides for the creation of an area administration upon the request and upon the application of such an area.

Rotarian Benjamin Marx (Honolulu, Hawaii): We are located out in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. We see a great opportunity in this area proposition as far as the Pacific is concerned. We have already had three successful Rotary conferences. The first was held in Honolulu and was attended by members from all the countries bordering the Pacific. I think there is a great future; I think the future of civilization is going to be in the Pacific, and this area proposition is going to give us an opportunity of combining all those friendly nations into one organization under Rotary. I hope sincerely that this resolution will pass.

Rotarian Wilfrid Andrews (Sittingbourne, England): I want to correct, if I may, what I consider to be a misapprehension. This area administration plan is not a national plan; it is an international plan. There are dangers existing in the present scheme of things. You have existing in England at the present moment a national unit operating under a constitution which is separate from the Constitution of Rotary International. What is to stop other areas applying for a national unit? If they do, what is the difficulty that confronts the Board of Rotary International in refusing a constitution similar to a constitution which has already been granted in one part of the world? What would be the outcome of the multiplication of constitutions? I suggest it would be disintegration, rather than consolidation.

The idea of the area administration plan, strange as it may seem to some of you, emanated as much as anything else from fertile brains to be found on the Board of Rotary International, and the work which has been done by RIBI during the past four years has been on behalf of Rotary International and not exclusively on behalf of RIBI.

We in RIBI want to become more a part of the international machine. We want to consolidate with you and grow with you rather than grow away from you. (Applause.) There is no reason for it to be a purely national scheme. There is no reason why countries situated close to each other, various nationalities, might not join in one area administration. Moreover, there is no need for any part of the world to adopt it if they are content to go on as they are now, but it does provide a means whereby if local expression is considered best expressed through rules of procedure adaptable to that particular part of the world, there is the scheme on the files which can be taken out, and, if you like, adapted to suit the particular circumstance.

Rules of procedure are no more a straitjacket than is a constitution. But rules of procedure applying to particular parts of the world are more likely to make possible the better development of the Rotary ideal in line with the circumstances which are to be found in the particular areas of the world.

Nationalism is a good thing if it is directed toward internationalism, and if there is an international moral code, it needs to be stressed through some coordinating body. The Board of Rotary International is that coordinating body of the Rotary ideal around the world. I beg of you to let us preserve it through one constitution to which we can all contribute in the way we are contributing to it this afternoon and find expression for our own peculiar circumstance in our particular areas through rules of procedure which you together with us can decide as to whether they are suited or whether they are not. (Applause.)

Chairman Snedecor: Is there further discussion of this resolution? If not, we will pass to Resolution No. 12. Let me say that this division of the assembly will close promptly at three-thirty. We have discussed the most important of the resolutions. We will pass rapidly over the remaining few.

Resolution No. 12 is offered by the 1929 Conference of the 29th District. It proposes to amend the Attendance Contest Rules so as to grant credit for attendance to a member of a Rotary club absent from a club meeting on account of jury service. There are some noes in the form of discussion here. Are there any yesses?

We will pass on to Resolution No. 13. This resolution really covers subjects which do not come within the activities of Rotary International, providing for a local travel bureau within the United States to show the scenery of this country. I think possibly that resolution will be considered as having been withdrawn before it gets to the convention. Is there further discussion?

We will pass to Resolution No. 14. The next three resolutions come to us as recommendations from the Conference of RIBI held in Edinburgh in May. These resolutions are concerned with certain changes and amendments to the present Constitution of Rotary International—Association of Great Britain and Ireland. I understand that the British Rotarians are in agreement, as expressed through their conference in Edinburgh, on these resolutions, and as our time is drawing to a close, we will not discuss those at this time, unless there is some desire upon the part of some of the British Rotarians to discuss them.

We will pass, then, over Resolutions Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17.

The job of the chairman is now at an end. Thank you very much for your attention and for the discussion.

Suggested Future Legislation

President Newsom: We shall ask Chairman Carlson of the Resolutions Committee to make an announcement at this time.

Rotarian John Carlson (Kansas City, Kan.): President Gene, Fellows, it looks like you have cut out the work for us this week which will require a full week. Our assembly will be very informal. The doors are always going to be open. The latch-string is out. We are going to stay with you until we hope to iron out every difficulty that we have. You are welcome at any time. If the committee will retire with me, we shall go to our rooms and start our session.

President Newsom: You will find that our session is running exactly on time. I call attention to this, men, because all sessions of this convention will run on time. (Applause.) You may expect to find your convention sessions convening at the time given. You are at liberty to make engagements if you like after the time designated for those sessions. You have had two hours of very illuminating discussion on the seventeen resolutions which you will have an opportunity to vote on at ten fifty-five next Thursday morning. In the hour and a half which remains of the time allotted to this afternoon's assembly, you are going to be given an opportunity to discuss subjects which require ventilating in order that the best interests of Rotary International may be served. There are suggestions which may come up for action at subsequent conventions. The chairman selected to preside over this discussion is, as I have told you earlier during the afternoon, a Past President of Rotary International, present Chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee. He is further qualified by being possessed of a knowledge of law, having an active interest in business, and being an instructor in business law at Yale University. He has been governor of his district, a member of several important committees of Rotary International, among them the Finance Committee and the Committee on Preliminary Arrangements for the Vienna Convention. I take pleasure in presenting your Chairman, Past President Donald A. Adams. (Applause.)

Chairman Adams: President Gene and Fellow Rotarians: We have a little different type of assembly now than the one which has consumed the last two hours. I rather hope that this will be more of an open forum. Not only should we consider the suggestions that are before you in the printed pamphlet, but I think we ought to also consider in each instance whether there should be legislation enacted on any of these suggested subjects, and if so, when and how it should be done and what principles should be included in it.

We have eleven pieces of suggested legislation, so that we have seven or eight minutes to be devoted to each one, provided equal time is given to each.

I am not going to say anything about these resolutions or this suggested legislation, but I have in advance called upon certain Rotarians, each one of whom I know is particularly interested or particularly qualified to say a few words about each subject, and without further introduction or discussion I am going to call on Joseph A. Caulder, of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, to speak in regard to Topic A.

TOPIC "A"

The Election of All Directors of Rotary International by Vote of the Entire Convention.

Introduced by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

Rotarian Caulder: Rotary International is governed by a board of twelve directors. Five of these are from the United States, one is the President-elect, from wherever he may happen to be elected, one is the Immediate Past President, one is chosen by the Rotarians of Canada and Newfoundland, one is from the British Isles, and three more are chosen from the rest of the world. Until recently, these three elected at large were chosen by the incoming board, that is, by the nine members elected by the convention. About a year ago that was changed so that the outgoing board picked and nominated and elected the three at large. That is where we find ourselves now. It has now been proposed that this procedure be changed to the following: a number from the United States (this resolution does not say how many, but possibly five), one from Canada and Newfoundland, the President, the Immediate Past President, one from the British Isles, one from Latin America, one from the Continent of Europe and Northern Africa, and one more from all the rest of the world not included in these areas already mentioned.

All of these directors would be nominated by Rotarians from the respective areas, and would be elected by the convention at large instead of being chosen by either the outgoing or the incoming board. In other words, instead of the convention electing nine, the convention would elect the twelve, but the number would be distributed over the Rotary world as might be determined from time to time. The board, I presume, might be increased from time to time to be representative of the entire Rotary world, which is now divided into these areas, the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, the British Isles, Latin America, Continental Europe and Northern Africa, and then all the rest of the Rotary world in one group.

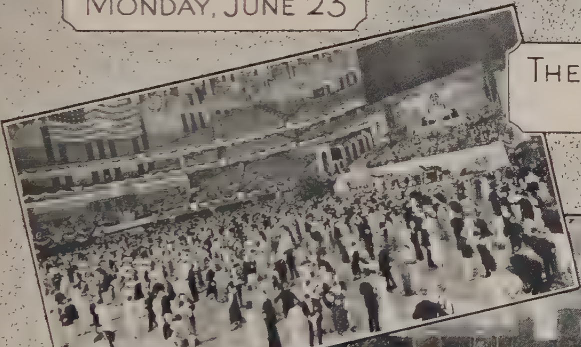
It has been felt that it would be a little nicer if the convention could elect all of the directors rather than have three chosen by the outgoing Board. I think that explanation covers this proposal which has not yet taken the form of a resolution, but which is for your consideration.

Chairman Adams: May we have discussion? Is there anyone who wishes to speak on this suggestion?

Past President Tom Sutton (Tampico, Mexico): Fellows, may I say that that in practice, at the present time, the selection of members for the incoming board from areas mentioned in D, E and F, is made by the Board of Directors. When you think of Latin America, in which I am particularly interested where we have at the present time 174 clubs in eight different districts, an area containing about 100,000,000 people speaking two languages, the idea presented in Topic A is not at all practical, in my opinion. If on the other hand, as at the present time, the members of the International Board of Directors can select from those Rotarians who, through their past service as presidents of clubs, governors of districts, and men who through their willingness to serve, their knowledge of Rotary, and the time they have to give to Rotary for the year in question, I am going to say very frankly to you that such a selection is much better than a popular election.

There is another reason for that, because in all fairness, men, the delegates coming from those countries which are immediately south of the Unite States, where as you know most of the conventions are held—I mention th Republic of Mexico, and the Republic of Cuba—the delegates will outnumbe those coming from the nations of South America. Last year in my Boar of Directors we had two directors from Latin America, Eduardo Moore c Chile and myself of Mexico. I think if this matter of the selection of candidates for the International Board of Directors is carried on as it is at th present time, your international board will choose those men best fitted fo that position. (Applause.)

Opening Session
Monday, June 23



The President's
Ball

House of
Friendship

Chairman Adams: Is there further discussion?

Rotarian Herbert Coates (Montevideo, Uruguay): Endorsing entirely on behalf of Latin America, the continent of South America, what Tom Sutton has just said, I should like to suggest that at any rate the board should be asked to name one international director for Latin America.

Past President Sutton: That is the understanding at the present time. Each year the board is making a choice of a director from Latin America.

Rotarian Coates: That is the best way of insuring general Latin America the representation they desire to have.

Past President Sutton: Last year, as I stated, we had two, but Latin America will always be represented on the Board of Directors if carried on as we are carrying on at the present time.

Chairman Adams: Is there further discussion? If not, we shall pass to Topic B.

TOPIC "B"

More Continuity in the Personnel of the Board of Directors by Providing for Two-Year Terms.

A resolution offered by the Rotary Club of Mount Vernon, Illinois, U. S. A., but received too late for action at the 1930 Convention.

This is a little similar, as you will see, to one topic which was considered under Pete Snedecor's presiding, the Madison resolution. I am going to call on Fred B. Watson, of the Rotary Club of Mount Vernon, Illinois, to speak very briefly on this. Is Fred Watson here? If not, is there anyone else who would like to speak on this suggestion? This was sent in by the Rotary Club of Mount Vernon, Illinois. If there is no one who wishes to discuss it, we shall pass on to the next topic.

Topic C, in regard to classifications; I am going to ask Arthur Mayhew, Chairman of the Classifications Committee this year, to speak on this subject.

TOPIC "C"

The Broadening of the Classification Limitations So That More Members May Be Accepted From Large Enterprises Having Distinct Departments of Service.

Introduced by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

Rotarian Mayhew: We have about 75 districts in Rotary. We have nearly 3400 clubs. We have over 150,000 members. It seems that every member has a friend that he wants to bring into Rotary. So the Classifications Committee in every club has a very big job in seeing that the fundamentals of Rotary are kept straight. All discussion must revert to the basic principle of one worthy member from each useful occupation, and the classification term should describe the service offered the community. Come back to that and see that everything tracks right along that line.

The Board of Directors two years ago sought to broaden the classification limitation so that members may be taken from merged companies. As an example, in one city just last fall, there was a merger of a milk station and a cooling station and a refrigeration station, and four other industries. At the head of each one of these businesses was an outstanding man who was making a splendid member of that Rotary club. They were permitted to continue as members.

The question as it seems to me to be interpreted here in this topic is, if the heads of the different departments of companies which have merged are permitted to continue as members of the local club, why cannot the executives of a large business which already has a similar departmental organization be permitted to join the Rotary club? Certainly it doesn't mean that the company must organize separately and then merge to give them any advantage over the other, and so a large business which has the same sort of departments or divisions as the merged organization which would entitle its executives to membership in the club should be covered by this same principle.

No details are given, but I judge that the same principles would govern, that govern the interpretation concerning merged companies. There are three of them. The ten per cent. rule must be considered at all times if we want to keep Rotary so that it is not dominated by one particular line of business, and see that the service to the public is outstanding and is a needed, useful activity. And then, that the institutional life of the commercial, industrial, professional life of that activity, that is the business, profession, occupation, concern or establishment, is represented by a man who is earning his living at it. But it is the activity, sixty per cent. of the man's activity, and not his income that governs.

Chairman Adams: Is there any discussion on this topic?

Rotarian Herbert E. Watson (Calcutta, India): This topic raises a point that my club especially asked me to put before the Classifications Committee while in Chicago. The industries in Calcutta are nearly all operated by large firms or managements, and it is the partners of these firms or managements that we should like to see in the Rotary club, but under the present classification rule they are all barred. A managing agent may control jute mills, coal mines, shipping organizations, engineering works, in fact, every industry of the town, and no partner can say, being a firm of the managing agents, that any particular branch of his industry is sixty per cent. But it is the wish of the Rotary club, if the classifications can be arranged, that these partners who are the main business men of Calcutta shall be allowed to join the club. I should like to know whether these classifications will be altered in any way to embrace the ideas that I have mentioned. (Applause.)

Chairman Adams: Is there any further discussion? Will anyone else offer his mind on this subject?

Rotarian William Harriman (Downey, Calif.): I represent a public institution, a hospital, where we have psychiatrists, optometrists, chief engineers, and so on, lines that are very different. Would it be possible to consider those men as eligible for membership in our club where the executive head of the institution is also a member?

Chairman Adams: I shall ask Arthur Mayhew if he will answer that inquiry.

Rotarian Mayhew: There is only one classification that has been set out under which the executive head is the only member. That is the department store. What we want in Rotary is a cross-section of the community, and any man with the personal qualifications who can represent a distinct activity should be welcome in your Rotary club. Where members come from one institution, like a university or a hospital, then the ten per cent. rule governs, but until you fill that ten per cent., they ought to be all welcome.

Chairman Adams: Is there further discussion? If not, we shall pass to the next topic.

TOPIC "D"

The Restatement of the Present Six Objects Into One Object With Four Applications.

Introduced by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

This is a subject which has been under consideration by a great many minds in Rotary for a long time. You will note at the top of this Topic D the statement that it is suggested by an article written by Rotarian Thomas Stephenson of Edinburgh. I am going to read as an introduction to this, just a few words from his article, some of which is printed in your folder.

"Our objects at present show much repetition and overlapping. Take, for example, objects 1, 3 and 5. They all mean the same thing, and one object could very well cover all three. Object 2 is almost superfluous; if a man recognizes his occupation as an opportunity to serve society and applies the ideal of service to his business life, his ethical standards are bound to be of the very highest. Object 4, the development of acquaintance, is not in itself an object—it is a means whereby an object is attained. And No. 6, the great culminating object about which so much is said on platforms, is not an object at all; it is the application, internationally, of the other objects, and is a result of the practice of service in other channels and its extension beyond the boundaries of one's own country.

"In short, when we come to deal with the matter logically, and apart from the glamour of platform eloquence, we find that there is only one object in Rotary, and that is SERVICE. All the rest is method of application (technique) and the result of that application.

"Our target, then, is service, and the channels through which we practice this service are our aims. He is a poor marksman who hits the target only when he is dead on and there is no wind. And he is a poor Rotarian who practices service only in efforts to relieve crippled children or ex-service men and maintains a selfish attitude in business or in his honor or on his travels. So it seems to me that our Six Objects need revision. They need codification into one object, with certain different applications or channels for its practice. Our one object is service. The ideal of service as the basis, not of all worthy enterprises, but of all human relationships, is to be made the basis of such human relationships as seller and buyer, employer and employee, individuals of a family, a club, a city or a nation. It is even to extend beyond our own nation to those of other nations in an attempt to know and understand those whose language and customs differ from our own, even to the extent sometimes of being—well, not quite compatible with our own.

"To make a long story short, here is my idea for revision of our Six Objects," and then he follows with what is printed here, which I shall not read.

Now will you offer your minds on this topic? Tom Stephenson is only one of many Rotarians who have had much the same thought on this subject.

If there is no discussion we shall pass on to the next topic.

I have asked Ted Unwin, of London, England, to speak briefly on this. (Applause.)

TOPIC "E"

More Than One Rotary Club in Cities of Less Than 1,000,000 Population.

Introduced by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

Rotarian Edward Unwin (London, England): Chairman Don, Fellow Rotarians: The chairman has asked me to make just a few remarks about this subject, because in our little village, containing a population of seven and a half to eight millions, we have already tried out this experiment.

In 1922-23, we felt the London Club did not represent a large part of the population, so we made a new area of one and a half miles from the center of the city and then instructed our district governors, or chairmen, as we call them, to proceed with clubs in the rest of the area. In any part of this London area I will say it is eighteen to twenty miles across.

During 1923 and to the present date we have formed 53 clubs, and those of you who were at the Ostend Convention know what that meant to your comfort, having 53 clubs to assist us in the organizing of the Post-Ostend Convention tours.

We also have a district council, which is attended by two delegates, the presidents and secretaries, every month at Charing Cross Station, and when I tell you that we get an attendance of ninety pe. cent., you can see that it must be a large and effective organization. Those district governors who are here present will tell you about it if you choose to get in touch with them, as our friend John Hall here, and Verral Reed. I shall be very glad to give you any details as to the working of the London clubs. I don't think there is anything else I need say beyond that we have organized these 53 clubs in a way which has given great satisfaction to everybody.

Chairman Adams: Will you discuss this topic?

A Rotarian: It would be interesting to know what the total membership of those 53 clubs is.

Chairman Adams: Two thousand one hundred.

Rotarian Verral Reed (London, England): I am from Southgate, London, England, District Chairman of District 13, RIBI, which is this great London district of which you have been hearing. When you fellows speak of London, you probably do not realize that there are four or five Londons. There is a City of London, which is actually about a square mile. There is the County of London, which is greater than a square mile. And then outside the County of London there are a large number of residential and industrial areas closely packed around this central city and county, and which we know as Greater London.

As Ed Unwin has told you, the Rotary Club of London nine years ago realized that it was not possible in such a great and dense community to form a Rotary club which would have that influence in the community which we like Rotary clubs to have. It would be necessary in such a large community to have a club of, shall I say, at least a thousand members, but in our little village it would be impossible to find a hotel which could weekly lunch such a gathering. The only solution of the problem we think was the one which

London has undertaken. Ted Unwin told you a moment ago that those of you who visited us for the Post-Ostend Convention entertainment realized how 37 clubs could do very much more in Rotary than one central club could do. He said 53. As a matter of fact, for the Post-Ostend Convention entertainment there were only 37. The others have been added since the Ostend Convention. There are five or six more in formation at the present time. No club is allowed to be formed without at least 25 founder members. In the forming of that club we elicit the help of sometimes five or six surrounding clubs, and new clubs are built very carefully. It took us nine months of informal and absolutely unofficial weekly luncheon meetings to form one Rotary club, but now that it is formed, I think everybody who visits it will agree that it is a good club.

Finally, I should simply like you to remember this: that all these clubs, practically, are new clubs. Our present membership is somewhere about 2,100 members, but we have now made it possible for Rotary in London to be represented by a steady growth, by four or five thousand Rotarians, instead of the problematical thousand only that was possible with one club. (Applause.)

A Rotarian: How many of these Rotary clubs come under the government of the city of London, that is, how does it differ from Chicago, with Oak Park, Evanston, Austin, and so on?

Rotarian Verral Reed (London, England): It is very difficult to answer without trying to explain to you what the government of London is. I never realized myself how complicated it was until I tried to explain it to a few individual Rotarians whom I have met since my arrival in Chicago. I might say that the London Club covers an area which is governed by the corporation of the City of London, the metropolitan borough of Westminster and parts of other boroughs. We do not strictly stick to any government boundaries or Rotary club boundaries. They need not synchronize with the government boundaries. We simply build our clubs around centers which are distinct business centers, where members might conceivably be properly found.

A Rotarian: How does that differ from Chicago and these other cities? Are those places where you are organized separate boroughs by themselves?

Rotarian Reed: They are separate and yet they are not. I can't explain the difference to you until I know as much about the conditions in Chicago as I do of those in London. (Laughter.)

Rotarian Wilfrid Andrews (Sittingbourne, England): I think I can explain the point which the gentleman over there has. These fifty odd clubs are in no way responsible to the Rotary Club of London. They form a district and are governed by the district in exactly the same way as a district governor here would govern his district, and ultimately by the Board of RIBI.

A Rotarian: My question was the government of the city, not of Rotary.

Rotarian Andrews: Then I must answer it in the same way that Verrall Reed answered it.

Chairman Adams: I want to say from several visits to this district which has just been described, that I feel the men in that area have done a very fine thing not only for Rotary but for the area in which the fifty-three clubs are formed.

Crawford McCullough suggests that we haven't considered this topic at all. You have it before you. It pertains to the formation of clubs in cities of less than a million. I asked Ted Unwin, and Verral Reed has very well supported him, to give you the idea of what they have done so that you could get an idea of how the same plan might be tried in cities of under a million.

Rotarian Herbert Harris (Whittier, Calif.): I should like to say one word to the question. Coming down to a city considerably smaller than London, in the city of Los Angeles I have watched the organization of a number of clubs. There has been no conflict between the Rotary Club of Los Angeles and these clubs, but there has been the finest of cooperation and support of those new clubs. Going down to a city a good deal smaller than that, in San Diego, a city of a hundred or two hundred thousand population, is a distinct division, La Jolla, some miles from the center, with an entirely separate business district. There is no reason in the world why there shouldn't be a fine Rotary club there, and I am convinced that we are getting today the best of Rotary through the division of these greater sections into smaller clubs than we would if they were all united in one great, large club.

Rotarian Cairns: It seems to me if we keep the separate municipalities, all right, but if we go and take one city and say that because it happens to have a certain population more than one club may be organized, we are on dangerous ground and there is a question. We have felt that Rotary is a good thing, but the answer is not to say that because we have found it good that we should extend the membership to everybody that we meet. We have started out by suggesting that once a man joins Rotary, no matter what happens to him, he will stay a Rotarian all his life. Now we are going to say that because we have found it good in a city of a pretty good size, let's have a whole lot of clubs. I think if we stick to the municipal boundaries, we are on safe grounds, but we ought to be careful about going beyond that.

Chairman Adams: Is there further discussion of this topic?

Past President Crawford McCullough: I just want to say a word on this subject because I happened to get into a pretty bad jam on this thing nine years ago. It was on the occasion of the convention over which I presided in Los Angeles. There was an application from the town of San Pedro from prospective Rotarians there to organize a club. Strictly speaking, Los Angeles at that time did not have the requisite million that the constitution required. I ruled it was in order, and the San Pedro Club was organized.

I think it is that to which Herbert Harris has just referred. In response to what Bill Cairns has just said, may I just say this: why do we establish Rotary clubs in any city or town? What is the answer? Is it that we can convey to the greatest number of people within the district the ideals and the purposes which Rotary espouses, or is it that we organize an exclusive club with limitations of municipal boundaries? Is the principle that we should, having in mind, of course, the local conditions, extend Rotary as widely as possible within the area, or is the principle reversed that we should restrict it?

It seems to me that in the big city of London they could not have done otherwise and make Rotary any power. Can we do this same thing in such cities today as Detroit, as Cleveland, or Los Angeles, as Montreal, getting in the million class, or can we come further down and do it in cities the size of Toronto with 800,000 people? Having in mind, though, before we consider doing it at all, that we must establish the principle that each such Rotary club shall represent a definite business center of the city. That is the question I think we ought to be considering, and it seems to me that if the principle is that we should so far as possible give Rotary to as large a number of people as possible, having in mind the local conditions, each town or each city should judge this thing on its own merits. There should not be any set rule and any limitations as now stand in the constitution not permitting this to be done in cities of less than a million, should be removed so that any city which desires to do this thing, whether it have 200,000 or 300,000, may be permitted to do it if it so wishes. (Applause.)

Chairman Adams: Is there further discussion of this topic?

Rotarian Harry Wood (Leeds, England): It has not been mentioned, but I think it ought to be that any second Rotary club should not cover the same area or any part of the area covered by the club already established. I mention that because there is an idea in some parts that there should be two clubs in one town covering the same area. I wanted to make that quite clear.

Chairman Adams: If there is no further discussion, we shall pass to the next topic, which is Topic F, and I have asked Past President McCullough, whom you have just heard, to start the discussion on this one.

Past President McCullough: This subject is introduced, as you see by your program, by the Rotary Club of Letchworth, England. Being a Canadian and being somewhat familiar with a similar commission which has been in operation as between the United States and Canada within the last five years, I just want to give you a few facts concerning it. There is an international joint commission consisting of three members each, three from the United States appointed by the President, and three from Canada appointed by the Prime Minister in Cabinet. These six men comprise the international joint commission. There are two offices, one in Washington, the capital of this country, and one in Ottawa, the capital of Canada. Each has its permanent secretary.

TOPIC "F"

A Suggestion That the Convention Should Pass a Resolution Inviting Both the British and United States Governments to Establish a Permanent Commission of Conciliation Between Britain and the United States.

Introduced by the Rotary Club of Letchworth, England.

This commission meets twice a year. It meets on the first Thursday, I think it is, or first Tuesday in October at Ottawa, Canada, and the first Tuesday in April at Washington, United States. The meetings are presided over respectively by the two chairmen. If the meeting is in the United States, it is presided over by the chairman of the American section, and vice versa. But when the meeting is in session, there is no division as between the six. In other words, it is a joint meeting and a joint commission.

The powers of the commission are three: in the first place, as described by the treaty, the commission has the right to settle or pass upon all matters having to do with the diversion for domestic, sanitary, navigation, power or irrigation purposes of boundary waters or waters flowing across the boundary, or waters flowing from boundary waters, and in the event of such diversion on one side of the boundary affecting the level or flow of the other side.

The second power is as an investigatory body to examine and report on any matter of difference between the two countries arising along their common frontier referred to it for this purpose by either government.

The third is the most unusual of the three powers and the one with the greatest possibility. It is a court of appeal for final settlement of any questions or matters of difference arising between the two countries involving the rights, the obligations, or the interests of the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada either in relation to each other or to their respective inhabitants. It is, therefore, a miniature Hague tribunal for settlement of questions at issue between the two countries. It has settled in the nine years of its existence a great number of cases. It has settled fifteen cases on water diversion, six on electric power, nine for dams and booms and bridges; it has granted 137 applications on a specific rule which it enforces. The enforcement of its decisions is placed upon it by each government.

The average time to dispose of any applications has not been more than seven and a half months. Scarcely any protests of any kind have been made against the final decisions of the commission. Under the old diplomacy, these cases would have cluttered up the foreign offices of the respective countries and likely would never have been settled.

There is a clause in the treaty which gives the right to either country to terminate on one year's notice its participation in this joint commission, but so beneficent has been the work of the international joint commission during these last nine years that it is absolutely unthinkable that this should ever take place.

Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, now Chief Justice of the United States of America, speaking in Montreal a number of years ago, proposed that the powers of this commission be extended so that it would take care of any matter whatever that should come up as between the two governments in the way of dispute, but it can be pointed out that under the third power given to the commission by the treaty that the extension of the power would be all that was necessary. The proposal as I get it from this Letchworth Club is that a similar commission might be organized as between other countries in Rotary, and since we have the example of the United States and Canada, perhaps the easiest way to commence or to bring our influence to bear in securing another commission would be to promote such a commission as between the United States and Great Britain. (Applause.)

Chairman Adams: I assume you have read all of these topics and that you know the subject matter. It is not my purpose to discuss them. That is for you to do. Will you offer your minds?

Rotarian Dugald MacFadden (Letchworth, England): The reason why the Letchworth Club has ventured to put forward this proposal is that we are very largely an international community. Our largest firm is an American firm and our second largest firm is a Belgian firm. Consequently, since our Rotary club was formed, we have taken the Sixth Object very seriously, and I think the same may be said to be true of the whole of the East England Clubs. We have discussed this matter and we thought we might ask Rotary to put on the map a policy for the directors which would help us to make the Sixth Object effective. I think we all feel that of all our objects, that one is the most difficult to make a really living, effective object in our clubs. We are apt to let it evaporate in expressions of goodwill, kind feeling, good-fellowship; it is very difficult to make it a real live part of our nation's life and make it effective as a proposition in ordinary affairs.

The next point that we got to was this: while we wanted an ordered world in place of a chaotic one, it was necessary for us to accept what we used to call in France a "limited objective." We have got to do the thing by steps. I agree entirely with what Rotarian Stephenson says, that peace is a method rather than a name. We want to work on the method of a limited objective.

It occurred to us that one of the helpful limited objectives would be this policy of getting international commissions set up which would deal not with the questions that properly belong to governments, but with the questions that belong to the citizens of the countries. We felt that the time had come when there was a very wide feeling that international affairs were in a sense too important to be left entirely to governments, that we wanted the business men and the professional men of our different countries to have a say in these matters. So this proposal gradually took shape.

We are a very small club, not very well known. We ask you to give us a kindly consideration of the subject.

I want to make the point that there is nothing exclusive about this proposition. We are not proposing that Great Britain and America should in any way arrogate to themselves all the advantages of it. All that we say is that if it is a good thing, it is a good plan to try it out between Great Britain and America as it has already been tried out between the United States and Canada. If it is successful with those countries, there is no reason at all why it should not be applied eventually to every country in which Rotary has been established.

Then, why Rotary? I contemplate so far as I tried to visualize the situation that most of us will agree that the thing is a good thing, but why should Rotary take the step of bringing it forward? I will tell you quite frankly why it seems to me a good thing. We all know that the people who make a proposal are generally consulted in carrying it out. We don't want a commission of this kind set up which would be a repetition of the diplomatists and admirals and generals who are very apt to get together on international occasions and always thinking the thing out on the basis of an egotistic nationalism. We want, if possible, to get this thing thought out from the standpoint of the plain citizen, the professional and the business man who is brought into contact with the people of other countries. There are all sorts of questions looming in the distance, mergers, contracts, ethical questions, questions of professional etiquette, and so on. We may think we are right in Great Britain; you may think you are right in the United States. What an enormous advantage it would be to us to have some impartial body which could be expected to take an ethical view of the situation and to give an ethical judgment. That is really the whole of our case.

With regard to its being remotely future, I would only ask you to bear this in mind, that while you in America have got I suppose a thousand years of peace before you, we can't be quite so certain that we have got a thousand years of peace before us in Europe, that there are threats to the peace of Europe which might materialize at any moment, and for that reason we want to urge on with all reasonable rapidity this building up of a constructive peace policy, impressing on the people in general the idea that Rotary stands for international order, taking the place of international chaos.

The following resolution was submitted to an ordinary meeting of the Letchworth Rotary Club on May 5, 1930, when it was approved:

"That in order to promote the Sixth Object of Rotary, the Board of Directors be authorized to take such steps as they consider advisable when and as opportunity may offer, to promote the establishment of Permanent Commissions of Conciliation between countries represented in Rotary, analogous to that now existing between the United States and Canada, and in view of the present relations between the United States and Great Britain to take any action deemed likely to promote such a permanent commission between the United States and Great Britain."

Rotarian John Nelson (Montreal, Que., Canada): It seems to me that Rotary should hesitate a long time before stepping into what the last speaker has referred to as taking a hand in government. If international peace is to be promoted by Rotary it seems to me that it could be promoted by the cultivation of good will between the common men and the common women of these different countries, not by setting up any official action or seeming to intervene with government. So, it seems to me the resolution is ill advised.

Rotarian Norman Sommerville (Toronto, Ont., Canada): It is probably well that when supporting the principle involved in this resolution, we should recognize the good that has been accomplished at the present time. It is one of the very gratifying features of us Britishers that there exists today a permanent treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain upon all subjects, and that is not something of spasmodic growth or recent development, but has rather grown out of the remarkable experience of the past 125 years in which every question that has arisen between the United States and Great Britain has been settled by the principle of arbitration and that principle has been found to work so entirely satisfactorily to both parties that today we live under a régime of arbitration between these two great English-speaking branches of the race. Therefore, it is a very great tribute to us that we have been able to work out so splendid a thing as a permanent system of arbitration without involving the setting up of machinery, but rather settling the principle that out of 125 years of experience we may develop it as these conditions arise from time to time. It is a splendid thing that we in Rotary should recognize that which we have accomplished, and it is largely due to the contacts that come about just through organizations such as ours and those of other business men in both countries based upon the mutual esteem and good will thus developed. (Applause.)

Rotarian Elliott S. Humphrey (Montreux-Vevey, Switzerland): The two clubs that I represent are wholly in accord with this proposed legislation. From Switzerland a short time ago came a request that Rotary International intercede in a matter which interested us. Rotary International rightly answered that it could not give its attention for or against any question which might be considered even remotely as international politics. The few clubs which I represent in regard to this proposed legislation suggest that if Rotary International would do this, it might create a precedent which in later years might cause hard feeling if some meetings of International Rotary should ask something which would happen to be refused.

Past President Leslie Pidgeon: Mr. President and Rotarians: I am in thorough harmony with the object that is sought by this resolution, but I scarcely feel that I could support it in the present form for this reason: I think it is a rather dangerous principle for an organization that has sixty-three different countries represented to pass a resolution that applies to any two countries that are singled out. I think it would be quite in keeping to pass a resolution favoring commissions for the settlement of all disputes between the countries that are represented in Rotary, and also to empower the International Board to do what it can do to make these effective, or to implement this resolution wherever it is possible or to work along the lines of the least resistance, but I do have some hesitancy in supporting a resolution asking for the appointment of such a commission between Great Britain and the United States when representatives of so many other different countries are asked to vote upon it.

Put it this way to make it concrete: supposing there were a resolution before us asking for the appointment of such a commission as this between Japan and Mexico. Do you not think that that would show you the delicacy of the situation in asking all these British and American and German and French and Italian representatives to vote for the appointment of a commission between two countries that are represented here? Therefore, I feel that the form of it should be changed, passing the general resolution favoring such commissions between all countries represented in Rotary and then empowering, if you like, the board to endeavor to implement this wherever it is feasible or possible. That would allow them to work between any two nations where it was possible or endeavor to work without breaking the principle that would do justice to all. (Applause.)

Chairman Adams: Is there further discussion of this topic? If not, we shall pass to the next one, and I have asked Frank Lamb of Hoquiam, Washington, a past member of the Board of Directors of Rotary International, to introduce it.

TOPIC "G"

That Service in Government and Public Affairs Be Added to the Application of Service as Expressed in the Objects of Rotary.

Introduced by the Rotary Club of Hoquiam, Washington, U. S. A.

Rotarian Frank Lamb (Hoquiam, Wash.): In asking that the application of service be added to the objects, I want you to realize that the objects of Rotary are all-embracing. The Third Object, the application of the ideal of service to the personal, business and community life, certainly covers all the activities that a man can engage in, and the proposed change under Topic D for restatement applies to the ideal of service as a basis of all human relationships. What I and my club are asking for this afternoon is not that some new legislation be added to Rotary, but that there be added emphasis to the application of service. You have applied service to business, to the under-privileged in the community; you started out by applying it to the individual business man himself. But in common with all business men since the age of the Hanseatic leagues, you have sidestepped the application in that most important branch of human endeavor, government and public affairs. Gentlemen, you have devoted a lot of your time to ameliorating the effects of bad government by a species of paternalism, by charity, and by self-interested public service work.

The application of the ideal of service to government means that the man who is not a voter should be debarred from citizenship in his country, whatever it may be. And the man who refuses to exercise the prerogatives of citizenship should be denied its privileges. It means that you shall go out and learn something regarding the problems which come before your community. It means that you shall serve so far as ability is in you to bring about better government and better public affairs, and is Rotary to be immune from any service of this sort? What organization is more capable and would be more efficient in carrying it on? But now I see you rising up as I go from this platform and saying, "Oh, that is politics, and politics is a dirty thing. I wouldn't touch it with a ten-foot pole. All I will do, like those of old, is to let the puppets move in the puppet show, content that the strings shall be pulled and the votes bought."

Rotary has an opportunity to revitalize its application of service in applying it to public affairs, and at no time has it been more needed than at the present. Then I hear some others saying that this will introduce a note of nationalism. The basis of all true internationalism is in a strong nationalism. Unless you have a strong citizenship, and a regard for your country and a love and a desire to serve that country, you cannot be an internationalist. So, the international policy of these countries represented in Rotary is written not in the words that are spoken from the platforms but in the proceedings of the halls of congresses and in parliaments and in chancelleries and in public institutions.

For the benefit of my own fellow members of the United States of America I am going to give one example of where Rotary can render an inestimable service in public affairs. In 1925, the Congress of the United States offended a nation which we love and honor in Rotary, by the passage of an unjust immigration restriction act. To my knowledge, and I had considerable contact with the question at the time, not one evidence of the spirit of Rotary was ever expressed against the passage of that act. The Chairman of the Immigration Committee of the Congress of the United States has announced within the past few months that in the coming session he will introduce a bill extending the quota privilege to Japanese the same as to all other nations, and I want every Rotary club in the United States to have enough interest in public affairs and have enough practical desire to do something in international relations, to know themselves and to tell the voters and their congressmen and representatives in their particular localities that that means admitting between 150 and 180 Japanese to the United States each year. I do not want the self-seeker politically to go out and flood this country with propaganda that it means 900 to 9,000 or a host of Japanese coming in. Is our civilization here so delicate, our institutions so fragile, that 150 or 180 Japanese will endanger them? If Rotary and the Sixth Object mean anything to the clubs in the United States, it means that they shall serve in this capacity to bring before our people the truth on this most important question relating to the relations between two great nations.

The opportunity to serve in public service is so wonderful, so extensive, and the opportunity of Rotary to be of benefit in this connection is so obvious that it should need no expression. We are surrounded by safeguards. Our constitution provides that we shall not be an endorsing agency but surely education and interest and the fulfillment of one's duty as a citizen, whether it is in the United States of America or in Great Britain or any other country on earth, is the highest and first obligation which we have, and is a cornerstone upon which institutions such as Rotary may be built and upon which civilization will be raised to higher levels. (Applause.)

Chairman Adams: Will you discuss this topic further? If there is no discussion, we shall pass to the next, Topic H.

TOPIC "H"

Setting Apart One Special Week in Every Year When All Rotary Clubs Will Arrange a Peace Program to Further a Sympathetic Understanding Between Nations.

Introduced by the Rotary Club of Victoria, B. C., Canada.

I have asked P. L. Naismith of the Rotary Club of Victoria to talk on this. Is Rotarian Naismith here? (No.) Is there any other member of the Rotary Club of Victoria present, who will speak on this?

Rotarian James Beatty (Victoria, B. C., Canada): I don't think there is any reason for discussion—it is obvious.

Chairman Adams: Then we shall pass to Topic I.

TOPIC "I"

The Teaching of a Universal Auxiliary Language to Our Children as a Solution of Language Barrier and Its Relation to the 6th Object of Rotary.

Introduced by the Rotary Club of Compton, California, U. S. A.

Is there a member of the Rotary Club of Compton, California, who will speak on this? I tried to get in touch with one and failed. If not, will any one else speak on it?

Rotarian Francis W. Harris (Stoke-on-Trent, England): I am very interested in this topic, because I have heard it discussed at assemblies where there have been international matters under discussion and I have heard it said, for instance, that if there is to be a sort of universal language in addition to the national language of the various countries of the world, that English, for instance, might very well be that language. I don't agree with that, myself. There are an immense number of people in other countries, Russia for instance, and China, who speak the language of those countries, and the number of people in Russia and China will compare, you will find if you go into figures, very favorably indeed with the admittedly immense number of people in the different nations of the world who speak the English language.

I want to put in a word for Esperanto. I think that the principle on which this subject of a universal language such as would enable the different nationalities of the world to understand each other, ought to be solved by a neutral language. If you start to select English or some other existing language, it seems to me that you will raise opposition inevitably, which could easily be avoided by adopting Esperanto, which has already made a considerable degree of progress throughout the world. I think the principle to go on is, of course, that of teaching a single language to children belonging to the different nations of the world, and Esperanto is a neutral language suitable for such a purpose. It seems to me if that could be done, in time we should be able to have international publications, which, of course, would need to be printed in a neutral language; we could conduct assemblies like this where perhaps there is a bigger sprinkling of nationalities not speaking just the language that we are speaking here today, with the advantage of everybody understanding what was put into these newspapers (and the press has a great deal to do with the affairs of this world), and in understanding what we say in assemblies of this character.

I should like to speak in favor of the topic and say that Esperanto should be the neutral language to be taught in the schools of the world. (Applause.)

Rotarian Derrel L. Beard (Napa, Calif.): I am sorry no one from the Compton Club is here to speak on this subject, dear to my heart, but as I had something to do with the development of this idea of a neutral auxiliary language in the Second District, I shall try to pinch hit.

The first thing I want to impress upon you is that there are some 160,000 Rotarians in the world. In contradistinction, or over and above that, there are some two billion of the rank and file of human beings. Barring the few savages, comparatively few, there are some billion and a half, I presume, of educated people in the world, and those billion and a half of people, as they wander the face of the earth, are unable to communicate with one another. As the difficulties of travel lessen, they wander more and more, they come more and more into contact with one another, and as they travel, being unable to speak the language of the country in which they travel, they flock by themselves, and they become self-centered in the praises of the "God's country" which they left, be it America or China or Japan, and in criticism of that which they do not understand and cannot understand, because they do not speak the language of the country in which they travel.

I am saying this, fellows, from something of personal experience. I have traveled in the European world. I was resident there during the World War in a German-speaking country, Switzerland. Because I could break down the language barrier a trifle (I could speak a bad German very fluently), I established a contact with the Swiss people and I lived in a Swiss family. I learned to know something of those people and to love them. As I went on through Austria, in February, 1919, I came into contact with the same situation, and I was able to muddle through because I could break down the language barrier; but in 1927, returning to the Ostend Convention, I went with Mrs. Beard through Spain, and there I was confronted with language barriers.

Many people say, "Let the English and the Spanish be the language of the world, learn two languages." Men, just realize this. Let Tom Sutton think about this, too, because he is fluent in Spanish. I was talking to him this morning about this problem. I have been going for two years to night school trying to get something of Spanish, too, besides Esperanto, and for the gentleman from England, I will say I, too, favor Esperanto, although I approach this subject from the general standpoint of breaking down language barriers and appealing to Rotarians in this room assembled to get behind the general proposition of putting this billion and a half people the world around in a position to talk one to the other as they contact one with the other.

Men, from my experiences abroad, both during the World War and on my return to Europe to the Ostend Convention, I believe if we hope to take the Sixth Object of Rotary out of the class of academic questions and make it a living, vital force, to get on in the world, that we may live in peace and amity and friendly relations one with the other, that we must equip our children, mind you it is not a job for us, we are too old, we are stepping off the stage, but we have brought into the world a lot of fine young people and we are going to ask them and are asking them in the future to live together in peace and amity. If we are going to do that, we must break down language barriers and make it so that, as they contact one another, they may be able to speak to and understand one another. Let us go home to our clubs, men, and think seriously about the general proposition of language barriers. It is a real, vital thing, it is a real Rotary job, and if you will approach it, study it, attack it, you will be Esperantists. (Applause.)

Rotarian William Hung (Peiping, China): I am sorry to speak a second time. I heartily agree with the speaker from England about the difficulty of the language barrier and especially to the point that English should not be made, as some contend, the lingua franca of the whole world, not because I have learned to speak it rather poorly, but because, having experienced the difficulties of learning the English language, I want to spare hundreds of millions of non-English-speaking people from experiencing the difficulty of learning the most difficult language on the face of the earth. (Applause.)

If I were to advocate the appropriate rating of an existing language for the lingua franca, I would advocate Chinese, of course, because the Chinese language is by far the easiest. (Laughter.) You have to say in English, "I am," "You are," "He is." Your grammatical restrictions make you make all these discriminations, while as a Chinese you would simply say "I am," "You am," "He am." (Laughter.)

On the other hand, friends, I am not at all certain that either Esperanto or any of the several international languages that have been hitherto advocated should be so adopted. Before we launch on a project of this nature, we should at least be on our guard that this new language should not be merely a language learned by a fraction of mankind and thereby, as a result, add one more language to the multiplicity of the many we have. It is a problem which belongs to the special talent and knowledge of linguists and phoneticists and grammarians the world over. It seems to me that all we as Rotarians can do is to express a desire that some means be taken to overcome the language barrier, and one of the means, it seems to me, is the duty of every Rotarian and of his children to learn at least one language besides his own. (Applause.)

Chairman Adams: Our time is nearly up. May we pass to the next topic, J?

TOPIC "J"

That the Privilege Be Extended to Any Regular Rotary Club to Elect to Reserve or Associate Membership in the Club a Limited Number of Men from Nearby Towns Not Large Enough to Maintain Clubs of Their Own.

Introduced by the Rotary Club of Grand Forks, North Dakota, U. S. A.

Rotarian Cyril Dyke Page (Grand Forks, N. D.): Topic J is the child of M. C. Bachler, the president of the Grand Forks Club. I have a few remarks of his in reference to this topic which I shall read.

"If Rotary is only an organization, then its activities and accomplishments are and must be limited to members of the organization, but if it is a living force or belief capable of world-wide application, then there is room in Rotary for the many thousands who, for one reason or another, cannot be actively associated in a regularly established Rotary club. These men are entitled to some form of contact with Rotary that will make them something more than mere volunteers working without recognition or encouragement. Rotary, as an exclusive type of organization, prevents the establishment of successful clubs in small towns, where naturally anything approaching exclusiveness in appearance is resented. Every community, no matter how small, has a few outstanding men capable of understanding and appreciating the real work of Rotary and willing to assist in Rotary's program if given an opportunity to do so.

"To that end, the Rotary Club of Grand Forks believes there should be established a grade of associate or reserve membership through which local regularly established clubs can extend recognition to desirable men residing in the logical territory of such clubs. These memberships for the most part will reach communities where active clubs cannot be established at the present time or possibly for many years to come.

"The effectiveness of successful local clubs can be increased by the establishment of outposts in surrounding small communities.

"To that end, the Rotary Club of Grand Forks has approved and adopted a plan to enlist as reserves or associates in the Rotary movement, desirable men in the smaller communities in its locality, paying attention to Rotary International rules in the selection of such reserves or associates."

Chairman Adams: Will you discuss this topic?

Rotarian Donald Dickason (Wooster, Ohio): Our club is in a county seat town of a typical Ohio agricultural county, a county which is the third richest agricultural county in the United States, somewhat to the embarrassment of some of our more hard-up farmers. In this county we have the one county seat town and within the range of that, within eight or ten miles, perhaps, half a dozen more towns with a small population. In the last several years we have gone out trying to extend Rotary to these towns, with the natural result that we found there was not a sufficiently large available Rotary membership to make a club in these towns. At the same time we did find in every town certain men who would make good members of a club there, and who would make very good members of a club in our town as representing their town. In such cases as that I believe the proposed suggestion would be a very good one and we would favor it very strongly.

Chairman Adams: Is there further discussion?

Rotarian Erwin Funk (Rogers, Ark.): In contradiction of that situation, we have six towns within a radius of twenty-five miles, and if there is any person on the face of the earth who would attempt to define this question of a logical territory, I should like to see him. We have a score of towns that are fighting for the same territory. There is no one on earth who could ever satisfy members of those clubs that those towns are not all their logical trade territories. We could not start such a movement as that in northwest Arkansas without almost creating a civil war in trying to decide the question as to whether these smaller towns are in our trade territory or that of Fayetteville, Bennettville, Eureka Springs, Siloam Springs, or Springdale. I do not believe it is possible to say of any territory in which there is any number of towns, who is entitled to these members from this tributary territory.

Chairman Adams: If there is no objection we shall pass to Topic K.

TOPIC "K"

Reducing the Number of Voting Delegates to the Annual Convention of Rotary International, so as to Constitute a Body Small Enough to Transact Business as an Orderly Legislative Body.

Introduced by the Rotary Club of Tacoma, Washington, U. S. A.

Rotarian Almin Swanson (Tacoma, Wash.): This proposal comes from the directors of the Tacoma Club and it is introduced here for the reason that it seems to some of our members that it is almost impossible for the present number of voting delegates to legislate, and for various reasons. One reason is that the great number in an International Convention makes it impracticable to have proper discussions. Another reason is perhaps that the rule required for such large numbers makes effective speaking impracticable, except in Chicago. Without any criticism of results obtained from past methods, it is a fact that the present system makes it impossible for many of our best minds to be heard. As a result, those who are heard are quite often in practice, those who are chosen and selected by the executive officers.

The result is the handing down of wisdom from above rather than the effective presentation of ideas coming up from the clubs and district conferences. In all districts there are men who could be of great value to the organization if they were placed in a position where they could effectively speak and discuss policies and also the general principles of administration.

Many men have seriously thought, and are thinking about Rotary problems today, who could be of most usefulness in a legislative assembly of reasonable size but who could not perhaps give time for executive positions in the organization. The present system makes it practically impossible to make use of the talents of those men who, however, could serve for, say, a week in a legislative body.

To quite an extent, the Resolutions Committee under the present system governs the matters of policy. This committee is an instrument chosen by the executive officers and, in case of doubt as to policy, unquestionably represents the views of the administration and may not at all times represent the views of the great body of members.

It may not appear perfectly practical to have all the resolutions handled by the legislative bodies who could pick their own committees to consider the subjects presented. Unquestionably a smaller body could have better knowledge of the individual capacity of candidates for office than could the great number of voting delegates now constituted. It is safe to say that relatively few of the voting delegates have any real knowledge of the men for whom they now are voting. The proposal which we have made would no doubt mean the election of voting delegates by districts rather than by clubs, but the net result would actually be that the clubs could have a greater voice because through the mediums of district conferences, their thoughts could be actually presented better than is possible under the present system.

Rotary should have a republican type of government; irrespective of theory, the present type may seem to some that of aristocracy. The latter form may have worked satisfactorily during the formative years, but the time, it seems to us, has come when a change should be made. Many of the best ideas that are still in use originated during the early years when effective discussion was actually possible, such as proposed in this suggestion.

Rotarian Oliver Short (Baltimore, Md.): There is a second side to this subject which I want to speak about briefly. The proposition is one which I have had in mind for some time, and which our board of directors and our business meeting have endorsed. Back in our district, I personally have done considerable extension work and have carried Rotary clubs to many small communities. I believe in Rotary for the small community. What Rotary can do for the small community in breaking down cliques and divisions among peoples of the small communities that arise for various reasons!

The further we extend Rotary to the small communities, the burden which they will have to carry is going to become proportionately larger. We have no difficulty in selling Rotary to the smaller communities on the present basis of policy, but there does enter into the proposition in the small communities the question of being properly represented at the International Conventions under the present international regulations, that is once every two years in international conventions. It has occurred to us that instead of club representation, that our clubs and our districts would be more adequately represented on the basis of district representation than by club representation, and that these delegates elected at the district convention, as the previous speaker has indicated, should be designated to come to the International Conventions, to attend the sessions and take back to the district the real meat of international conventions. When they return to the district, they would be subject to the order, if you please, be on the staff of the District Governor and subject to a certain number of club visitations during the year so that these small Rotary clubs who are now hungry, yes, starving for real Rotary information, will receive more than one official visitation from a Rotary International representative during the year. I thank you.

Rotarian Lawrence Akers (Memphis, Tenn.): Chairman Don and Fellow Rotarians: I do not believe that Rotary International wants even to make a suggestion or that the delegates assembled here want to make a suggestion, that the power of Rotary be centralized in such a manner. I believe we want to keep Rotary as democratic as possible, and I do not believe a small club will continue its interest in Rotary if it is going to be deprived of its delegate to Rotary International to cast its vote. (Applause.)

If a Rotary club is so poor that it cannot pay the expenses of its delegate to an International Convention, then it is in a mighty bad way. I believe that these conventions should be kept as big as possible so that the inspiration may come to those of us who are fortunate enough to attend these conventions, and I am in favor of retaining the present plan so that every club, regardless of how small it may be, may have its voice in the affairs of Rotary from now on. (Applause.)

Chairman Adams: If there is no further contribution to this discussion, I wish to thank you very much for your attention. This closes the afternoon's assembly.

The meeting adjourned at five-fifteen o'clock.

PLENARY SESSIONS

Proceedings of the Session of TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24

In order to give club presidents, secretaries, song leaders and accompanists an opportunity to discuss the problems and duties of their particular offices, a series of breakfast assemblies under the chairmanship of able and experienced Rotarians was arranged for this morning.

A joint breakfast assembly for outgoing and incoming district governors, under the chairmanship of Third Vice President Charles W. Ackley was also held on this morning.

While the delegates were assembling for the convention session, Ralph Waldo Emerson gave an organ recital and Walter Jenkins, assisted by Roy Williams, led the assembly in a number of songs.

The session was called to order at ten o'clock by Crawford C. McCullough, Chairman of the Convention Committee.

Chairman McCullough: Will the assembly please come to order? As Chairman of the Convention Committee for the Twenty-fifth or Silver Anniversary of the founding of Rotary, the first Rotary club, it gives me particular pleasure to call this great assembly to order.

Please stand while Dean Shailer Matthews of the University of Chicago, President of the Chicago Church Federation, gives the invocation.

Dean Shailer Matthews: Let us pray: Almighty God, we consecrate to Thee our best ambition. We express one to another through Thee our best aspiration and we pray that at this convention all those noble ideals for which this body stands may find new and more effective expression and win thereby Thy help. For all service, for all the ideas that service suggests, we thank Thee and we commend to Thee all those who are endeavoring in the affairs of life to bring the Golden Rule into human living that men may be better as they grow more prosperous. Let the words of our mouths and the meditations of our hearts be acceptable in Thy sight. Amen.

Chairman McCullough: Fellow Rotarians and ladies, in this great amphitheater the acoustics are not so good. You will realize, then, that for the conduct of these assemblies it is necessary that we have as much quiet as possible. I am going to ask the cooperation of all in this particular, that when the speaker has the rostrum there will be no Rotarian or lady enter into the main body of the hall. There will be given plenty of time at the conclusion of any speaker's talk for those who have come late to enter or those who must leave to go out.

May I make this announcement at the present moment? The Past Presidents of Rotary International, the Vice Presidents and the Directors of Rotary International, all of the present Governors, that is the outgoing group of Governors, the officers, the presidents and officers of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, the Chairman of all the International Committees, and the members of all International Committees, are asked to come behind the stage and take their seats in these chairs directly behind me. Will they please do that as quickly as they can, as it is desired to present them to the entire assembly in a short time.

I have the pleasure of calling upon the President of Rotary Club of Chicago, Floyd L. Bateman, who will address to you a few words of welcome. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Floyd L. Bateman, Chicago, Illinois

Chairman Crawford, President Gene, Ladies and Gentlemen of Rotary International: You are most cordially welcome to Chicago. The gates of the city are wide open and we bid you to partake of the best of our hospitality while you are here.

The heart of the community is warmed by your presence and we are exceedingly proud as the host club in our privilege of welcoming you here this week. Many of you have come from long distances, from various parts of the earth and from all states in the Union, to the home of one whose aim is enthroned in the heart of a multitude of people. You have come to the home of the founder of Rotary, Paul Harris, and we welcome you sincerely.

The preparations for your reception and entertainment have been under way on the part of some 600 men and women for a number of months. Mr. Charlie Herrick, Chairman of our Host Club Committee, and Paul Westburg, Vice Chairman, have undertaken the leadership in this effort, and before you and in behalf of the Chicago Club, I wish to record our sincere thanks not only to those two men but to all Rotarians in the clubs in the Chicago district for their splendid service at this time. (Applause.)

So in behalf of the Chicago Club, in behalf of the clubs of the 40th District, the state of Illinois and the entire community are giving you our sincere greetings, and we hope that your stay in Chicago will be a pleasant and a happy one.

I am particularly anxious to record the thanks of the Chicago Club to the Chairman of the Convention Committee, Crawford McCullough, and his colleagues, under whose direction we have found much inspiration and good counsel in the arrangements relating to this convention; also to express our appreciation to President Gene and his associates on the International Board for the wonderful cooperation that has been given to the Chicago community in preparation for this memorable event in the history of Rotary.

Away back there in the shadow of history, you all recall the picture of a wandering priest who found his way slowly and laboriously down through the regions of the North into an uninteresting marshland joining a great inland sea. The place was called by the Indians Chicago, meaning the "Place of the Wild Onion." Some historians have indicated that the name referred to the home of the skunk. At any rate, the early history of the region seems to abound in some sort of aroma which we have been not entirely able to shake off up to the present moment. The priest I refer to was Father Marquette. Two hundred and seventy-three years ago, accompanied by a French trader, Louis Joliet, they were the first of the white men to gaze upon this then very uninteresting region. Ninety-seven years ago in this particular spot, a score of log cabins ranged alongside the Chicago River, and at that time the village of Chicago was in progress.

Today you are seated in the midst of a vast metropolitan community of five million people, a marvelous transfiguration. Chicago, born in a humble environment, suffering the adversity of fire, economic and social difficulties, is yet young, strong and vigorous and today invites you to enjoy its hospitality and asks your favor and your good will. We hope that your sojourn here may enable you to carry many pleasant recollections to your homes with you, and when you must go, which we hope will be not for a considerable length of time after the convention is over, we want to say au revoir and not good-bye. We hope that you will come again and often. That the portion of all Rotarians here may be good health and happiness in the years to come is the earnest wish of the Rotary Club of Chicago. Thank you. (Applause.)

Chairman McCullough: I beg to call your attention to the gavel which I hold in my hand. It is the gavel of the Santa Ana, California, Rotary Club, and has been used at every convention since 1920, except last year at Dallas, when it was being taken around the world. It was used last year in eleven countries, and was used at the installation of the Rotary Club of Cairo, Egypt. (Applause.)

I have pleasure in calling upon the First Vice-President of Rotary International, Dr. Otto F. Böhler, of Vienna, Austria, to make response in your behalf to the eloquent address of welcome of Floyd Bateman of the Rotary Club of Chicago. Dr. Böhler. (Applause.)

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME

First Vice President Otto Böhler, Vienna, Austria

I want to tell you first how happy I am to have been assigned to respond to the kind words of welcome you have just heard from the President of the Chicago Rotary Club. I may not be able to express in words my feelings, as I am not eloquent enough in your language, but I am sure there cannot be with us today a man who feels more thankful than I do for the welcome given to us and the wonderful hospitality that has been extended to us all by the members of the Chicago Rotary Club.

So don't listen to the words I speak, but rather try to understand or at least to guess the thought, and more than that, the feelings that are behind my words. In other words, I want you to listen not with your ears but with your hearts. Rotarians ought to be able to listen that way because Rotary is not an intellectual matter, it is a matter of soul. It can't be thought, it can only be felt.

Twenty-five years ago a man in this city felt that service and friendship were the essential things to make man's business life worth while. He did not stop there, but he acted according to his feelings and he did something. He formed a club and later more clubs in other cities, and finally he formed this organization that we know today to be Rotary International.

Paul Harris and his friends were ahead of their times. Now you can find, at least in this country, the word "Service" in every business letter, in the papers, in advertisements, in taxicabs, and even on telegraph forms. Our great organization helped to get that so far. This is a wonderful change in the mentality of the business world. It is a great achievement for the first twenty-five years. But if you look ahead, what is there still to be done?

Rotary is a wonderful organization, but not much more than that. Its members will act in the spirit of mutual help and friendship, in understanding and good will, but the great pioneer work, the missionary work, is still before us. Our 155,000 members we are so proud of, form only a very small army compared with the millions upon millions who have not adopted our way of acting, who are still leading private and public affairs on the basis of selfishness, ill feeling and even hate.

The time has come to make use of our organization, to change it into a great world-wide movement, a movement of such power that nobody in business and political life can oversee or neglect, a movement that will sweep away all those who dare to oppose it. Twenty-five years ago the sun of Rotary rose in this city. Thick clouds lay over the business world. The sun went slowly up; it stands high in the sky now and begins to send its beams through the clouds.

From this city again, and from this Jubilee Convention, the new activity of our organization will start, the new movement will begin. The sun of Rotary will disperse the clouds and make this world a light and friendly place to live in. Understanding, good will, helpfulness, friendship and peace will reign and govern all activities of mankind.

Not only we 15,000 Rotarians who enjoy your hospitality this week, not only the rest of the 155,000 Rotarians who join us today in their thoughts, thank you for what has been done in this city; all the nations of the world will look upon this convention as a landmark on their way to a better life, on their way to happiness, and will thank you.

You served best and should profit most. The thankfulness of the world will be your reward, and with this feeling I want to express the thanks of all those present for your welcome. (Applause.)

Chairman McCullough: The Convention Chairman does not wish to appear dictatorial, but you will note that this session and all sessions are called to convene at ten a.m. daily. We have a tremendous program covering all of the assemblies and the plenary sessions and the breakfast assemblies, and like good Rotarians and like good business men, we should endeavor to be here on time. The President, who will preside at all sessions, will be here on time and all of your officers of this convention will be here on time. Likewise these convention sessions will adjourn on time. Please give us your cooperation.

I now have the great pleasure of passing the gavel over to the man who has led our movement during the past year, and who will preside from now on, your International President, Gene Newsom, of Durham, North Carolina.

The audience arose and applauded as President Newsom took the chair.

President Newsom: It is my privilege to convene this Twenty-first Annual Convention of Rotary International. As I look upon this huge gathering, I cannot but feel what a great satisfaction it must be to those who have given so much to our beloved Rotary during the twenty-five years of its existence, to visualize the results of their activity. It is my sincere desire that all of us, those who have traveled for days and weeks, as well as those who have come only a few miles, will take advantage of every opportunity offered here in Chicago this week to catch a larger vision of our responsibility, and enjoy a broader fellowship to the end that during the next twenty-five years we shall see an even greater realization of our efforts toward worldwide understanding and good will.

A message has been received from the Honorable Herbert Hoover, President of these United States, which I take great pleasure in reading to you.

MESSAGE OF HERBERT HOOVER

I send cordial greetings to the convention of Rotary International. The impressive attendance from so many countries is renewed evidence of the spirit of international good will which is so significant a development of our times and in the encouragement of which Rotary has played such a useful part.

Herbert Hoover.

Coming first in the order of business is the adoption of the convention program, copies of which all of you should have received. This program represents a year's hard work on the part of the Convention Committee under the chairmanship of Crawford McCullough of Fort William, Ontario, Canada, whom I take great pleasure in recognizing at this time. (Applause.)

Past President McCullough: President Gene and Fellow Rotarians, I hold in my hand a copy of the official program of this convention, and on behalf of the Convention Committee I move its adoption.

President Newsom: Do I hear a second?

The motion was properly seconded, put to a vote, and carried.

Secretary Chesley R. Perry has some announcements to make at this time, please. (Applause.)

Secretary Perry made announcements.

President Newsom: The Secretary will now please read by title all resolutions that have been delivered to him for consideration at this convention. The Secretary will please read these rapidly, because you are all familiar with them as they have been printed and distributed to you.

Secretary Perry: May I suggest that in view of the fact that they have been printed and distributed and were discussed by the voting delegates yesterday afternoon, possibly they may be referred to the Resolutions Committee without the reading of the resolutions and without the reading of the titles.

President Newsom: Does this meet with the pleasure of the delegates? (Yes.) It is so ordered.

It is now my great pleasure, my friends, to present to you the Past Presidents of Rotary International, and the officers of Rotary International for the year 1929-30.

One of these Past Presidents happens not to be here just at this time. I shall read to you his message:

"On account of protracted illness, I am prevented from being in Chicago during this historic and memorable week. Please express my deepest regrets to convention and my best wishes for a successful Silver Anniversary celebration that will surpass fondest dreams of Chicago Club and equal its stupendous efforts in Rotary's behalf.

"Glenn C. Mead."

I regret greatly the absence of Past President Guy Gundaker of Philadelphia, detained there on account of urgent business. I present in his behalf his greetings. Likewise, I regret this morning the absence of Past President Harry Rogers, called home last evening on account of urgent business, but he will be back during tonight, I think.

At this point President Newsom presented to the convention the Past International Presidents, the Board of Directors, the District Governors, the officers of RIBI, and the International Committeemen.

President Newsom: My friends, President Emeritus Paul P. Harris had hoped to be with us this morning. For several years his health has not permitted him to be at the annual conventions, but because the convention this year is held in Chicago, Paul has felt that he would be able to deliver his message in person. To our most sincere regret, however, the condition of his health again makes that impossible. He has written a message to the Convention which I shall ask the Chairman of the Convention Committee, Crawford C. McCullough, to read at this time in Paul's behalf.

MESSAGE TO THE CONVENTION

President Emeritus Paul P. Harris

Welcome, Rotary, welcome, welcome back home. You have grown enormously since last we saw you assembled in convention in our city of Chicago. We hardly know you. You have done a great deal of traveling. You have climbed the highest mountains and crossed o'er all the seas.

Our hearts are as warm as ever they were in the days—the dear old days—of long ago. Welcome, welcome, thrice welcome back home. This is our Silver Jubilee, but we extend you a golden welcome, back home.

There is likely to be much mysticism surrounding the genesis of great movements. I am glad that you are here to learn how simply and naturally the birth of Rotary came about. You will meet no long bearded prophets here, but you will find friends here without number. You will meet the old boys who gathered together in the old days, the dear old days of 1905. This is Silvester, Harry, Rufe, Fred, Charlie, Al, Bill, Barney, Doc, and a dozen others. They were a loyal crowd in 1905. They are a loyal crowd today.

They were happy days, the days of 1905. We were a small self-centered group. It has been said at times that we were selfish. If it is selfish to center your affections upon your immediate friends instead of spreading them over a wider area, then we were selfish. Possibly parents may be considered selfish in the interests of their children. We were selfish in the interests of our friends. I prefer to think of the spirit of the early days as self-centered, rather than selfish.

While the members of the 1905 group vary greatly in their interpretation of the spirit of 1905, even as Rotarians of the present day vary, none would be satisfied with the characterization of selfish. Harry Ruggles, my energetic companion in Rotary, says that no relationship which he has ever experienced in life has been quite so sweet, quite so delightful as the spirit of concentrated friendliness which characterized the early days of Rotary in Chicago. Of course the fact is that Harry looked down into his own heart and read the answer there. He couldn't have found anything sordid or selfish in his heart. And after all, that is the best any of us can do now when we seek to interpret the spirit of Rotary. We look down into our own hearts and determine what is to be found there.

Rotary was an oasis in the social desert of a great city. In its sacred precincts we threw off business cares and formalities and became boys again. I am not ashamed of the Rotary of 1905. It contained the germ of all that there is today, although it was at first very much self-centered.

"Can anything good come out of Chicago?" The primitive conception of Rotary came out of Chicago, and then a vision opened up, a vision of an immeasurably expanded and useful Rotary founded upon friendship, that attribute of mankind which had so nobly proved its dependability on the proving ground in Chicago.

The yearly, daily, hourly spirit of Rotary should be the spirit of the Renaissance. We need men of microscopic visions who will explore the molecules, atoms and electrons, but we also need men of telescopic vision who will explore the stars.

Every transition from restricted vision to broad vision has had its "doubting Thomases" and men who have loudly proclaimed, "It can't be done."

Can Rotary clubs be established in cities other than Chicago? No, it can't de done. Very well, we are specializing on the impossible; it must be done. Can Rotary clubs be established in countries other than the United States of America? No. Guess again; you are wrong. Can Rotary clubs succeed in cities of less than fifty thousand inhabitants? No. Well, we shall show you that they can succeed in villages of less than 1,000 inhabitants. Can more than one Rotary club be successfully maintained in a city? No. We will show you that more than fifty Rotary clubs can be successfully maintained in one city. The Rotarians of the City of London, England, have an excellent research department. They scrapped a useless precedent that stood in the way of their natural and proper growth, thereby putting themselves in numerical ascendency of the entire Rotary world.

In the battle between the "can'ts" and the "cans" in Rotary, the "can'ts" have never won a single permanent victory to my knowledge. The broad visions, the nobler purposes have always won.

We celebrate February 23, 1905, as the birthday of Rotary. With equal propriety we might celebrate the date of the renaissance. What would there have been to celebrate in Chicago today had it not been for the new birth, the renaissance. By its virtue friendly men and women of many nations have been gathered together in Chicago in the spirit of "Peace on earth, good will toward all men."

What of the morrow?

Is there any lesson to be learned from the past?

In studying great movements, it seems to me that it is with them as it is with individuals. The formative period is the early period. The youthful mind is impressionable, the mature mind has become set. As movements get older, they become institutionalized. Tradition hampers the exercise of reason. Conventionalities enter and assume undue importance. Unworthy and irrational features are permitted to continue merely because they have always been. No one cares to disturb precedent even though it may be manifest that its reason, if there was one, no longer exists. The spirit becomes lost in the letter of the law.

The human animal differs from others of the animal kingdom in that it is normally progressive. The only thing that can hold the advance of the human animal long in check is precedent.

Rotary is a social movement and as such is in danger of the blighting efforts of precedent. It has already suffered from the plague.

But Rotary is an organization of business men and modern business is almost revolutionary in its thoughts and methods. It does not hesitate to scrap millions of dollars worth of machinery in the interests of better business.

Social movements defend their precedents. Business ruthlessly demolishes them. To put it differently, social movements proceed on the theory that all is right. Modern business goes on the theory that all is wrong. The natural consequence is that one stands still and the other makes progress.

Business employs its own critics (research men) and pays them munificent salaries. They probe into the vitals of great machines to detect their weaknesses in order that they may condemn them. Rotary has no critics on its salaried list. They are all on the outside and while their work is not without virtue, it is also not without vice. Rotary needs a department for constructive criticism. Something comparable to the research departments of great business. If Rotary is to realize its proper destiny, it must be evolutionary at all times, revolutionary on occasions.

Rotary must be creative and not merely receptive. The genius of big business men must be directed to the task of finding new ways and means of making practical the term "The brotherhood of man." Rotary's internationality places us in a splendid strategic position for participation in activities not yet dreamed of in a manner adapted to our present program.

Rotary has conducted some important experiments, the advantages of which we may now enjoy. Other values are being discovered and if the spirit of youth and of adventure, the spirit of the renaissance, continues as it should and if convention and precedent are kept within bounds other great opportunities will be revealed to us. While suffering and want continue to be the order of the day in many parts of the world, there will be no dearth of opportunity. Starvation by the millions in one quarter of the globe while embarrassing surpluses of foodstuffs exist in others is abhorrent to the concept of a well ordered world and in violation of the principles of good business.

What time of day is it on the Rotary clock? It is the hour of daybreak. The day is before us and it is full of promise. In the freshness of hope which characterizes the research departments of big business, let us set about our task.

Business recognizes no unnecessary limitations short of the saturation point and even the saturation point is made to do obeisance to the urge forward. What would big business think of limiting its sales to six hundred customers in a city of three and a half million people, as Rotary limits its benefits to six hundred members? Has Chicago, Rotarily speaking, reached its saturation point?

Limitation of one Rotary club to each city has proved itself not to be of the essence of Rotary, nor has limitation to one nation nor limitation to large cities. Purposeless or merely traditional limitation has no place in Rotary.

The classification plan in the long run, makes for expansion, not for contraction. It is not the aim to make Rotary an exclusive movement, it is the aim to make its membership representative and to place this responsibility of representation upon the shoulders of each individual member. This principle observed, unlimited expansion is in order. London may continue to multiply its Rotary clubs until the saturation point shall have been reached. What is the saturation point? It is the point when every potential Rotarian shall have become a Rotarian in fact. New clubs need not necessarily be limited to any particular part of the city. There is room for a score of Rotary clubs in the downtown district of Chicago. Nothing except outgrown and outworn tradition stands in the way. Instead of one Rotarian for every ten thousand inhabitants as is the case in some of our large cities, there may be one for every one hundred inhabitants as is the case in smaller towns. Rotary need not necessarily be a small town movement, nor must Rotary confine its teachings to its membership.

Rotary suggests the happiness to be found in service. Rotary holds to the idea of the stewardship of wealth but we need not be wealthy in material things in order to serve others. Many a man's outlook is different after he becomes a Rotarian. He learns to see his opportunities for service here and there, at home and abroad. To a Rotarian opportunity for service is always at hand.

What time of day is it on the Rotary clock?

We are just in time to witness the break of day. The clouds in the east are slowly giving way. A roseate blush is beginning to mantle the sky. A meadow lark half wakened from its slumbers emits a sleepy trill of liquid tones. The grass is cool with dew and the sweet fragrance of wild flowers fills the air, the gladdest, happiest hour of the entire day it is, so full of praise.

Twenty-five years is but an instant on the clock of time. Let us rejoice during this morning hour and make plans for the day when our children and our children's children will be carrying on. (Applause.)

Mr. and Mrs. Paul P. Harris were escorted to the platform while the audience stood and applauded.

President Newsom: And now, my friends, it is a tremendous pleasure to present to you in person, President Emeritus Paul P. Harris and his wife.

Gentlemen, it is regretted greatly that Paul can't speak to you this morning. He would love to, but you realize, of course, that in a gathering of this kind, after twenty-five years of activity, there must be that emotion which would inevitably result should he attempt at this time to speak to you, but he is looking at you face to face. (Applause.)

Regardless of his physician's orders, Paul Harris stepped up to the microphone.

President Emeritus Harris: I think that if ever in the future a substitute is to be appointed for me as speaker, I hope that that substitute may be either one of the two gentlemen who have so ably represented me here this morning. I do, however, entertain fond hopes that on some future occasion I shall be able to appear in my own person and read or deliver a message to you.

The doctors tell me that I am not to say very much, only a brief sentence perhaps, but how under the sun could I in any brief sentence impart to you even a vestige of the sentiments that are welling up into my heart as I witness this vast concourse?

I have tried to think what is there that I can say to you in a sentence or so that will be of more interest to you than any other thing that I might possibly say, and in order to determine what that something might be, I have tried to put myself in your places. I have tried to think as you would think. What is there that you would like particularly to hear from me? If I were standing where you are and a man who had been twenty-five years in this movement were standing where I am, it seems to me that I would want to ask that old-timer the question, "Well, how do you like it now?" (Applause.)

They say I have got to stop, so I will say merely, "I like it very well. God bless you all." (Applause.)

Mrs. Paul Harris: I just want to say how happy we are to be here today and to be with you, to meet you all, to meet those who have done so much. We who have done so little, deeply appreciate seeing you all and meeting you who have done so much. We thank you from the bottom of our hearts. (Applause.)

President Newsom: We will now be favored with a musical number by the Welsh Imperial Singers.

Music by the Welsh Imperial Singers.

President Newsom: In the British Isles, District Chairmen correspond to the District Governors in other areas of Rotary International. I am going to ask at this time that President Charles Mander present to you the District Chairmen of RIBI.

Rotarian Mander: I hope that in a couple of years' time these Chairmen will be Governors and they will be officers of Rotary International instead of officers of a separate national unit. First we have Fred Gray of Nottingham, District Chairman of No. 7. L. Scott Langley, of Cheltenham, District Chairman of No. 10. Verrall Reed of Southgate, one of the London clubs, District Chairman of No. 13. He is the man who organized these fifty-three clubs in one town. Finally, Percival Almy of Torquay, District Chairman of No. 17.

President Newsom: This afternoon at two-thirty o'clock there will be held over 100 group assemblies which have been arranged in such a way that Rotarians of the same classification or of closely allied classifications will meet together. Full details as to time and place and as to the classifications which will meet together will be found in your program book. The Rotarians engaged in the woolen industry will kindly note also the special vertical assembly which is provided to the end that all Rotarians in the woolen industry from wool growing right up along the line, to those who retail products made from wool, may meet together. In order that you may have a clearer conception of the purpose of all these vocational craft assemblies, Rotarian Raymond M. Havens of Kansas City, Missouri, sometime Chairman of the Business Methods Committee of Rotary International, and Past President, will tell you about these group meetings. Past President Ray Havens. (Applause.)

THE VOCATIONAL SERVICE CRAFT ASSEMBLIES

Past President Raymond M. Havens, Kansas City, Missouri

President Gene, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: As President Gene told you, this afternoon there will be conducted at least 100 vocational service craft assemblies. The purpose of these assemblies is designed to serve each Rotarian and his individual craft. Every Rotary delegate should attend his particular craft assembly. Rotary's fundamental fact of organization is based upon business and professional classifications and it is a recognized fact that as the individual Rotary club is made up of classifications that our greatest opportunity of service is through our particular craft. Through our Vocational Service we are known in Rotary and the nearer we approach that service the nearer we are performing as Rotarians in our various communities.

Rotary has grown tremendously in its numerical membership and it is high time that each and every one of us in Rotary take inventory of our individual responsibility to the public through our vocation. That responsibility should be sacred to every craftsman throughout the world, especially so in Rotary, and furthermore that responsibility to the public must be assumed, not by any particular group but by every individual Rotarian.

President Hoover said when he was Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, that "the public acts only when it has lost confidence in the ability or willingness of business to correct its own abuses." When I say we Rotarians must assume our responsibilities and especially our individual responsibilities, it brings us to the starting point of our Vocational Service in Rotary. This, perhaps, may seem a bit vague. You say, "Make it more concrete and tangible."

Suppose that your entire establishment, business or professional practice, would be destroyed today, lock, stock and barrel, in such a manner that you could not recover damages or insurance. Not a single vestige of the material aspect of your business or professional activity was left. Then you would be in a position to measure or take inventory of your real self. You would then see to what extent you have applied your Rotary principles to your business affairs. You would be forced to face the test of the economic value of these Rotary principles.

First, what would be the attitude of your employees?

Second, what attitude would your creditors assume?

Third, what friendly or unfriendly attitude would your competitors assume?

Fourth, what would your customers and clients do?

If each one of these groups would come to you voluntarily and offer assistance and cooperation you can rest assured that you, as a Rotarian, have fulfilled your obligation and responsibility in true Rotary service. Success in business is not success unless it passes the test of Rotary principles. But let us not imagine that we as Rotarians created these principles or ethics any more than we invented success.

Prior to the rise of Rotary there had been an age-long hesitancy to idealize trade because of the stumbling block of profit. How could profit be idealized? How could gain be ranked among the virtues? And yet nothing is simpler.

There is honorable profit and there is dishonorable profit, just as every virtue may be distorted into evil results. Worship may become fanaticism; refinement may be twisted into snobbery; loyalty may be perverted into intolerance. It is a long list including love which ranges from the brutal to the divine.

Service in industry and distribution is world leadership. Like the misguided booster who does not understand that boosting is a way to get something done and not an end in itself, the man who gets the money and nothing else misses the real objective of life.

The more brains and skill required for business success, the better. What was the evil influence of the World War madness on trade? Wasn't it a loss of fineness of spirit as much as a breakdown of cost control and quality standards, until contracts became mere scraps of paper?

The business world is beating back and will be better for these lessons. Salesmanship must be based on telling the truth. Low costs must be the result of better thinking and doing. Advertising is being revised to meet the new requirements of public advantage.

Men may fail but business must succeed or the fabric of modern civilization falls. Business must solve the problems. Class interests can't do it because they tend to hate and punish, and hate makes men blind.

The rewards of industry, the exchange and distribution of the products of the soil, greater knowledge, higher standards of living—name what you will—and business is the sustaining and underlying force.

The world application of this force in the hearts of men through conscious unison of ethics, and conscious acceptance of the same ideal, is the crowning objective of Rotary's Vocational Service program.

Trade between nations, hitherto a source of jealousy and war, is the true and only way to bring the world together, and Rotary can establish, in some degree, world wide standards of business relationship and ethics.

Rotarians, we have the only real antidote for the tired business man. For what is he but the man without a business ideal, without a true and inspiring objective, seeing no vision, needing to be aroused? The very man that Rotarians in craft associations should jar in behalf of craft ethics everywhere on earth.

Rotary International has assumed a sponsorship in its many activities throughout the world, of the big idea that civilization must be preserved by living and not by dying, and it begins in your own town, your own place of business, your own business methods.

These assemblies will give you the opportunity of discussing problems, abuses, favorable and unfavorable practices, and the further opportunity to learn through the frank and open discussions of those present, how they are being handled in other parts of the world.

I honestly believe that there will be more good developed in these assemblies that will give tangible results and genuine Rotary help than any other part of this convention program. Each one of us can return to our homes with a firmer determination and conviction that Rotary does offer a tremendous opportunity of serving the public and society through its individual membership in Rotary Vocational Service.

There will also be held a Vocational Assembly meeting, for secretaries of Rotary clubs who in whole or part make this work their career vocation, and it is urged that every secretary of a Rotary club attend these conferences and get the benefit of the experiences in Rotary clubs throughout the world.

As International Service is now the keynote of Rotary endeavor throughout the world and as these assemblies are the groups of individual members of their craft, it is imperative that every Rotarian registered at this convention attend his particular craft assembly. I thoroughly believe that it is through Vocational Service that Rotary primarily does her best work in the attainment of her Sixth Object.

There is a prepared program which will be presided over by a man with recognized standing in his own business or profession that will give consideration to practically every phase of the vocations represented in these assemblies. The keynote will be specific problems involving the craft associations' attitude toward the ideal of service and the individual Rotarian will be inspired to leave each assembly determined to be an active force in the development of the ideal of service in his respective craft.

Permit me to inject this personal reference. Thach Guernsey, Chairman of the Vocational Service Committee of Rotary International this year, has been untiring in preparing for this part of the program. The assemblies have had programs prepared so that they will fit the particular craft discussing their problems, and I cannot praise Chairman Thach enough for the marvelous manner in which he has developed this activity in Rotary throughout the year.

In conclusion, may I impress upon each Rotarian the importance of these assemblies not only from the standpoint of what he will get out of it, but what he can in true Rotary fashion contribute as his bit to the success of these assemblies.

President Newsom: One of the first purposes of an annual meeting is to listen to the reports of the officers of the organization. I recognize Secretary Chesley R. Perry, who will present at this time the Secretary's report.

Secretary Perry: President Gene and Fellow Rotarians: Twenty years ago a young Chicago business man was called upon to preside over the first Rotary convention. At the close of the convention, he became for the time being the Secretary of the new organization of Rotary clubs. For more than a third of his lifetime, he has continued in that position. Today he is called upon to report to you as the managing officer of an organization that is known and favorably known in practically every civilized country of the world. In an allotment of five minutes of time he is to tell you of the activities of a secretariat with a staff of approximately 100 people, and of the activities of more than 3,000 clubs in more than three score countries and geographical areas. No such report can be made in the allotted time.

A rather comprehensive and yet far from complete report of the Secretary has been prepared and printed in the book of reports and placed in the hands of the voting delegates to this convention. Presumably, it will be incorporated in the record of the proceedings of the convention.

During the year now closing your Secretary and his staff associates have striven conscientiously and we believe with a considerable degree of success to perform our duties in accordance with the laws of the organization and to receive and carry out the instructions given to us. Perhaps a reflection of our service may be observed in the general condition of Rotary International as it is today.

There are today 3,347 clubs. There have been 173 new clubs chartered during the current Rotary year. The total net gain in the number of members of Rotary clubs for the first ten months of this fiscal year is approximately

6,353: new members in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, 14,516; memberships terminated, 11,108; net gain, 3,408; gain in Britain and Ireland, net, 510; net gain in other countries, 2,435; a total net gain of over 6,000 individual Rotarians.

As I review the events of the past year, I venture to say that at the present time the Secretariat in practically every department and division is rendering greater and/or better service than ever before. I wish that time permitted an adequate description of the splendid accomplishments and achievements of the various members of the staff. To all the Assistant Secretaries and to the other assistants, the organization is indebted for exceedingly faithful and intelligent service.

Early in the year it was my privilege to spend four delightful days in North Carolina with President and Mrs. Newsom and their family and friends. I also took a week off in the summer to camp out and learn something of the game of golf. During the year it has been my privilege to attend five district conferences in the United States, a few nearby inter-city and club meetings, and a committee meeting in New York City. In January and February I was compelled to be absent for several weeks due to an attack of pneumonia. Although not at my desk I was able most of the time to continue to give direction to the work of the office. During my absence, Executive Assistant Secretary Lester B. Struthers acted for me in conducting the office and in handling the correspondence and did so in an excellent manner.

With the exception of the foregoing absences and a few other temporary absences, the Secretary has been at his desk in Chicago keeping abreast, or at least trying to do so, with the correspondence and the affairs of the organization which require the personal attention of the Secretary.

We of the headquarters office are grateful to our President, to the Board of Directors, to the committees, and to club officers and to Rotarians everywhere, for the sympathy, tolerance, encouragement and wise counsel which have marked their relations with us. Particularly do we express our appreciation and pleasure in serving President M. Eugene Newsom, who has so faithfully and effectively guided our efforts during the past year. In Gene Newsom Rotary has a strong and exceedingly capable leader, honest in his convictions and far-sighted in his intuitions. His administration has been rich in achievement and marked by unusual progress in strengthening the fundamental principles of our organization.

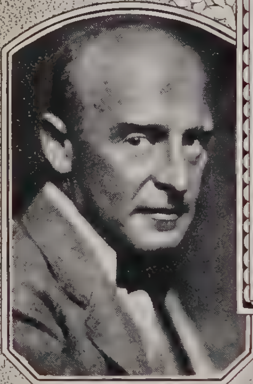
And thus we conclude the record of what has indeed been a most interesting and happy year of work. Friendliness and cooperation have come to us abundantly from all parts of the world and we sincerely hope that we have returned them in good measure. (Applause.)

President Newsom: As you know, it is customary for the officers of the year to prepare and have printed their reports in detail. I hold here a copy of the Annual Report of the President, Secretary and Treasurer at the close of the Rotary year, 1929-30. May we have your authority as delegates to include this printed report within the convention proceedings? Is there objection? If not, the report will be included in the printed proceedings of the convention.

I recognize at this time Rotarian Rufus F. Chapin of the Chicago Club,

OFFICERS and DIRECTORS ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

1929 1930



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STRATFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA
DIRECTOR

long-time Treasurer of Rotary International, who will present the Treasurer's report. (Applause.)

Treasurer Chapin: Bearing in mind my reception last year at Dallas, I appear before you with some feelings of fear and trepidation, because it becomes my painful duty to report to you that the Treasury of Rotary International is still afflicted with that iniquitous, insidious thing known as a surplus.

Inasmuch as my report is printed and circulated among you, and also inasmuch as I forgot my glasses this morning, that will be my report today. (Applause.)

President Newsom: You have heard reference made this morning to the work of Honorary General Commissioner James W. Davidson. We have here this morning a member of one of the clubs which I think was organized by Jim Davidson, and I take pleasure in presenting to you just at this time, M. Eusoff, from Ipoh, in the Federated Malay States, who will speak to us just for a few seconds. (Applause.)

Rotarian Mohamed Eusoff (Ipoh, Federated Malay States): Mr. President, Fellow Rotarians, and Ladies: I extend to you greetings and felicitations of international fellowship from Rotarians in the Federated Malay States. That is on the other side of the world, as you all know. We are a new nation in this movement and we assure you we will live up to the high ideals and will be worthy of the older clubs. I take this opportunity of paying high tribute for the work which Jim Davidson has done in our country. I thank you. (Applause.)

President Newsom: May I present to you again one of our Past International Presidents, one of Rotary's most brilliant speakers, Allen D. Albert, Rotary's leader of 1915-16. Like many other gifted young men, Allen rose to high place because of a thrilling speech as far back as 1913, established his reputation with Rotarians as an inspiring and delightful orator, and in recent years especially Allen has traveled far and wide over the world, gaining especial fitness for the presentation of some of the "Futilities in International Relations." Allen Albert of Chicago, who is our host city's ambassador for the 1933 Chicago Centennial. (Applause.)

FUTILITIES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Past President Allen D. Albert, Chicago, Illinois

Rotarians of the world: A chain of circumstances somewhat strange presented to me at the convention of 1915 the occasion for delivering an address on the reduction of war. Another chain of circumstances, similarly strange, brings me before the convention of 1930 to speak to the same great theme.

The fifteen years intervening belong by every reckoning among the epochal periods of human history. Every great autocracy of the earth has been destroyed in the meantime. The whole map of Europe has been redrawn. Between the peoples of the orient and the peoples of the occident exists a state of tension. The economic, even the spiritual, leadership of the world is in process of transition.

A further evidence of change is furnished by the fact that in 1915 I addressed the delegates from two countries while fifteen years later I and every spokesman from this platform speak to delegates from fifty countries. That which has happened through Rotary in the meantime—embodied in the presence here of Paul Harris—is the conveyance to the thought of mankind, around the whole world, of a great and, in our judgment, a practical ideal.

The distinctive elements of Rotary are two. The first is that it is a training school, a dynamo, a source of power, and not a motor for the use of power. Its single purpose is to train individuals into a larger capability for service. That purpose is conveyed along by the second distinctive element, the designation of each unit of membership as an ambassador of Rotary ideals back to the craft which he represents.

The one continuing exception to the rule that Rotary is not a machine to be directed to specific community tasks, is commanded alike by a realization of responsibility and by the need of the world. It is that this worldwide fellowship of business and professional leaders shall have awareness of the need for the reduction of war. In fifteen years that responsibility has changed as other human responsibilities have changed. I invite you this morning to consider how it has changed until it constitutes almost a new responsibility of Rotary, a new opportunity for Rotary, a new need of humanity.

In the path of the reduction of war, there is a certain accumulation of debris, a certain heaped-over pile of obstructions with refuse carried upward into the air, befogging the thought of men. Chairman McCullough asks that I begin this morning by enumerating to you these futilities of international relations, as I comprehend them.

The first, my dear friends, is a very interesting expression of national pride. I would not withdraw from the childhood of the world the stimulation of valor and patriotism upon which national pride is chiefly builded, nor would I subtract from the glory of a single stripe of color in a single flag hanging over our Rotary heads this morning. But I confess that when one speaks of national pride in my hearing I reflect that he speaks of something very easily made into national prejudice, and that when he speaks of national ideals he speaks of something which is in grave danger of becoming national insularity.

We have in the United States of America, and I doubt not there are parallels to them in every country represented here, a series of patriotic organizations, led almost invariably by citizens of high purpose, and devoted unselfishly to what those citizens conceive to be a great ideal. These patriotic organizations—in the United States, at any rate—mark their existence by a constant harking back to the teachings of the past. They contemplate a present situation, which may bear no economic or social parallel to anything of the past; and, finding in the record of the past an utterance that would withhold humanity from meeting the new conditions of the present, they urge us not to put aside the teachings of the great and proven leaders of the past.

We have also in the United States of America—I wonder if their counterparts exist anywhere else in the world—institutions which are known as political parties. (Laughter.) Here, in the past fifteen years, we have faced the sick realization that political partizanship presented difficulties to the progress of world peace that were oftentimes greater than the difficulties inherent in the material itself. I have known a great American leader to put behind him his hope for the reduction of war, often uttered in speech and essay, because in a particular situation he thought there might be a greater personal gain for him in party regularity. As a preliminary to what is to follow, I lay before you without emotion, as a simple syllogism of truth, that wherever in the world a citizen, normal in his intelligence, shall deliberately prefer party to peace he deliberately closes his mouth as a friend of peace.

Again we have a futility in the teaching of nationals that they can be isolated among the nations. We of Chicago are preparing to celebrate a centennial by developing a great theme—the service that science has rendered to humanity. One of the early, and one of the more impressive, teachings of our labor has been this: that science makes a laughing and a byword of national boundaries.

We were considering the evolvement of the radio. Our thought fell first upon an Englishman, Sir William Crookes; then upon two Germans, Hertz and Röntgen; then upon an Italian, Marconi; then upon two Americans bearing the suggestive names of Pickard and De Forest. What nation represented in Rotary International can claim for itself the ascendency in wireless telegraphy?

Again, we have been impressed in our study of new social organizations particularly such as relate to the progress of peace. The foundation for all the thinking of modern times in this field was erected by a Dutchman bearing the Latin name of Grotius. The first great design for the superstructure was given to the world from France, from the Abbe de St. Pierre. The second came from an Englishman, Jeremy Bentham. The third came from a German, Immanuel Kant. What nation, under what flag here represented today, will impudently assume a position historically ahead of other nations in the cause of peace?

All men must be impressed as they consider a further futility—the exploitation of dependencies—that with each new year following the great war this futility has been withdrawn more and more into the background of international deliberations. Time was, within the memory of men in this room, when dependencies existed mainly for the support of the mother country. Today they are represented here, in this Rotary gathering, as full partners under whatever flag their government is administered.

We have a corresponding withdrawal, in the talk between nations, of the old threat of trade reprisals. A Rotary assembly needs no argument to elucidate the truth that trade reprisals engender new difficulties between nations instead of reducing them.

One of the particular difficulties before those who would further the cause of world peace is with that group, beautifully idealistic and charmingly unintelligent, which believes that world peace can be produced in twenty-five minutes by the simple expedient of disbanding all the armed forces of the nations. We shall not attain to peace by betraying ourselves into helplessness. In less than half an hour, by exposing the treasure houses of humanity to the aggressive leadership of the lawless, we could commit ourselves to continued, desperate, perilous war while we struggled to regain those fundamentals of peace—order and security.

Nor do I, as an individual thinker, share at all the convictions of such as think it evil to mention the deeds of heroism on the battlefield or feel no thrill in their breasts at the sound of the note of the bugle. I, who wore a uniform through part of seven years, have two sons who are reserve lieutenants in the army of their country, and with them I know the exultation of the cadence of marching feet and the thrill at the view of a military encampment. Not in our time, my brothers, nor in 200 years yet to come, will the way of peace be served fundamentally by the futility of disarmament.

Again, I am impressed by the difficulty which is put upon this cause through the efforts of the phrase maker. Every confident hope of peace is in danger from him when he pours out upon us the intoxication of a phrase that catches our imagination and stills our judgment—as "Fifty-four nations of the world have declared for the outlawry of war!" The great danger ahead of the outlawry of war is that a mere declaration of it will lull the friends of peace into a fancied and deceptive security.

Another of the futilities of international relations which will add to the difficulties of peace, if we are not watchful, is the timidity of reservations in international treaties. I quote from the text of an agreement entered into in 1903 by two nations which have made manifest and sincere sacrifices for the cause of peace—Great Britain and France. They were willing in that day to submit to arbitration all disputes of a legal nature, to substitute conference for conflict, in any matter not involving their "vital interests, independence, honor or the interests of third states." In other words, dear brothers, they were quite willing in 1903 to abandon war as to matters that did not matter.

In fifteen years has there been any gain to set off against this showing of futility?

The two conferences at the Hague in 1899 and 1907 brought the nations together. For the investigation of facts likely to lead to war, these Conferences led to International Commissions of Inquiry entrusted with the duty of examining these facts and reporting upon them. In 1914 the Bryan Peace Treaties were signed by thirty-one nations extending the scope of these International Commissions so that the contracting powers were obliged to refrain from hostilities until the inquiry was over, even in matters involving the honor and vital interests of the contracting parties. This was the situation at the outbreak of the world war.

The treaties which terminated the war of 1914-18 produced the League of Nations; and, my American fellow citizens, whatever your view of the relation of your country to that organization, you cannot lightly wave aside the crystallized opinion of the international lawyers of the world that the League is now the most effective instrument of peace ever devised. It is the first continuing organization in the story of humanity which undertakes to perceive causes of irritation before they develop into causes of conflict, and having thus perceived them, to adopt the methods of mediation and arbitration for the cure of the difficulty before it shall become incurable.

In 1920, moreover, there was established at The Hague the Permanent Court of International Justice. That institution is today the first evidence that the social contract whereby the citizen preserves a wide range of independent action by yielding a little license, shall be carried over and applied between nations as well as between individuals. There would never have begun an era of international peace, my brothers, that did not have as the crown of its structure the maintenance of a permanent court of justice.

Following this again, we have the Paris pact for the renunciation of war signed by fifty-nine of the sixty-four nations now maintaining independent existence in the whole world. The Locarno Peace Treaty, which recognizes the adhesion of Germany—a nation with which most of us a few short years ago were engaged in armed conflict—is an agreement between those enemies through the centuries, Germany and France, that in no case whatsoever will they attack or invade each other or resort to war against each other.

Surely I do not overstate the case when I report these fifteen years as having recorded greater progress toward world peace than any two and a half centuries of earlier history!

What now to do? What is there that we Rotarians of 1930 may undertake?

The essentials of peace, in the light of this progress since 1915, are two: a sense of social contract between the nations; and a yielding by the nations of the independent right to decide at their own discretion whether an international controversy should be submitted or not to peaceful means of settlement.

So long as nations dare to do that thing which in the citizens of the nations is inherently unlawful, peace exists by indulgence. So long as the nation itself is free to decide when and how it will submit its difficulties to conference peace remains a matter of political expediency to chancelleries.

Shall we move forward to the taking of those two great steps of progress in our time? I question it. My judgment is that the cause of peace will continue to move with unnecessary slowness—and I measure the degree of its movement solely in terms of individual responsibility among folks of our own kind.

Within the hearing of this impotent and incapable voice—this morning—are men who could command the cessation of war within ten years—if they only made manifest their will so to command it of the political leaders of the countries they represent. That, my brother Rotarians, is the awesome opportunity spread before us through the Sixth Object of Rotary International. (Applause.)

You and I too often leave our ideals of political progress dumb, too often trust to our representatives in Parliament or Congress to invade our minds and surmise our thinking. We have no warrant to blame the representative who does not know the view we would have him represent.

One of the great opportunities for the development of social responsibility is that those who have listened to Allen Albert this morning shall not fail within the year to make their devotion to peace felt by those who represent them in national assemblies. Failing that, any further progress in the reduction of war waits upon the continuance of that miracle through which every year since the Great War more of peace has been given to the people of the world than the expressed interest of those people would have justified.

No people has ever been blessed by such bounty from the hand of the Almighty as to possess everything. There is no nation of the earth that cannot enrich the life of all its people by the simple device of borrowing from the largess of culture waiting to be poured into its hands by neighbors beyond its boundaries. If I could, my brothers, I would dedicate the Rotary clubs of 1930 to such a continued exchange of correspondence, of visits, of exhibits, as would make each club in the federation aware in a new sense and to a new degree of the enriching blessings of the culture which exists among other peoples.

Again, if I could, I would make each of you a restraining influence in the counsels of your government. We shall not reduce war if our type takes the lead in resorting to it. In the past 200 years there has been no single issue producing armed conflict which might not have been solved, my brothers, by conference. The chief difficulty in the way of peaceful solution of it lay in the speed with which one of the nations hurried to war under the stimulation of oratory against the other. I would dedicate you individually to a long period of thinking and prayer in advance of any declaration of war in the country that you represent. I would dedicate you, likewise, to the employment of your influence for the codification of international law and the commitment of your country to accepting the principles of the law thus codified.

We conceive the factors of peace as the addresses of kings, or the messages of presidents, or the enactments of parliaments, or the movements of troops, or the stipulations of treaties, or the conflicting interests of trade, or the move and counter move of ambassadors about a council table. My friends, there are other elements, other factors of greater power in every equation that may produce war or peace. One of them is the sacrifice of earnings on the part of men in the field. Another is the sacrifice of talents on the part of men who are killed. Another is the interruption of the orderly process of production maintained only in time of peace. Portentous as these are they are yet the lesser factors. Another and a greater is the brutalizing consequence of the murder of fellow man. Another is the merciless heartache of the father after the son who shall never return to his side. The most pitiful of all is the yearning of millions of Rachels sorrowing after the sons whose heads lay upon their breasts and mourning and refusing to be comforted.

The plea for peace is a plea of intelligence, of thrift, of gain, of learning, of friendliness, of beauty, but a plea of heartache most of all. If Guatama were here, if Confucius were here, if Jesus of Nazareth were here, they would look upon one another and love one another. Shall we who are their followers do less? I summon you to this great cause in the name of one whom we Christians call Master, whom Jews call Brother, whom all the world confesses as the Prince of Peace. God grant that you answer.

President Newsom: We are now going to be favored with just a short address by Rotarian T. C. Thomsen of Denmark, one of the former Special Commissioners of Europe, and one of the greatest minds that we have in Rotary in Europe. (Applause.)

Rotarian T. C. Thomsen (Copenhagen, Denmark): President Gene, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: It is a fact that the people of one nation often have very definite opinions of other nations, especially bad opinions. Many Europeans believe that all Americans are chasing the dollar, that Britishers are mercenary hypocrites, that Germans are brutal and born with a spiked helmet, that Frenchmen are polite on the surface but lack sincerity, that Danes always crack jokes and lack seriousness, and so forth.

Such conceptions of other nations are not the results of intimate knowledge; they are built upon superficial information; they can only be maintained because of lack of real knowledge, and they are kept alive because most people are far too ready to believe derogatory statements about other nations, and do not get the opportunity, by personal acquaintance, to correct such distorted views.

Rotary is building bridges between nation and nation, and if we will only make use of these bridges, cross over to other countries and meet our Rotary friends there, we will get that wonderful experience that when we have a real friend in Germany or France or the United States or whatever the country may be, this mere fact makes us look upon that country in quite a different manner, our inborn prejudices disappear, we take an interest in the welfare and destiny of that country, we feel warm at heart when things go well and we grieve when things go wrong, just because we know someone in that country whose friendship we have learned to value.

This seems quite illogical; it has nothing to do with common sense. Nevertheless, it is a fact, a very important fact. But is it any more illogical that you and I love our wives and children? Of course not. Love has nothing to do with common sense and yet it is the most wonderful thing in the world.

May I give you a personal experience? Unhappy memories of the war between Denmark on the one side and the combined forces of Austria and Germany on the other side, have lived in my family and had in my childish imagination assumed large proportions. It took me years to get over this unfriendly feeling against the Germans. It was, therefore, a very good medicine for me to be given the task of organizing the first German clubs.

When I organized the Dresden Club and chose Professor Grote as its first president, the wonderful personality of this German Rotarian and the spontaneous friendship that sprang up between us, immediately melted away the last trace of my prejudice against his people. This is not common sense, this is not logic, but to me it was a happy and a wonderful experience.

Rotary opens up our vision, now in this direction, now in another direction; the wider we can extend our understanding, our sympathy, our love, the greater will be our own happiness. The Great War has caused immense harm in Europe as far as international feeling is concerned, and Rotary is one of the vital forces helping to repair this damage.

British and other Rotarians have laid wreaths on German memorials to the honor of those who fell in the Great War. This has made a great impression on the Germans and German Rotarians have responded in like manner.

At the inauguration of the Berlin Rotary Club twelve nations were present, and during the evening a cablegram was received from the Vichy Rotary Club of France inviting a poor Berlin child with its mother to have a free cure for one month in their city. The German Reichskanzler Muller, with whom I was seated at table, was visibly moved, and former Reichskanzler Luther, who is a member of the Berlin Club, said to me, "This is a new atmosphere."

I replied, "Yes, quite right, it's Rotary."

And may I here, at this moment, pay a tribute to the good sense of the great French nation and her associates in the World War in evacuating the Rhineland long before it was necessary in accordance with the Versailles treaty. It is an act of confidence towards the German nation which will tend to create friendliness and good will. This evacuation of the Rhineland is only one of many indications that there has come a change in the political mentality of the world, a change which is also characterized by the Kellogg pact and by endeavors tending to reduce military as well as naval armaments.

Just the same as we Rotarians have accepted the ideal of service, and know from experience that "he profits most who serves best," there can be no doubt that these same principles apply to the life of nations.

In other words, if the various nations of the world will accept the ideal of service, and practice it, they will find out by experience that "That nation will profit most which serves other nations best." (Applause.)

President Newsom: We now have in store for you a treat. At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Rotary club has sponsored and produced a very wonderful singer. Often you will hear her voice over KDKA. Miss Helen Mary Greenwood, of Pittsburgh. (Applause.)

Singing by Miss Helen Mary Greenwood.

President Newsom: And now may I take the personal privilege of pausing in the proceedings just for a moment to introduce that better part of my home life and of my year's work. I take great pleasure in introducing at this time my wife, Annie Laurie, and my two sons, Gene Jr., and James.

The audience arose and applauded.

The Annual Address of the President was the next order of business.

ROTARY'S INCREASING PURPOSE

President M. Eugene Newsom, Durham, North Carolina

Your President for this year has been keenly sensitive of those personal limitations which were realized long before you saw fit to select him at the Dallas Convention as your leader during these past twelve months. In his words of acceptance just before the close of that great meeting, he felt himself leaning heavily on his immediate predecessor, I. B. Sutton. The support which Tom and all of the Past Presidents of Rotary International have given to this year's administration has been a source of constant encouragement. These men are ready at all times to give of their rich experience and knowledge of Rotary. Much of that within our institution which is the heritage of past years has come to us through days of ceaseless toil, sustained interest and abiding loyalty of these leaders. Since I do not yet belong to that growing number of "has beens," may I say in all sincerity that the day should never come when we fail to appreciate their great value to our organization.

At each convention you elect by ballot a Board of Directors which shall serve as the governing body during the interval between conventions. To the board members of this year, all of whom I regard as my close personal friends, we are indebted for their great service. There has been constant cooperation, whole-hearted response to duty, and a cheerful willingness to give their best.

Many of the duties which would seriously burden the Board of Directors have been largely transferred to the various International Committees. The fine service rendered this year by these capable men has meant much to the entire administration.

Of our Secretary, Chesley R. Perry, and his efficient staff I can say without hesitation and without reservation that Rotary International is, indeed, fortunate in having them with us. To him and to those identified with him I give renewed assurance of confidence and in behalf of this great assemblage express our appreciation of their untiring efforts, constant energy, perpetual toil by day and by night.

Rufus F. Chapin, our continuous Treasurer, has been his usual self throughout the entire year. Though securities have declined and economic conditions have brought about depression in many institutions, Rotary International has suffered no financial difficulties under his guiding hand.

To the Honorary and Special Commissioners of Rotary International we are indebted for a year of loyal service. One title and one man are not included in the above reference: to the Honorary General Commissioner James W. Davidson of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, I should like to extend the heart-felt thanks of the entire Rotary world. For two years he has given constantly of his time, shared by his wonderful wife, Lillian, who has accompanied him in his travels.

Before the convention closes I hope to have the privilege of clasping the hand of each District Governor of this year and in the spirit of genuine friendship and appreciation, say to him "I thank you."

Solely in the interest of time, it has become customary for the President to submit a detailed report covering certain activities of the year and giving due acknowledgment to all who have served in furthering the purposes of Rotary. Such a report has been provided and is being included in the book of proceedings and reports of this convention. When you return to your homes and wish to review, in the quietude of your own study or office, the various events and accomplishments of the year, you can find these listed in the pages of that interesting volume.

Since we separated at the Dallas Convention, sickness and misfortune have visited the homes of some of our faithful members. May these be assured that during the sessions of this convention we shall be mindful of their absence. Even death has invaded our ranks, and called to their eternal homes the spirits of a few who have labored with us in former years. Their work among us will be a source of continued inspiration. To their families and loved ones we extend real sympathy. Life is short but deeds well done outlive the passing years.

To each of the areas, districts, clubs, and club officers to be found throughout the Rotary world, I can say with deep conviction that you have done much this year to lighten the burdens of your President. One should not approach the arduous duties involved in this office without expecting to find in the normal course of things some of the bitter, which goes with every worth while task. At times, the problems have seemed almost insolvable, the demands impossible to meet. At the close of certain days, I could easily have joined with John Barnes Wells and exclaimed with slight variation:

> "I wish I was a little rock
> A settin' on a hill,
> A doin' nothin' all day long
> But jest a settin' still.
> I wouldn't sleep,
> I wouldn't eat,
> I wouldn't even wash
> I'd set and set a million years,
> And not even think, b'gosh."

And then with the dawning of a new day, though its problems have been none the less, would come the renewed realization that we were fighting the battle of friendship—that in 64 nations, countries, areas of the world in 3,347 clubs with 153,000 business and professional men numbered within our membership were ready at a moment's notice to join in the labor for universal understanding and good will. And then the words of James Whitcomb Riley would give new inspiration, hope and determination:

"Oh, the world's a curious compound,
With its honey and its gall,
With its cares and bitter crosses,
But a good world after all.
An' a good God must have made it
Leastway's, that is what I say
When a hand is on my shoulder
In a friendly sort o' way—"

Fortunate, indeed, is this convention in having as President of the host club a man possessing those great qualities of leadership to be found in our good friend, Floyd Bateman.

When the largest Rotary Club in existence was selected to serve as host to this Silver Anniversary Convention, it was but natural that Charles Herrick should be chosen to serve as Chairman of the Host Club Committee. To both Floyd and Charles and the capable committees assigned by them to this tremendous undertaking I extend at this time in your behalf our deepest thanks.

It became my duty at the beginning of this year to select from among the Rotarians of the world a committee which could visualize and produce an occasion which would serve at this time as an illuminated milestone, reminding us of the accomplishments of the past twenty-five years and at the same time, pointing out to us in unmistakable language the challenge which lies ahead. For such a task Past President Crawford C. McCullough was chosen. To him and to the members of the Convention Committee we are under lasting obligation.

Modern times have fully demonstrated the value of conventions in every realm of organized society. A Convention of Rotary International is especially significant because it serves as a medium of contact and understanding for peoples of many nations, speaking in various languages and living under differing customs and traditions. That institution, which is ready to consecrate itself to the great task of displacing hatred and suspicion with friendship and confidence, finds through the medium of its annual assemblage of delegates from the clubs of the world a magnificent opportunity for furthering the purpose to which it is committed. Each succeeding convention, beginning with that small gathering in 1910, has been blessed with the cumulative power of numbers and strengthened with a constancy of purpose that serve as great fountains of inspiration as we approach the problems that confront us at the present moment.

As we gather to join with friends from remote sections of the world in observing our Silver Anniversary, it is indeed proper that this great metropolitan city of Chicago, the birthplace of Rotary, should be our destination. No more appropriate setting among a nobler people could have been found for this unusual celebration. You will find that these few days spent in the midst of this great center of industry, art, and culture, will be counted among the happiest of your life. On every hand a welcome awaits you, and the joy found in serving you will only be limited by the number of hours you spend here.

It is equally significant that the Mother Club is today serving as our host. Pause with me for a moment as we glance back over those twenty-five years of time—a little band of five or six gathered around the weekly meeting, seeking freedom from loneliness, striving through the fellowship of non-competitive interests to adjust themselves to the business and professional requirements of a complex city, little dreaming in terms of more than individual surroundings and personal problems and far from even suspecting that the little germ which was finding lodgment within their midst could ever find that soil and atmosphere which would produce life among other peoples and in other climes. If you would visualize the marvelous growth of Rotary from that day to this, then behold that little band of five or six grown in power and numbers until today our host club counts within its membership more than six hundred business and professional men of Chicago.

Who among us, though, can think of Rotary's beginnings, of its struggles and accomplishments through twenty-five years, of our pilgrimage at this time to its birthplace, without finding those thoughts ever turning to that sterling character, friend of us all, Founder of Rotary, Paul Harris. Gifted with the force of simplicity—sturdy in his faith—prophetic in his vision—ready and willing at all times to be the servant of the least of us—surely providence has been pleased with his handiwork, and has preserved him to us through the years that he might still impart to us something of that faith and courage which he so fully possesses, in the charting of our course which leads to goals farther on.

Here at this time we are gathered in the hope that before these sessions close, we will have found in the foundational fiber of our institution those elements upon which the future structure can be built with permanency. During these days we must learn to separate those things which have value from those things which must be relegated to days that have gone. What we keep must be able to stand the test of coming years. At the close of this quarter of a century, we should be able to determine that purpose which serves as our ideal and around which we are willing to build in coming generations. Such an ideal must be possible of simplicity in interpretation and of directness in application.

Through the course of years, fellowship has been our watchword. Simple as it is, there has grown up in Rotary around that word, "fellowship," many meanings and interpretations which have at times threatened to obscure its power and to eliminate its magic. A platform was created and abolished, a motto was adopted and later changed, today found in the expression, "Service above Self—He Profits Most Who Serves Best." Not content that our ideal was summarized in that motto, there was further expansion into a Code of Ethics which to many is difficult of interpretation. And then the Objects of Rotary were set forth, only to find later that world-wide extension was creating a new goal which we attempted to incorporate into the Sixth Object, namely, "To encourage and foster the advancement of understanding, good will and international peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men, united in the ideal of service." From time to time literature has been printed, pamphlets have been revised, until today the simplicity of that one word, "fellowship," can hardly find its moorings through the great mass of interpreting documents.

We ask ourselves this morning: what is that ideal around which has been developed this gigantic institution? Where can its true meaning be found? What must be its elements that will guarantee safety and permanency in years to come?

Forgetting all of the volumes that have ever been written which might serve as interpretations of that ideal, let us think in terms of an institution that must have for its purpose something for world-wide acceptance, subject to every known language, realizing that languages have their difficulties, that local customs challenge our understanding, that political and religious influences must often be reckoned with, and that national loyalty must ever be respected and encouraged while we yet seek to break away those barriers that often tend to make difficult the universal application of that ideal.

Friendship is still that motive which must guide us in the years ahead. Languages hold no difficulty in seeking its meaning. Customs and traditions fade away when friendship enters. Political and religious influences can never find grief in permitting adherence to its cause. Ideals may be difficult to define, but friendship ultimately provides its own interpretation. It is possible of unlimited expansion. It can find its place among all nations and its laws can never be questioned. May we not, therefore, seek during coming generations to give friendship its rightful place in the world. Remarkable it is, that the close of a quarter of a century finds us willing to build Rotary's increasing purpose upon that word "friendship."

Problems we may have; tasks may continue to have their urge; patient labor must be increasing, but none of these will be needed in finding Rotary's increasing purpose.

Within the same period of time we have been able to devise that plan by which friendship can be developed within the individual and to point out those channels through which friendship can be applied by the individual. This plan is the product of some of the best minds which we have had during those twenty-five years. It is known today as the Aims and Objects Plan. Let us see what it is and determine whether that plan is sufficient for propagating the program of Rotary, for if friendship is to find its place in the lives of individuals throughout nations of the universe, it must be found in the whole program of activity sponsored by our organization.

Rotary International, as the parent organization, is charged with the responsibility to encourage, promote, extend and supervise Rotary throughout the world. It can only hope to do so if its motive is worth while and its program suited to universal application. Rotary International seeks to encourage and promote Rotary through the voluntary effort of member clubs and individual club members. Every member club is urged to accept and to follow the Aims and Objects Plan, not because it is the only plan, but because it is the simplest and most direct plan for interpreting friendship and for applying its principles. With friendship as our purpose let us proceed to simplify that Aims and Objects Plan and to give friendship its rightful opportunity in the program which we visualize under that plan. Just as Rotary International attempts to encourage, promote and extend Rotary throughout the world, the member club, the unit of organization, strives to do the same within the given community. Follow with me for a moment the processes involved.

Under this plan are called together some of the leading business and professional men of the community, with differing classifications, and the member club says to these men, "We are trying to build a friendly community." In the beginning that community may be within the confines of your own town or city, but as friendship finds its place in the minds and hearts of men within that community, then the community itself begins to expand into world-wide proportions. The club says to the individual, "Join us at a weekly meeting, give us regular attendance, for without your presence we can accomplish nothing for you. Through our Classifications Committee we have found your business or profession to be a worthy one; through our Membership Committee, we have selected you as a representative of that business; now that you are within our club, friendship will gradually be interpreted for you."

Week after week friendship's place in life will be discussed until it can become the law governing your relations with mankind; until your attitude towards society can be the friendly attitude; until you know inwardly what the real meaning of friendship is. Then, and not until then, has the Club Service Committee completed its obligation to you as a member of your club. This committee strives to develop, *inwardly*, what the other club committees try to aid you in expressing outwardly. It has made out of you a friendly being.

You return from your weekly meeting to your business. There you find the greatest opportunity of directly applying what has been interpreted by the Club Service Committee as friendship.

Your vocation is your chosen avenue of greatest service to society. When you manifest friendship through the daily transactions of business and professional life, you are giving to friendship its greatest opportunity for world-wide manifestation. The Vocational Service Committee of your club helps in pointing out the way of expressing friendship through the daily vocation of life.

From your vocation you are called into community activities. There are many ways of manifesting Rotary's ideal in your community relations and obligations. What great changes come about in community progress when friendship is the law governing social relations and the ideal prompting your activity in its behalf.

One club realizes the need of more intimate understanding between the city and the adjacent rural communities. That club establishes friendly contact between its members and the people of those rural districts. Visits are exchanged, misunderstanding is eliminated.

Another club, in a small community, gathers together the crippled children in that community, brings eminent physicians from a nearby metropolitan center so that those physicians may examine the little children, and advise parents as to the remedial treatment. Still another club sponsors boys' bands, while others have made vacations at camps possible for underprivileged youth.

The Community Service Committee finds numberless ways by which friendship can be applied to all community undertakings.

What marvelous changes can be wrought in the world structures if friendship is applied in the solution of all world problems. It cannot be done in a day, for hatred, jealousy, selfishness, envy, have been the opponents of friendship for centuries past. It is the work for future years. Through the International Service Committee of your club and of Rotary International, we must give added emphasis to the application of friendship through all channels of world-wide contact.

In a large European capital men of various nations participate in a Rotary district conference, national prejudices are overcome, and these men vie with one another in showing courtesies to newfound friends.

A Past President of Rotary International flies from Cuba to British Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador and Mexico to carry Rotary's message of friendship and understanding. Rotarians from the countries bordering on the Pacific gather together under the Southern Cross to explore ways of developing international understanding. An English-speaking Director of Rotary International learns Spanish so that he may carry Rotary's message to Spanish-speaking people in their own language.

Such a convention as this demonstrates what friendship can mean to men of all nations. Rotary's increasing purpose demands a program of simplicity, built around an ideal that can be woven into the fabric of every nation and interpreted in words that have no double meaning. Both the purpose of Rotary and the program through which it works are products of the past, tested and found to contain those elements of permanency which should challenge the faith and confidence of all. To the future we must look for the perfection of organization which can make practical both the purpose and the program of Rotary.

Science and human ingenuity have combined in making possible the development of organization methods which bid fair to set a pace for the faith, courage and spirit of youth in the progress of the years to come. What great allies these mediums of transportation and of communication of men and the contact between nations! During the last quarter of a century human effort has largely overcome isolation in destroying distance and in conquering space. Paul Harris and his little band found it more difficult to promote fellowship twenty-five years ago in this city of our host club than you and I should find today in making friendship the basis of world relations. The highways leading to distant communities place those communities in easier reach today than many of the sections of Chicago were in the original days of Rotary. As a result, where individuals once found it difficult to gather once each week within the confines of this community, representatives of many cities are being brought together today as the result of highway developments. The automobile has placed in easier reach the friends of other states. Great transcontinental railroads, reinforced with aircraft of comfort and speed, have brought together the East and West, the North and South. Great ocean liners have made the foreigners of yesterday our neighbors of today.

An intrepid explorer, Admiral Byrd, who earlier had carried the Rotary flag over the North Pole, this past year carried that flag over the South Pole.

A smallpox epidemic raged in a small city in a Central American republic. Vaccine was needed. The Rotary club was appealed to and through the cooperation of the secretary of that club and the International Secretariat, the needed vaccine was rushed to the city by airplane.

Transportation development has not progressed alone. Marvelous has been the improvement in possible communications between communities of one nation and another. Urgent messages that required hours and days a few years ago, today find delivery in a few seconds of time. Telephone, telegraph, television and the radio are at our bidding.

During the month of May a young Mexican student took the receiver off the hook at Vera Cruz and through the transmitter spoke to an American student in the city of Chicago. By sponsoring this conversation, Rotary drew the youths of two nations together.

In an hour of time a club in California can be in communication with another club in Australia through the telegraph instrument and oceanic cables. A few dots and dashes by an instrument in a small community in Africa bring an immediate response from Australia.

Almost unbelievable is the practically certain use of television in connection with the approaching World's Fair in Chicago. There it is proposed that great exhibitions interesting to the people of Spain will be flashed across 3500 miles of land and water and be perfectly visible to natives of Madrid in their capital city.

Within recent months it has been predicted that sounds originating hundreds of years ago may be distinguishable to the human ear of today. Those of us who would not care to have reproduced many of the conversations of today had better discourage such an unthinkable act of inconsideration on the part of our inventors, for this invention might lead to something worse, the committing to records even our thoughts, and then where would we find hope to escape?

On the 19th of May, Vizconde de Casa Aguilar, Director of Rotary International, telephoned from Madrid, Spain, to Santiago, Chile, and conveyed a message of Rotary greetings to Honorary Commissioner Eduardo Moore, President Martinez de Ferrari of the Rotary Club of Santiago, and to Victor Ide, District Governor Nominee.

In March of this year Honorary Commissioner John Innes of Leeds, England, addressed a gathering of business and professional men at Nairobi, Kenya Colony, Africa, concerning the Aims and Objects of Rotary. That message was broadcast and not only was received by people in other parts of Kenya Colony but was also heard in Tanganyika territory.

In January of this year, Special Commissioner Carvallo broadcast a Rotary message from Bogota, Colombia. That message was heard throughout the republic and did much to develop an interest in Rotary in the Republic of Colombia.

Where we once spent our evenings around the friendly fireside, limited to reading and conversation, we now find ourselves communing through the radio with the great metropolitan centers and the cities of the world.

So rapid has been the progress in the realms of transportation and communication, that today human relations rather than human separations have become the most urgent problems of the day. If Rotary's increasing purpose in the world cannot find unforeseen impetus in the sudden realization of the proximity of mankind, then human relations must seek the answer through motives other than friendship. We must, therefore, today recognize that distances no longer exist, that either friendship or the opposing forces are to be manifested in the relations of neighbors. Our real problem, therefore, lies not in finding the purpose of Rotary's existence or in doubting our ability to transmit that motive to the communities throughout the world, but we are limited only by the necessity for choosing that vehicle or mode of conveyance which can serve as the medium through which friendship can be interpreted and applied. Our task is, therefore, one of administration; one of being able to preserve for Rotary International the unity of purpose, without prohibiting the necessary channels which make possible national and local adoption, in a way that permits freedom to accept without sacrificing national pride and loyalty under traditions and customs that must be respected.

Much has already been done in making Rotary truly international. Although of American origin, there is no selfish thought of preserving within the confines of these United States that principle of life itself, which we are trying to stamp with universal acceptance. The supreme governmental authority in Rotary is the convention, just such as we are having here. There the master's voice is heard. Unfortunately, for the time being, the great majority of member clubs existing are American clubs. The time, however, may not be far distant when other nations of the world, through the program of extension and expansion, may find themselves in the majority among delegates attending that convention. Annually that convention delegates to a Board of Directors the responsibility for administering the affairs of Rotary. Gradually the complexion of that board is becoming more international. Today we count among its members one from Mexico, one from Canada, one from Britain, one from Belgium, another from Spain, and yet another from Austria. As time goes on the number of nations represented within that governing body must necessarily be increased.

In Chicago exists a Secretariat; in London another office serves that area; in Zurich an efficient personnel attempts to be of help to Continental Europe. As the days pass, we must necessarily locate other offices in cities in other sections of the world.

In Canada there exists an Advisory Committee, seeking largely to develop a desirable national program. In Europe there has been created within the last two years a European Advisory Committee which is serving a noble purpose in helping the European clubs to interpret and apply the spirit of friendship in the lives of Europeans.

Before this convention is a resolution providing for area administration. Through this is sought not only the way of uniting more closely with Rotary International the clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, but along with this has been the thought that other areas may ultimately seek a similar form of administration. I have no hesitancy in urging your support of this area administration plan. Its provisions make possible a more well defined and coordinated procedure within a given area. No section of the world is now being asked to apply for it. No Board of Directors is compelled to grant it to that section which does apply. It represents today the best thought and the surest plan for the promotion of genuine friendship where area betterment is sought. It is true that the plan contained in the resolution now before you is somewhat of an experiment. It is our sincere hope that the area of Great Britain and Ireland will, within a short time, make application, if such a plan is passed by the delegates of this convention. This area would be making a real contribution to Rotary International in affording us the opportunity of making the experiment under this plan. Until its value has been demonstrated, we will have to seek other conveyances by which Rotary's purpose and its program can be interpreted to the world. Fortunately, we have already sought to develop certain methods of reaching various areas through highly helpful means.

Last fall it was my privilege to attend a meeting of the European Advisory Committee at Frankfurt, Germany. This committee is at present composed of representatives from clubs of fourteen nations. The custom of semi-annual meetings has already been created and the advice and counsel on many matters pertaining to the welfare of Rotary throughout Europe has been valuable. It is not an administrative but purely an advisory committee, and yet its decisions are regarded by the Board of Directors as pointing out the surest methods by which Rotary can best be expressed in the clubs of Europe.

Regional and national conferences have also demonstrated their value. In 1928 such a conference of clubs along the Pacific Coast was held at Tokyo, Japan. This year a similar conference was held at Sydney, Australia. A conference of all European clubs has been authorized to be held at The Hague during the month of September. And the board is encouraging like conferences for the clubs of South America.

Each year, of course, the clubs of Great Britain and Ireland hold their national conference, and it was my pleasure to attend their conference just a few weeks ago at Edinburgh, Scotland. If anyone doubts the helpfulness of such a gathering and its significance in translating for the clubs involved the deeper truths to be found in Rotary, a visit should be made to the National Conference of Great Britain and Ireland. To me it was one of the delightful visits of the year for throughout the entire sessions of that great gathering was manifested enthusiasm, a high degree of interest, and determination to carry on.

In February many of the clubs of Canada joined with clubs in the northern section of the United States at the International Good Will meeting held in Winnipeg. There again was found a worthy conveyance by which the objects of Rotary might travel.

At our national capital, Washington, an anniversary meeting was held in February which I was privileged to attend and where we appreciated the presence of official representatives of many governments. In addition to being able to interpret briefly the ever increasing place of Rotary to the great audience assembled there, through long and short wave radios many of the clubs throughout this and other countries were brought within its hearing.

During the same month of February, the value of telephones in the spread of Rotary's ideal was demonstrated by the Toronto, Canada, club, when I joined with them in their program of transmitting the proceedings of that meeting over the telephone system to several of the Canadian clubs then in session. A Past Director of Rotary International telephoned from a district conference in the United States to the Governor of a South American district and over thousands of miles of wires exchanged Rotary messages and brought two peoples closer together.

These occasions are but high spots of the year. It has been my pleasure to visit many inter-city meetings and other occasions deliberately planned for the purpose of reaching vast numbers, which further demonstrate that Rotary's great purpose in the world, its mission of friendliness, its utilization of voluntary effort, its program and its conception of direct application, today hold the same interest in almost every section of the universe that existed in the early days of the Chicago Club.

During the summer of next year a gathering similar to this will make another pilgrimage to Vienna. I wish it were possible this morning for me to visualize for you the importance of that gathering and the good which it will do in furthering Rotary's purpose throughout the world. There in that beautiful city, where culture and science have for generations given to the world their messages, we will join with clubs of all nations in a manifestation of friendliness.

Where, my friends, within the history of mankind can be found an institution which has so successfully and unselfishly fostered in the minds and hearts of men a simple doctrine of fellowship, friendship and service? Can we wonder that the program of extension continues and that even during this year, when we have not sought to give undue emphasis to the organization of new clubs, Rotary has found its way into 173 communities of different nations?

At the Dallas Convention, I attempted to tell you that we would not unduly urge the organization of new clubs, since the urgent need recognized by all thinking Rotarians was that of strengthening and rehabilitating those existing clubs which had not been able to overcome the perplexing problems facing them and in many instances, had all but succumbed to the trying tests found in various unwholesome conditions. It is to me most gratifying that we have been able, not only to check that tendency toward disintegration in many communities, but have successfully rehabilitated and reorganized vast numbers of wavering member clubs. If we could unfold to you this morning the efforts of men in many nations which have been focused on breathing life into the bodies of weakened and struggling member clubs, it would be to you an inspiration that no mere words can visualize.

The program of extension must be continued, although safeguarded with absolute assurance of safety and permanence. The rebuilding of crumbling structures should still be the keynote of the coming year, but Rotary's greatest growth in numbers just now should be found through increasing membership within existing clubs. In spite of economic depression and of many other factors which have brought about the loss of membership in many instances, we have, nevertheless, been able to increase the net membership within existing clubs by 3204. To me it is the most definite sign of what can be done through enlightened effort.

Through this report and brief message at the close of the year, which has been filled with happiness and unlimited opportunity for service, I am not seeking to convey unwarranted optimism nor to convince you that we should be lulled to inactivity, for such would be merely the forerunner of unconscious disintegration. When you return to your clubs, give to them the benefit of the information and inspiration which you will find during these sessions. Make it known to your fellow members that Rotary's ideal, friendship, is gradually though surely finding its way in the mental attitudes and heart throbs among the peoples of all nations; that we have confidence in the value of our program as we seek to interpret and express that program through the adopted plan of Rotary International; that we accept the challenge found in the developments made possible by inventions and human ingenuity of modern times; and that business and professional men of the nations of the world are undaunted and unafraid, ready to face the coming years with the determination to *carry on*. (Applause.)

The session adjourned at one-thirty o'clock.

Proceedings of the Session of
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25

Breakfast assemblies of incoming district governors, presided over by Roy Ronald, Director, and of outgoing district governors, presided over by President Newsom, were held this morning.

There were also breakfast assemblies of club publication editors, presided over by John Tremain of Albany, N. Y., and Frank Lovering of Medford, Mass.; of incoming club presidents, presided over by Past President Donald A. Adams (see page 207); of Canadian Delegates, presided over by Theodore Torgeson, Chairman of the Canadian Advisory Committee; and an International Boy Welfare Assembly presided over by John E. Carlson, Kansas City, Kansas.

The convention session convened at ten o'clock, preceded by an organ recital by Ralph Waldo Emerson and singing led by Walter Jenkins and Roy Williams.

President Newsom: May we come to order, please? The invocation this morning will be pronounced by Dr. Louis L. Mann, Rabbi of Sinai Temple, Chicago.

Dr. Louis L. Mann: Merciful Father, with grateful hearts we come before Thee. Thou art the source of life, of truth, and of love. Thou art the Father of all. All men are Thy children. We thank Thee, O God, for the privilege of meeting together. We are grateful for the joys of fellowship and for the inspiration of our comradeship. Gathered as we are from all parts of the world, we, too, would ask as did one of the seers of old, "Have we not all one Father? Hath not one God created us all?" May the day not be distant when all hatred, malice and ill-will will disappear and love, justice and brotherhood prevail, when "swords will be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks, when nation shall no longer lift up sword against nation neither shall they learn war any more." Then shall "the earth be full of the knowledge of God as the waters cover the sea."

Be with us, O God, in our deliberations; help us to fulfill our mission of bringing fair play, justice, fair dealing, idealism and service into our industries, our professions, our business, our callings, and our occupations. Though our tongues may differ and though our languages may not be similar, we feel at heart we are one, because Thou dost dwell in our hearts. Thou art the unifying spirit of the universe, the spirit of love and of justice and of truth. Help us, O God, to be broad, to be tolerant and to be understanding. May the arbitrary, artificial, man-made differences between man and man not obliterate the God-made resemblances between us. Bless Thou, O Heavenly Father, the bonds of friendship that hold us together, the friendship that asks not to receive but the friendship that is willing and eager to give and to bestow. Bless Thou, O God, the spirit of comradeship that inspires us, the comradeship that asks not to be served but craves the greater privilege of serving our fellow men. Bless Thou our country; bless Thou all countries. May they learn to live together in peace and concord so that the well being of all may be enhanced and Thy spirit dwell among them. May patriotism not be narrow, but may the love of country extend to the love of countrymen, so that each country may contribute to all mankind that for which it is best fitted mentally, morally, spiritually or geographically to the interests of all men everywhere.

Bless Thou the sentiment of unity. May the great spirit of love unite us; we pray unto Thee, O God, from the depths of our hearts that Rotary International may help to hasten "that one far off divine event toward which all creation moves," the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of men. Mayest Thou grant it. Amen.

Announcements by Secretary Perry.

President Newsom: It is now my pleasure to present to you Baron Leopold Bornemisza, of Budapest, Hungary, member of the Rotary Club of Budapest, who has a presentation.

Rotarian Bornemisza: Mr. Chairman, Rotarians and Rotary Anns: Representing all Rotary clubs of Hungary, I extend to you their most hearty greetings.

Our directors, but foremost our president, Dusan Tabakovits, and Rotarian Francis Ripka, Lord Mayor of the City of Budapest, have deemed it necessary to approach all you fellow Rotarians through a letter directed to the Chairman of our convention, calling your attention to the service you will render to Rotary in Hungary by visiting Budapest after the closing of the 1931 convention.

President Tabakovits' message is as follows.

"Rotarians of the world convened at the Silver Anniversary Convention: In true Rotarian spirit you did decide to sail next year to Europe to hold your Annual Convention in the beautiful city of Vienna. This seems a splendid occasion to reach the lofty heights of the fourth and sixth objects of Rotary. When you come to Vienna, use the opportunity of visiting a country near by, which is little known to you. Do come to Hungary and to its beautiful capital, Budapest, the Pearl of the Danube, which you can reach after the adjournment of the Vienna convention by railway in four hours, and by airplane in one hour.

"Coming in great numbers to Hungary and Budapest, you will help us to spread Rotary in Hungary, which would mean that you not only will encourage but you will also foster the development of acquaintance, the advancement of understanding and good will, and above all, the Ideal of Service.

"Rotarians of the World: It is your duty to include Hungary and Budapest in your next year's itinerary!"

Rotarian Francis Ripka, Lord Mayor of Budapest, sends a similar message, which will be distributed, in print, amongst you.

From these messages you will see that the inhabitants of Budapest feel that by your presence in Budapest you will fulfill a true Rotarian mission. You will show the public of Hungary that Rotary is such an important factor in our lives that you are willing to make sacrifices of time and perhaps of money to further Rotary in foreign countries. You are taking a burden upon you in the interest of Rotary, but we Hungarian Rotarians will do our best to make this burden sweet and bearable to you.

I thank you, Fellow Rotarians. (Applause.)

President Newsom: We now come to the nomination of officers for 1930-31. On page 75 of the program book, you will find the form in which these nominations should be made. According to the By-Laws of Rotary International, there may be only two seconds to nominations. Will all Rotarians who intend to make or second nominations kindly come to the platform in order to expedite the nominations and in order that all may hear?

I shall now entertain nominations for President of Rotary International for the year 1930-31.

Nominations for President

Past President Donald A. Adams: Donald A. Adams of the Rotary Club of New Haven, Connecticut, places in nomination for the office of President of Rotary International, Rotarian Raymond J. Knoeppel, of New York City. (Applause.)

Rotarian Robert E. Farley (New York, N. Y.): Robert E. Farley of the Rotary Club of New York City seconds the nomination of Rotarian Raymond J. Knoeppel for the office of President of Rotary International.

Rotarian William Edwards (Dallas, Tex.): William Edwards of the Rotary Club of Dallas, Texas, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Raymond J. Knoeppel for the office of President of Rotary International.

President Newsom: You have heard the nomination of Raymond J. Knoeppel of New York City duly made and seconded. Are there other nominations for the office of President of Rotary International?

Rotarian Will R. Manier, Jr. (Nashville, Tenn.): Will R. Manier of the Rotary Club of Nashville, Tennessee, places in nomination for the office of President of Rotary International, Rotarian Almon E. Roth, of Palo Alto, California. (Applause.)

Rotarian T. C. Thomsen (Copenhagen, Denmark): T. C. Thomsen of the Rotary Club of Copenhagen, Denmark, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Almon E. Roth of Palo Alto, California, for the office of President of Rotary International.

Rotarian Thomas D. Young (Newcastle-on-Tyne, England): Thomas D. Young of the Rotary Club of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Almon E. Roth of Palo Alto, California, for the office of President of Rotary International.

President Newsom: Are there other nominations for the office of President of Rotary International? If not, I shall entertain a motion that nominations for the office of President of Rotary International be closed. Do I hear such a motion?

Rotarian Harold G. Scroggins (Artesia, New Mexico): I move that the nominations for the office of President of Rotary International be closed.

The motion was properly seconded, put to a vote, and passed.

President Newsom: Nominations are now in order for the office of Treasurer of Rotary International.

Nomination for Treasurer

Past President Raymond M. Havens (Kansas City, Mo.): Raymond M. Havens of the Rotary Club of Kansas City, Missouri, places in nomination for the office of Treasurer of Rotary International, Rotarian Rufus F. Chapin of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois.

Past President Havens, in the garb of a physician, made the two seconds to this nomination while Rufus F. Chapin, the nominee, was being wheeled to the platform by a nurse, and gave the explanation that his "patient" was all worn out trying to get votes for the office during past years.

President Newsom: Are there further nominations for the office of Treasurer of Rotary International?

Rotarian Wilfrid Andrews (Sittingbourne, Kent, England): Inasmuch as there is only one nomination for the office of Treasurer of Rotary International and therefore no contest for this office, I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the delegates for Rufus F. Chapin as Treasurer of Rotary International. We hope he soon gets better.

Past President Havens: And I second the motion.

President Newsom: Is there objection from the floor to having the Secretary of Rotary International cast the unanimous ballot of this convention for Rufus F. Chapin as Treasurer of Rotary International?

Cries of "No."

President Newsom: The Secretary is so instructed.

Secretary Perry: Mr. President, the Secretary reports that he has cast the unanimous ballot of this convention for Rufus F. Chapin as Treasurer of Rotary International. .(Applause.)

Rufe Chapin thereupon leaped from his wheel chair as a patient fully restored to health.

President Newsom: I shall be glad to hear nominations for Director from Great Britain and Ireland.

Nomination for Director from Great Britain and Ireland

Rotarian Wilfrid Andrews (Sittingbourne, Kent, England): Wilfrid Andrews of the Rotary Club of Sittingbourne, Kent, England, places in nomination for the office of Director of Rotary International from Great Britain and Ireland, Rotarian Arthur Chadwick of London, England. (Applause.)

Rotarian Thomas D. Young (Newcastle-on-Tyne, England): Thomas D. Young of the Rotary Club of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, seconds the nomination of Arthur Chadwick of the Rotary Club of London, England, for the office of Director of Rotary International from Great Britain and Ireland.

Rotarian Wilfrid Andrews (Sittingbourne, Kent, England): We are short of support here this morning. I beg to second the nomination.

President Newsom: Are there further nominations for the office of Director from Great Britain and Ireland? If not, we declare nominations closed.

A motion is now in order that inasmuch as there is only one nomination for the office of Director of Rotary International from Great Britain and Ireland and therefore no contest for this office, the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the delegates from the Rotary clubs of Great Britain and Ireland for Arthur Chadwick as Director of Rotary International. May it be agreed that there is a motion to the effect that the Secretary of Rotary International be so instructed? (Cries of "Yes.") The Secretary is so instructed.

Secretary Perry: Mr. President, the Secretary reports that he has cast the unanimous ballot of the delegates from the Rotary Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland for Arthur Chadwick as Director of Rotary International. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Nominations for Director of Rotary International from Canada and Newfoundland are now in order.

Nomination for Director from Canada and Newfoundland

Rotarian Frank Freeze (Calgary, Alberta, Canada): Frank Freeze of the Rotary Club of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, places in nomination for the office of Director of Rotary International from Canada and Newfoundland, Rotarian Theodore A. Torgeson of Estevan, Saskatchewan, Canada. (Applause.)

Rotarian William Cairns (Toronto, Ontario, Canada): William Cairns of the Rotary Club of Toronto, Ontario, Canada, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Theodore A. Torgeson of Estevan, Saskatchewan, Canada, for the office of Director of Rotary International from Canada and Newfoundland.

Past President McCullough: Crawford C. McCullough of the Rotary Club of Fort William, Ontario, Canada, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Theodore Torgeson of Estevan, Saskatchewan, Canada, for the office of Director of Rotary International from Canada and Newfoundland.

President Newsom: Are there further nominations for the office of Director of Rotary International from Canada and Newfoundland?

Rotarian Frank Freeze (Calgary, Alberta, Canada): Inasmuch as there is only one nomination for the office of Director of Rotary International from Canada and Newfoundland, I move that the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the delegates from Rotary clubs in Canada and Newfoundland for Theodore A. Torgeson of Estevan, Saskatchewan, Canada, as Director from Canada and Newfoundland.

President Newsom: If this motion meets with your approval, will you so signify by saying "aye"? The Secretary is so ordered, please.

Secretary Perry: The Secretary reports that he has cast the unanimous ballot of the delegates from Rotary clubs in Canada and Newfoundland for Theodore A. Torgeson as Director of Rotary International.

President Newsom: May we now have nominations for Directors of Rotary International from the United States?

Nominations for Directors from the United States

Rotarian Leonard Skeggs (Youngstown, O.): Leonard Skeggs of the Rotary Club of Youngstown, Ohio, places in nomination for the office of Director of Rotary International, Rotarian Will Taylor of Springfield, Illinois. (Applause.)

Rotarian William Campbell (Rochester, N. Y.): William Campbell of the Rotary Club of Rochester, New York, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Will Taylor of Springfield, Illinois, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Duncan D. Monroe (Edwardsville, Ill.): Duncan D. Monroe of the Rotary Club of Edwardsville, Illinois, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Will Taylor of Springfield, Illinois, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Hunter Metcalfe (Marfa, Tex.): Hunter Metcalfe of the Rotary Club of Marfa, Texas, places in nomination for the office of Director of Rotary International, Rotarian Clinton P. Anderson of Albuquerque, New Mexico. (Applause.)

Rotarian Hart I. Seely (Waverly, N. Y.): Hart I. Seely of the Rotary Club of Waverly, New York, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Clinton P.

Anderson of Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Carl E. Steeb (Columbus, O.): Carl Steeb of the Rotary Club of Columbus, Ohio, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Clinton P. Anderson of Albuquerque, New Mexico, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Edgar H. Hunter (Hanover, N. H.): Edgar H. Hunter of the Rotary Club of Hanover, New Hampshire, places in nomination for the office of Director of Rotary International, Rotarian Thomas F. Kenney of Worcester, Massachusetts. (Applause.)

Rotarian Fred J. Joyce (Tempe, Ariz.): Fred J. Joyce of the Rotary Club of Tempe, Arizona, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Thomas F. Kenney of Worcester, Massachusetts, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Ernest L. Withers (Waynesville, N. C.): Ernest L. Withers of the Rotary Club of Waynesville, North Carolina, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Thomas F. Kenney of Worcester, Massachusetts, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Earl Foster (Sapulpa, Okla.): Earl Foster of the Rotary Club of Sapulpa, Oklahoma, places in nomination for the office of Director of Rotary International, Rotarian Claybrook Cottingham of Pineville, Louisiana. (Applause.)

Rotarian Frank H. Lamb (Hoquiam, Wash.): Frank H. Lamb of the Rotary Club of Hoquiam, Washington, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Claybrook Cottingham of Pineville, Louisiana, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian C. E. Garretson (Wilmington, Del.): C. E. Garretson of the Rotary Club of Wilmington, Delaware, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Claybrook Cottingham of Pineville, Louisiana, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Clarence Knutson (Clear Lake, Ia.): Clarence Knutson of the Rotary Club of Clear Lake, Iowa, places in nomination for the office of Director of Rotary International, Rotarian Howard Selby of West Palm Beach, Florida. (Applause.)

Rotarian Robert Cochran (Maysville, Ky.): Robert Cochran of the Rotary Club of Maysville, Kentucky, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Howard Selby of West Palm Beach, Florida, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Robert E. Heun (Richmond, Ind.): Robert E. Heun of the Rotary Club of Richmond, Indiana, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Howard Selby of West Palm Beach, Florida, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Harry H. Williams (Brockton, Mass.): Harry H. Williams of the Rotary Club of Brockton, Massachusetts, places in nomination for the office of Director of Rotary International, Rotarian Albert K. Comins of Wakefield, Massachusetts. (Applause.)

Rotarian Abit Nix (Athens, Ga.): Abit Nix of the Rotary Club of Athens, Georgia, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Albert K. Comins of Wakefield, Massachusetts, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Al Reynolds (Portland, Ore.): Al Reynolds of the Rotary Club of Portland, Oregon, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Albert K. Comins of Wakefield, Massachusetts, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Benjamin G. Vernor (Detroit, Mich.): Benjamin G. Vernor of the Rotary Club of Detroit, Michigan, places in nomination for the office of Director of Rotary International, Rotarian Richard C. Hedke of Detroit, Michigan. (Applause.)

Rotarian Roy Ronald (Mitchell, S. D.): Roy Ronald of the Rotary Club of Mitchell, South Dakota, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Richard C. Hedke of Detroit, Michigan, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Bradley A. Dusenbury (Port Chester, N. Y.): Bradley A. Dusenbury of the Rotary Club of Port Chester, New York, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Richard C. Hedke of Detroit, Michigan, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Don Brigham (Pittsburgh, Pa.): Don Brigham of the Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, places in nomination for the office of Director of Rotary International, Rotarian Arthur G. Pierce of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

Rotarian James F. Dewey (White River Junction, Vt.): James F. Dewey of the Rotary Club of White River Junction, Vermont, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Arthur G. Pierce of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Tom Davis (Butte, Mont.): Tom Davis of the Rotary Club of Butte, Montana, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Arthur G. Pierce of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Norman Black (Fargo, N. D.): Norman Black of the Rotary Club of Fargo, North Dakota, places in nomination for the office of Director of Rotary International, Rotarian Hanford Cox, of Cloquet, Minnesota. (Applause.)

Rotarian Tom Law (Atlanta, Ga.): Tom Law of the Rotary Club of Atlanta, Georgia, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Hanford Cox of Cloquet, Minnesota, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Murray Ross (Ottawa, Kan.): Murray Ross of the Rotary Club of Ottawa, Kansas, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Hanford Cox of Cloquet, Minnesota, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Allen Street (Oklahoma City, Okla.): Allen Street of the Rotary Club of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, places in nomination for the office of Director of Rotary International, Rotarian Howard Witmer of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

Rotarian Wade Marr (Raleigh, N. C.): Wade Marr of the Rotary Club of Raleigh, North Carolina, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Howard Witmer of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Larry Akers (Memphis, Tenn.): Larry Akers of the Rotary Club of Memphis, Tennessee, seconds the nomination of Rotarian Howard Witmer of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, for the office of Director of Rotary International.

Rotarian Frank C. Anderson (Lebanon, O.): I move that the nominations for the office of Director of Rotary International be closed.

The motion was properly seconded, put to a vote and passed.

President Newsom: We shall now hear the nominations for District Governors for 1930-31. These nominations have been made by the district conferences and the names of the nominees have been certified by the District Governor and the conference secretary to the Secretary of Rotary International. Will the Secretary of Rotary International read the list of the District Governor nominees.

Secretary Perry: I hereby certify that the following is the official list of the Rotarians duly nominated in district conferences for District Governors in their respective districts:

At this point the Secretary read the list of District Governor nominees which will be found on page 560 of this volume.

President Newsom: You have heard the nominations of District Governors. Inasmuch as there is but one nominee in each district for the office of District Governor and, therefore, no contest for this office in any district, I shall entertain a motion that the Secretary cast the unanimous ballot of the delegates in this convention for this list of nominees as District Governors.

The motion was made, regularly seconded, put to a vote and passed.

Secretary Perry: Mr. President, the Secretary reports that he has cast the unanimous ballot of this convention for the District Governors named. (Applause.)

President Newsom: We shall now listen to the preliminary reports of the various committees. I recognize Rotarian Edwin O. Griffenhagen of the Chicago Rotary Club, Chairman of the Registration Committee. There is no report from Chairman Griffenhagen at this time. I recognize Rotarian Frederic A. Shaffer of Globe, Arizona, Chairman of the Credentials Committee.

Rotarian Frederic A. Shaffer (Globe, Ariz.), Chairman of the Credentials Committee read the committee's preliminary report, a summary of which is as follows: Total number of clubs represented, 2,795; number of officers present, 53; total vote in convention, 3,409. The final report on credentials appears on page 168 of these proceedings.

President Newsom: Please bear in mind that the balloting for the election of officers will take place on Thursday morning from eight-thirty to eleven here at this auditorium. Just now an announcement from the Secretary.

Secretary Perry: The Chairman of the Election Arrangements Committee requests that his committee meet him back of the stage in the Convention Manager's office just after the adjournment of this morning's session. In order that those appointed on the committee may be reminded of their appointment, they are Walter D. Cline, Chairman, of Wichita Falls, Texas, John Andrew of Longmont, Colorado, Bradley A. Dusenbury of Port Chester, Frank R. Freeze of Calgary, James A. Cayce of Nashville, W. Selwyn Ramsay of Bay City, Charles O. Grafton of Muncie, C. E. Dreher of Atlantic City, Herbert Schofield of Loughborough, and W. De Cock Buning of The Hague.

The members of the Credentials Committee are also asked to meet at this time with the Election Arrangements Committee.

Those five men from each country who are attending the International Business Practice Conference this afternoon will please note that it is to be held in the North Ball-Room of the Hotel Stevens, a change from the room announced in the program book.

President Newsom: We are honored this morning by having with us an official representative of the British Empire who brings to us a message of greetings. I take pleasure in introducing to you the Honorable Godfrey Haggard, British Consul General at Chicago. (Applause.)

GREETINGS FROM THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The Honorable Godfrey Haggard, British Consul General at Chicago

Rotarians, I am privileged to address you today as spokesman of the British Commonwealth of Nations, itself represented here by delegates from every corner of the empire. It is a great inspiration to be in the presence of the members of Rotary from all parts of the world in celebration of your twenty-fifth anniversary. In doing so I stand in the shoes or what should be the shoes of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who was asked to come here and address you himself, and had that idealist been able to, he would have been able to interpret the welcome of the British Empire far better than I, of course. Nobody is more in sympathy with the aims of Rotary. I believe that those who know him best describe him as an idealist, pure and simple, rather purer than simple, I have heard his idealism described over here sometimes, but at any rate that is a practical outlook with which every Rotarian will be in sympathy.

Last year I was present at the entertainment of a number of Australian boys by Chicago Rotary. I think that the education they received on that occasion will be of life-long value to them. An Australian at the present moment is flying across the Atlantic to these shores. I hope he will get here and more power to him!

You have delegates from Canada, your great neighbor to the north, from the United Kingdom they have come also from its 300 clubs. From the Dominions and from Crown Colonies I bring you a message of greeting and good will; yes, and one of gratitude for what you are teaching the British Empire.

Dr. McCullough was telling me of a faraway place in British Malaya where the problems of the Empire are being greatly increased because of the diversified elements of the population, but the Rotarians came in and now Englishman and Malayan, Chinese and Eurasian, all of them meet together under a common roof and work for the common good.

All of us remember the dramatic account of the building of that very first skyscraper, the Tower of Babel. The Tower of Babel was getting along very well, the heavens within sight, until every workman noticed that his fellow was talking a different tongue. From that moment it was "down tools" at the Tower of Babel, and in a manner of speaking those tools have been down ever since until Rotary came along to teach the nations a common language of service and cooperation.

As this service progresses it brings with it heavy responsibilities. Who should know better than a member of the British Empire? I don't think it is any exaggeration to say that the problems of administration in the Philippines and in India have been increased by the gift of the common English tongue, which has enabled a multitude of different sects to make their many different wishes articulate. In due course, such responsibilities must meet this great world movement of Rotary, and when they do, well do I know that you will be equal to them.

Rotary is the gift of Chicago, its ideals were born in the United States, where that same sane common sense exists, the same hatred of the bully and usurper, that love of personal liberty holds sway which always has characterized, I think I may say, the British Empire. And the British Empire in its long history, I think I may say also without boasting, has stood for decency and order. It has done a good deal of fighting, but it has generally been on the side of the weak against the strong. It has used its naval forces to insure freedom of navigation to all the world.

Was it not by the cooperation of the British and American fleets that the seas were cleared of pirates over a century ago? And can history ever forget how in 1917 the United States flung its power into the Great War, in a quarrel made by others, asking no selfish reward, in order to insure peace, that peace which we hope, which we know, is going to be a long and lasting one. Perhaps I may be excused in bringing matters up to date by saying that the British Empire since then has made a great sacrifice in the cause of world partnership by delivering up to an international abstract equation, known as parity, a cherished naval supremacy. (Applause.) That supremacy during her long history alone has kept Dutchman and Spaniard, Frenchman and German from her shores.

When I refer to an ideal like parity and all such formations as the League of Nations or the Pan-American Union, I think that it is proved there is a new spirit abroad in the world which is leading mankind to band together to achieve ends which are more than national on behalf of some common good. It is this new spirit that Rotary has stepped in to foster and promote, using this new human urge which is inspiring mankind as the mainspring of what is becoming one of the finest international organizations in the world. The ideals of Rotary have spread like wildfire all over the globe, because the world was waiting for just that inspiration.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have only one more word to say, and I shall be brief. I have referred to the Great War. I have not done so with any wish to awaken bitter memories of far off unhappy things and battles long ago, but when the shouting and the tumult died, when our wounds were healing and the clouds had rolled away, when we could stop and take stock of what, if anything, the war had given us, I seemed to hear above it all a still small voice of my own compatriot, Edith Cavell, who although she died gallantly and willingly for her country, nevertheless with her last breath uttered these words: "Patriotism is not enough."

Rotarians, patriotism alone is not enough. There is a world patriotism which is beginning to overflow the national boundaries. It is throwing down frontiers, it is teaching statesmen to think differently. It is fostering a hatred of war and encouraging a spirit of international cooperation. Rotary is behind that movement. Rotary has been behind it for twenty-five years. And when we meet again for Rotary's Golden Anniversary, may the achievements of Rotary be as great then as those benefits and that example for which we of the British Empire are thanking you today. (Applause.)

President Newsom: I wonder if you folks would like to rise just a moment, having Walter Jenkins lead us in a song.

Singing, led by Walter Jenkins.

President Newsom: There is probably no greater pleasure that will come to me personally during this entire convention than that of having the privilege of introducing the next speaker. His subject is, "After a Quarter of a Century in Rotary—Where Are We?" Successful in business, energetic in civic activities, having served as president of his own club, as District Governor, as a member of the Board of Directors of Rotary International, and as President of Rotary International, he is eminently fitted to speak on this subject. Harry H. Rogers, of Tulsa. (Applause.)

AFTER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY IN ROTARY—WHERE ARE WE?

Past President Harry H. Rogers, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Mr. President, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: "After a Quarter of a Century in Rotary, Where Are We?" From a world encircling voyage we are home again. Why did we embark on this voyage, and what evidence have we left along the way, and what evidence do we bring to you today in justification? Maybe by accident, more likely by design, and most likely by inspiration, Paul Harris brought forth an old idea in new dress, this idea of fellowship.

We had had fellowship in churches, and lodges, and not infrequently in meetings of people engaged in our own business. The idea of fellowship with those in other businesses, all businesses honorable and honorably represented, was new. Meetings were held weekly. Meeting places were rotated. Organization slowly took form. Programs slowly developed. Activities gradually got under way. Loneliness gave way to friendliness. The experiment proved good. It must be extended. So to the West, the East, the North and the South, along most peculiar paths and sometimes for least explainable reasons, the idea flew. And now as we come back home to celebrate the silver anniversary we report 3,347 service stations in 63 countries, divided into 92 districts, including 17 in RIBI. In these service stations are to be found an average of 45 outstanding, successful and happy workmen.

What an intensely interesting 25 years! Jewish Rabbi, Catholic Priest and Protestant Minister in delightful fellowship, joining hands with those of every faith, and those maybe of no faith, to make the relationship of the people of the world a little happier and to attune their ambitions to finer things.

A university president from week to week enjoys to the limit the opportunity of sitting beside the tailor, the barber or the contractor. The manufacturer, with thousands on the pay roll, selects for his luncheon mate today the Y. M. C. A. secretary, next week the football coach and the next the corner grocer. The farmer enjoys the geologist, the chemist and the musician.

Strange, beautiful friendships are constantly forming with the result that civilization advances. Canadian, German, French and American Rotarians meet each other and each other's friends in Mexico City, London, Zurich or Berlin, and clouds of homesickness roll away as new found friends appear.

Let your mind travel on, picturing anew that which has been yours to experience in and because of Rotary, in the few years of its existence, and you will begin to answer for yourselves the question, "Where are we?"

No surveyor has been able to establish the corners of Rotary, or lay out its lines along a charted course. No engineer has been able to determine the width or depth of the foundation of Rotary, and no chemist has been able to analyze its content. However, they are all interested in Rotary as in their own business, and contribute to its rapid growth.

No world traveler has found a country or city but would be improved by Rotary's entrance there, but no accountant has been able to perfect his balance sheet to show the assets of Rotary. All he has been able to do so far is to report no liabilities except a few unworthy members. However, you would like, no doubt, to have at least the speaker's opinion as to the specific things which these twenty-five years have given us.

First, the emblem. You say it is a little thing, and so it is, but little things have made the world what it is. The emblem leads to instant recognition by other Rotarians, and the acquaintance breaks the monotony of travel and adds to the list of those whom we appreciate. The emblem says to the non-member, here is a man of more than passing importance. It has served as a passport in more than one country, and it means much to be able to wear it honorably on land and sea.

Second, the motto. This has attracted the attention of thinkers everywhere. It has been analyzed, criticized and dissected, but it will never be discarded and probably its wording will remain unchanged. It sounds good. It is good. "He Profits Most Who Serves Best." Because of it men have found new pride in their work and rendered a more complete service.

Third, the code. It is dignified and expressive. It is found in every office or place of business, and has been a source of inspiration to thousands in their various contacts.

Fourth, the Objects. Gradually developed, they have become the basis of our program, and while they may be restated, even shortened in number, the substance will remain, and for years to come their interpretation will attract the attention and crystallize the energies of Rotarians.

Fifth, the Rotary Foundation—of small beginning but constantly growing in popularity and importance.

Sixth. It has been demonstrated beyond all question that classification must continue to be the basis of membership, and that to avoid embarrassment clubs must have their classifications clear cut. The more we fudge, the more we invite trouble and possible disaster. There is much to do in further development of the classification idea, but until the classification committee has done its work, let the membership committee exercise caution and patience. A mistake may lead to continual annoyance.

Seventh. The weekly meeting has become definitely established, because it has been proved to be the only safe method of procedure. The year's program is based upon the weekly meeting. The great majority of the members can more nearly adjust themselves to the weekly program than any other basis and only by weekly meetings can interest be maintained. We have reached this conclusion after years of study, and only after a great deal of work in certain sections of the Rotary world where there was determined opposition. You will be interested to know that of all the Rotary clubs of the world all but 78 meet weekly, and the Board of Rotary International now requires new clubs to agree to the weekly basis as a condition precedent to issuance of charters. In this connection also we call your attention to the fact that the practice of adjourning meetings for summer vacation has been abandoned almost entirely, there being in all Rotary only five clubs which do not meet throughout the year. More and more we have come to realize that it is a mistake to change the date, place or hour of any regular meeting. Confusion and disappointment almost invariably result.

Eighth. Attendance must continue to be a prerequisite to sustained membership. For years there has been much division of opinion and much serious argument, but time and experience have shown the wisdom of continuing in force the attendance contest rules. You cannot receive the inspiration or catch the vision of Rotary unless you attend. It is hard to develop fellowship with the absentee. When we cease to stress the importance of attendance, Rotary will suffer more than many will admit even yet.

Ninth. We have developed a most complete and smoothly running organization. The local club has absolute autonomy. Districts are formed only by and with the consent of the great majority of the clubs. The District Governor, although an International officer, is nominated by the duly elected delegates of the district, reserving to the International Convention the power to elect, but to date no nominee has failed of election. The International Convention selects the President and five board members. Canada selects one, RIBI one, and three are selected by the board members from other Rotary countries, so alternating that each country or area may soon have representation upon the board. There will, from time to time, be necessary changes, due to the increasing number of members and countries, but all in all it has been a harmonious and rapidly functioning organization, imposing no unusual financial burden, but still having sufficient resources to carry on.

We have developed the inter-city meeting, the district conference, a few sectional conferences, the International Convention, and the International assembly. The inter-city meeting has been able to extend acquaintance among the wives and other members of the families of Rotarians. It has stressed the play and fellowship ideas. It has been the means of breaking down local jealousies and permitting larger community development. It has been able to attract almost the entire membership and has developed ideas and leaders for the district.

The district conference enables the leaders of the district to come together, to honor the outgoing Governor, to nominate the incoming Governor, to consider the district problems and has brought to the conference one or more International leaders to give many a larger conception of Rotary than they could otherwise receive. Only a small percentage will be able to attend the International Convention, but it is possible to have a large percentage at the district conferences. Here the leaders are discovered and developed for larger service.

The International Convention, such as we have here, is the climax. It has to be seen and experienced. Its value cannot be told. From every land, speaking every language, of all known faiths, we gather here to experience wholehearted, sympathetic fellowship and to gather the fruits of friendship. So it is a great organization we have developed, step by step, from local club to International Convention. Link by link we have girdled the earth and bring fruits worthy of remembrance.

The International Assembly is the training school for the District Governors and District Chairmen. Here the President, board members, and committee chairmen, outline and explain the work, and a great success it has been.

Tenth. From club publications, District Governors' bulletins, district publications, weekly and monthly letters from secretary's office, to "The Rotarian," we are gradually building a Rotary literature. A few books, touching various Rotary subjects, are appearing, and for the most part are helpful. Much room for improvement exists in our various publications, but gradually we will develop a publication, or series of publications, which will further hasten the development of Rotary's program. The improvement in "The Rotarian" has been steady and marked, and it must continue to meet the requirements of Rotarians everywhere, whose magazine it is.

Eleventh. Many barriers have been broken down and it has been pretty conclusively established that none remain to seriously check the extension and development of Rotary in the performance of its worldwide task. Language is no barrier. There are among us those who speak the various languages and the diversity adds charm. Religion is no barrier. There are those here of every known faith. There have been problems because of religion, but they have been, and will continue to be, solved. No man of Rotary's thousands was ever asked what his religion was, much less to change it. (Applause.) Form of government is no barrier. There are here today representatives of every type of government and all find here common interest. Rotary will grow more rapidly in some regions, but type of government alone will not prevent or hinder long. Organizations, once dubious, no longer oppose. The pathway has been pretty well cleared of all obstacles.

Twelfth. It has been demonstrated beyond the peradventure of doubt that Rotary is adapted to the smaller cities and towns. We believe Rotary can more successfully carry out its program and dominate the activities in the small community than in the large.

You want to know what Rotary as an organization has been able to do. It is difficult to appraise. Rotary's greatest achievements cannot be tabulated, but because we, in this day and time, expect specific results to be shown, we will call to your attention, and for your encouragement, just a few things to indicate the trend.

Wading pools for the kiddies; baseball diamonds and tennis courts for the idle hours and vacation periods; parks and playgrounds for all. Circulating libraries for rural districts and remote sections in cities; part time employment for orphans or poor children, enabling them to get at least the rudiments of an education; back to school efforts; support of schools for blind, deaf and dumb, and along special industrial lines, such as the school for the sons of deceased sailors and seamen at Ostend. I wish I could tell you how many bands for boys have been organized and sustained by Rotarians; how many Boy Scouts there are today because of Rotarians; how much better our schools and churches are because of the efforts of Rotarians, and how chambers of commerce and boards of trade have been made more effective because of the leadership and cooperation of Rotarians.

The record is changing so rapidly we don't know how many student loan funds there are today. The latest tabulation in the Secretary's office was 532. We don't know how many students each club has assisted and is now assisting. There is one club, the club that set me prominently in the Rotary picture for a time, San Antonio, Texas, that has aided up to this time 250 worthy young men and women. We don't know how much money there is in these funds but there are several which have over $30,000, and the funds rotate. These dollars work over and over again. This does not tell the story or indicate at all the importance of this activity. These clubs have student loan fund committees and the men on these committees often devise ways to aid students without loaning any money at all. There are other hundreds of Rotarians in the cities where colleges and universities are located who, working in conjunction with these committees, find employment for students, assisting in cutting down the amounts of money required. This activity alone, in my humble opinion, has been worth all the time, money and effort Rotarians have put forth since the organization of Rotary. Incidentally, all these men who have worked and contributed have not lost anything. This activity of Rotary has caused many other organizations to undertake similar work so that in many communities it can be truthfully said that any worthwhile boy or girl can receive the financial aid necessary to obtain a college education.

Would that I were a painter. I would like to paint a picture. A writer. I would like to write a story. Or an orator. I would like to lift you to loftier heights. But being a business man I can only recount some of the achievements in connection with crippled children's work. I don't know how many hospitals have been built. I have visited many. I don't know how many crippled children have been located and brought, through the efforts of Rotarians, to other hospitals for correction. I have heard of thousands. I thank Rotary for permitting me to see with my own eyes enough to convince me that "I am my brother's keeper." Enough to convince me that tens of thousands of unfortunates will have a larger chance in life; that there is more unselfishness in the world than I knew, because without pay or the hope of it, our finest surgeons lend their best efforts to assist Rotary's program in correcting the crippled child.

I don't know how many beggars, blind and diseased persons have been taken off the public streets of the world because of the efforts of Rotarians, but in many cities of Mexico and the Latin countries we find unmistakable evidence of effective work.

We can't tell how many trade and professional associations have adopted codes of correct practices through the efforts of Rotarians. We have a record of 141 and know it is not complete. We can't tell how many employers have changed their attitude toward their employees because of Rotary. We do know there have been fewer disturbances of recent years; that more employees each year are acquiring an interest in the businesses of the world and that better working conditions prevail. We don't know to what extent manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers have improved their relationship, but we do know that they recognize their mutual dependency as never before. Rotary can also rightfully claim to have had some part in bringing competitors to a better understanding.

If we can't enjoy the confidence of those engaged in the same business with ourselves, there is usually something wrong with the business or something wrong with us. And Rotary has done a fine piece of work in bringing us to a realization of that fact.

Probably the greatest accomplishment to date is the development of the individual Rotarian. There are thousands of Rotarians taking a larger part in their trade and professional associations, in chambers of commerce and all kinds of community work because of the training and inspiration of Rotary. Old men have become young again. Grouches have been reclaimed and teamwork inaugurated. The timid, through tedious processes, have been led to leadership.

The most interesting and the most attractive field is that of International Service. Ever since we have been having International Conventions there has always been a thrill indescribable when our friends from across the sea appear upon our programs or take part in our activities. Edinburgh and Ostend gave an enlarged world view. Vienna next year will be greatest of all.

To the advancement of understanding, good will and international peace, we should dedicate and re-dedicate ourselves. The hope of attaining the goal represented by the Sixth Object keeps many of us interested and active in Rotary, who otherwise might not feel repaid. Because we have known Seghezza, Pirelli and their associates we simply can't dislike Italy. Because we have known Dr. Willems and others, Belgium seems a part of us. We are so much richer and happier to have known Pascall, White, Carter, Stephenson, Innes, Robinson, Mander and Andrews of RIBI, and Charles Rhodes and Dr. Herbert of New Zealand. We can't go on calling the names of hundreds from other lands that have meant so much to us. Suffice it to say that because of the Sixth Object, Rotary gave us the world as a playground, with playmates everywhere, a workshop with complicated problems but sympathetic workmen.

The Herald-Examiner of Chicago of June 22, called Rotary one of the most remarkable organizations in the world, and the Tribune on the same date, with a beautiful editorial, I think the finest I have ever seen on Rotary, closes with these sentences: "Rotary is a force for better living, for the true economy of human effort, for a more humane and stable civilization. Its membership and that of the organizations its examples have brought into being represent the sane and solid character on which society is founded, the qualities in modern civilized mankind which insure stability and progress." I think it was to Don Adams that the Past President of the Republic of Mexico said, "We welcome Rotary to Mexico because it is the only unselfish organization that has come within our borders."

After twenty-five years where are we? We are on the high ground. Of course, as we look backward we see mistakes made, places where we should have moved more rapidly, many members who should not have been elected. However, the mistakes have not been numerous or serious, and the number of members who have fallen from their high estate is negligible. We look to the future with eagerness and high hope. With a record of amazing accomplishment as a background, with the training and inspiration of by-gone years as an aid, we challenge the next twenty-five years with supreme confidence.

We see clearly that in the future we must be more careful in the selection of members, and provide the machinery for rapidly terminating the membership of those who have proved themselves unworthy. It is not quantity but quality we seek, and we know that one member of a club whose conduct is below par can do more harm than all others do good. In fact, one such can, and frequently does, paralyze the club efforts of many.

The future will see a much greater participation upon the part of the average member. If there is an outstanding weakness in the work of the club as a whole it is due to the fact that so few members participate in the club's activities. The ideal Rotary club is one where each member realizes his responsibility and has the urge to discharge it. Somehow means must be devised to group small communities, each of which would be unable to support a club, and have a community Rotary club. If Rotary is good, as we aver, it must be carried to the nooks and corners of the world. Also we must find a way of carrying the program of Rotary to a greater percentage of the people in the larger centers. This presents a real problem, but we can solve it. London has gone farther than any other city and the score and more clubs in that center of world activities are doing much to make Rotary's influence felt. Chicago's millions cannot be satisfactorily reached by a half dozen clubs.

We shall plan more wisely for more rapid extension of Rotary in the future. May the tribe of Fred Teele increase! In the troubled countries of the world Rotary's influence is not to be found, or if found, it is so small as to be almost unnoticed. If India, China and Russia could only realize the great good to come from wholehearted acceptance of Rotary's program, how much would be added to the tranquillity of the world. Let the doubters call Chile, Peru, Mexico or Czechoslovakia. The challenge is so gripping, the field so large, and the opportunity so great, that we should within a year have scores of volunteers to extend the work of Sutton, Thomsen, and Jim Davidson. We do not underestimate the most valuable work done by Rotarians who at their own expense and great sacrifice of time have carried the message to one or more centers. We are just thinking of the increased good if we could have had more time. Many men of Rotary have been peculiarly blessed with ability and resources. In your riper years give largely of your influence and time under the direction of your International Board to spread the program of Rotary.

Greater care should be given to the selection of the officers of Rotary International. It is a worldwide organization and only those of wide experience and outstanding accomplishment should be called to leadership. Rotary has suffered and is now suffering because of the calibre of some in high places. The best way to attract the leaders of industry, commerce and the professions is to challenge them by the quality of our leadership. An organization that more and more is to be an important factor in the affairs of the world must be headed by men who have peculiar ability and great enthusiasm for the tasks ahead.

Rotary must increase its usefulness as a fact-finding organization and increase its influence in shaping healthy public opinion. Rotary cannot decide issues, local or international, but it can influence its members and friends to approach the discussion and decision of important, though perplexing problems in the proper spirit.

Not only are we on high ground but with clear vision we see opportunity untouched and with responsibility keenly felt we go forth as never before to extend acquaintance, to broaden fellowship and intensify friendship to the end that our own lives may be more complete; our respective communities more wholesome, and that international peace may be attained and abide. (Applause.)

President Newsom: One of the reasons that Rotary has progressed, one of the reasons that it has been favorably known to hundreds of thousands of non-Rotarians throughout the entire world, is that Rotarians and Rotary clubs have devoted their energies to the service of their communities. Sometimes a Rotary club has discovered a community need and has developed the possibilities for meeting it. Sometimes the Rotary club has recognized that an already established medium of community service was not quite meeting its responsibilities and the club has helped to stimulate this medium to greater activity. Sometimes the Rotary club has through its individual members led the citizens of the community to shoulder a responsibility which was rightfully theirs but which they had not recognized. Just at this time I shall take the privilege of introducing Clinton P. Anderson, Chairman of the Community Service Committee, who will preside during the next few moments of your session.

Rotarian Anderson took the chair.

COMMUNITY SERVICE—A CLINIC

Chairman Anderson: After the question is asked, "After Twenty-five Years Where Are We?" it is also proper to ask, "What have we done?" In the course of fifty minutes it would be impossible to check the thousands of "whats" in which Rotary idealism has manifested itself in Community Service. We shall not attempt that. We cannot cover every community. We cannot cover every country. But we do want to cover a few specific "whats" in which Rotary idealism is at work.

The Salt Lake City Rotary Club several years ago decided that in order to do intelligent work it must know what its problem was and how it should be met. It, therefore, decided to adopt a plan for a comprehensive boy and girl life survey. That is the first topic to be presented to you. It will be presented by a man who has been Chairman of the Boys Work Committee of the Salt Lake Rotary Club since the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, a man who has been a member of the club since 1913. I present to you first Will Lovesy of the Rotary Club of Salt Lake City. (Applause.)

Rotarian Will H. Lovesy: Mr. Chairman, my subject is "The Results of a Survey Made for the Rotary Club in Salt Lake City." I am to tell what the surrounding environment was, how the survey was initiated, and what was accomplished. I am to endeavor by the telling of our story to carry a real incentive to other communities to become interested in a survey. The survey and social analysis constitute the most reliable basis upon which to build programs of social action and social control.

The Executive Secretary, Boys Club Federation of New York City, upon his visit to Salt Lake City in 1928, criticized severely the conditions of boys' life as he observed them during the period of his visit. In a speech before the Rotary club he made statements of some of his findings. His report created resentment, especially the charge that there was as much juvenile delinquency in Salt Lake as in any other city of like population in the country. This gentleman, naturally enough, advocated the organization of a boys' club, especially for the West Side. The members of the Rotary club took exception to the criticisms and to what was considered as hasty recommendations, it being contended that a thorough investigation had not been made of actual conditions.

Following a series of conferences, it was finally decided by the Rotary club that a comprehensive survey should be made in order to determine the precise nature and extent of boy problems in the city. The scope of the survey was increased as we went along. We were delighted when the Business and Professional Women's Club, for instance, asked to be allowed to contribute in part so that the investigation might include girls' problems as well as boys'.

The aim of those who participated in the investigation was to find the facts, to determine the causes, and to work out intelligent solutions for the problems considered. Those who directed and executed the survey did their work in an impartial spirit and employed the most objective methods available.

The Department of Sociology and Social Technology at the University was for several reasons glad to cooperate with the Rotary club, whose enterprise made the survey possible. In the first place, the investigation turned out to be an excellent opportunity for the forty to fifty students majoring in sociology, who assisted, to study the social process in a real rather than a laboratory situation. In the second place, it afforded the faculty of the department an opportunity to demonstrate that a state university can, and should, render valuable services outside the classroom to the people of the state who support it.

The thought which the Rotary club had in mind constantly was that the results and recommendations set forth should be an occasion for calling together representatives of all institutions and agencies in the city interested in boy welfare, and that these agencies might themselves agree on how best to proceed. Our chief purpose was to find the facts and to point the way.

Our survey, when completed, presented a study of recreational and leisure time activities of boys from eight to eighteen years of age, going into detail as to the supervised recreational activities and also the unsupervised, the gang life, gangs, their make-up, their rendezvous, their objectives and their menaces.

It was found that there were areas in which vital needs of boyhood were not only unmet, but entirely unknown to the work of the existing boys' agencies.

Suggestion was made for community programs of prevention to emphasize such antidotes as (a) constructive use of leisure time, (b) satisfactory school adjustments, and (c) character education.

The survey investigated in detail juvenile delinquency and the acts of institutions handling and supposedly correcting such delinquencies, the Juvenile Court, the Correction Home, the Industrial School, and there has been promoted a better understanding in the community of the theory and practice of the Juvenile Court work.

The survey went into detailed investigation of the part time school activities. We have a state law requiring boys and girls to continue in school until eighteen years of age, unless they have secured a certificate of graduation from high school, or by force of circumstances they are required to help support the family. In that event they must secure a permit from the school authorities and continue their schooling in a part time school created and carried on for their benefit. Attendance at the part time school has been regarded by the majority of the pupils as something in the nature of an "educational" sentence.

It is very striking that comparatively few boys who were working effectively tied up with boys' organizations offering leisure time guidance, and suggestions were made that the existing organizations should launch a vigorous campaign for increased membership.

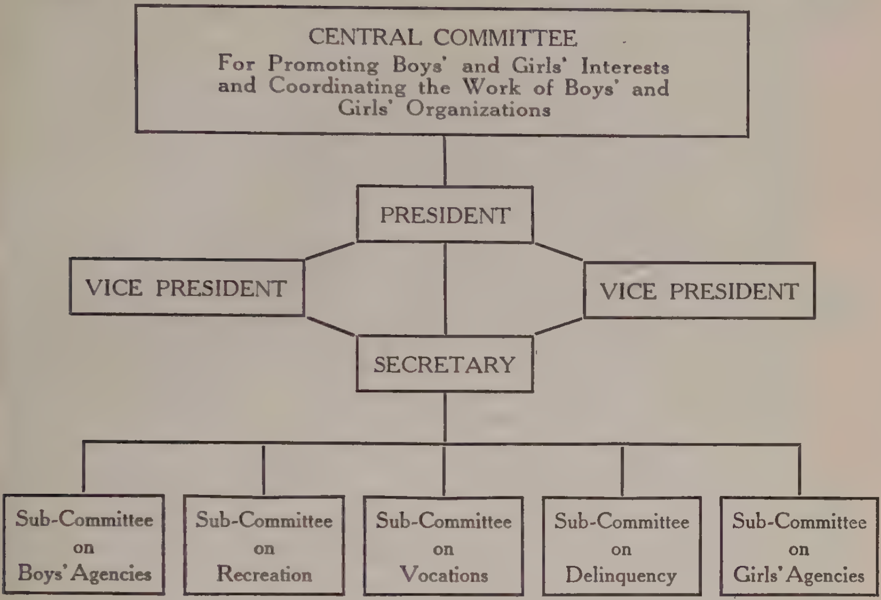
Analysis was made of the gainful occupations of boys under eighteen years of age, of the conditions under which they were employed, and it was concluded and recommended that one of the most imperative needs in the matter of boys' occupations was a labor exchange, where boys who needed work could be helped to find it, instead of having them wander aimlessly in looking for jobs. Such an exchange has been organized and within the first sixty days secured work for and placed 407. It will continue with marked success. This labor exchange is organized in and tied closely with the Attendance Department of the city schools, as boys under eighteen years of age come under their jurisdiction.

There were many recommendations and presentations made for improvement of the problems as they were discovered by the survey, and it was indicated definitely that there was one very striking defect which characterized most of the work done for boys and girls in our city, and that was the lack of cooperation and understanding which existed among the various groups and organizations endeavoring to help the boy and the girl.

The situation is best described by saying that Salt Lake City was attempting to deal with some of its most important social problems, particularly as affecting youth, by means of an unrelated series of independent efforts, rather than by means of a carefully planned, well coordinated program of control. It was decided quickly that this, fortunately, was a remedial defect, and for the purpose of correcting this condition, and also for the purpose of allocating responsibility and for the purpose of putting into effect many recommendations made by the survey, a central committee was proposed. It was organized, and thirty-seven separate and distinct service clubs, charitable and philanthropic organizations, affiliated with and have membership in this central committee. This committee was organized with a distinct and definite understanding that it is not to do the work, not to be another agency in the field of endeavor to care for boy and girl delinquencies, but to act as a clearing house, to correlate the work, to avoid duplication of effort, to see that all of the needs of service as found by the survey are cared for. This committee is known as "The League for the Welfare of Boys and Girls," with a president, two vice presidents and a secretary, and these officers have appointed from its membership five very important committees. The five committees are functioning and are working with the many agencies that are interested in the different phases of work needed to correct the conditions discovered by the survey.

Accompanying this speech I am presenting a diagram of the organization of this central committee, with an explanation of the five committees.

Diagram of Organization for Promoting Boys' and Girls' Interests and Coordinating the Work of Boys' and Girls' Organizations in Salt Lake City


CENTRAL COMMITTEE
For Promoting Boys' and Girls' Interests and Coordinating the Work of Boys' and Girls' Organizations
PRESIDENT
VICE PRESIDENT
VICE PRESIDENT
SECRETARY
Sub-Committee on Boys' Agencies
Sub-Committee on Recreation
Sub-Committee on Vocations
Sub-Committee on Delinquency
Sub-Committee on Girls' Agencies

In conclusion, we are recommending strongly that all communities can best meet their problems by knowing of the problems. They cannot know what their problems are if they do not have an intelligent survey made of conditions as they exist. Therefore, the whole-souled recommendation is that a survey is the first step. With a survey you can interest all organizations, clubs and societies, and when the organizations, clubs and societies know of the work and that it will be correlated and that the many problems will be cared for by such a correlation, they are going to be more interested in and more willing to take part in the effort to handle the boy problems of the community. (Applause.)

Chairman Anderson: One of the things that has meant a great deal in the life of Rotary clubs has been the student loan movement. Wherever you go in the country you will find student loan funds operating, but to no part of the country is greater credit due than to the state of Texas. We are very happy to present the subject of student loan funds and have it presented to you by a man who has been for a long time the Secretary of the Rotary Club of Fort Worth, who has served as a member of one of the International Rotary Committees, that of Club Service. I present to you Lewis Fox, of Fort Worth, Texas.

Rotarian Lewis Fox: I was awfully worried a few minutes ago for fear Harry Rogers was going to take all the thunder away from me for the student loan fund.

My part in the clinic on Community Service is to tell of what help can be given to the boys and girls when they finish their high school work and desire to go to college. Many such boys and girls find financial conditions in their family such that there is no money available for this purpose. In order that the door of these institutions of higher learning should not be closed to worthy boys and girls, Rotary clubs, as well as other organizations, have set up student loan funds.

The objective of the majority is to assist boys and girls of above the average mental and spiritual qualities to acquire a college education, so that they may lead lives of greater usefulness and attain such a position in the community and nation as trained men and women are entitled to hold. Generally speaking, it is the purpose of such funds to assist only those who otherwise would be financially unable to attend college or university.

I have been requested to tell of the student loan fund work of my club at Fort Worth. In December, 1920, a group of Rotarians in our club became interested in an exceptionally bright young man who wished to attend college but who was without the necessary funds. His expenses were underwritten by these Rotarians for the first year. The next year, 1921, the idea was presented to the club and endorsed by them as one of its Community Service activities. The plan has made a very popular appeal to our members, and the money to carry on the work has not been difficult to obtain. In November, 1927, the fund was incorporated to safeguard its permanence and insure its proper administration in future years. A board of nine trustees appointed by the Board of Directors of the club, together with their president, comprise the governing body. Three new trustees are chosen annually. The By-laws provide that should the Rotary Club of Fort Worth at any time hereafter cease to function as a Rotary club, the trustees shall be appointed by the Judge of the United States District Court sitting in Fort Worth.

The experience gained through the years and the information drawn from many clubs has taught us much. We have made mistakes, but have tried to profit by them. Rules governing the operation of the foundation are based on our actual experience and that of other clubs.

The Board of Trustees has complete control of the funds and property of the corporation. Loans are made only to high school graduates or those who have passed a college entrance examination. Preference is given to those in their junior and senior years. Very few loans are made to students just entering college because experience shows that many do not go beyond the first year.

Students appear in person before the loan trustees. Loans are made only to students who are able to furnish good references as to character, ability, and a satisfactory scholastic record. They must execute notes or contracts agreeing to repay money loaned, which must bear the endorsement of two other persons of substantial standing who guarantee repayment of loan.

The loan to any one student in any one year shall not exceed fifty per cent of the actual expenses for the college work of that year, and an aggregate sum of not more than $250. The total amount loaned to any one student shall not exceed $500. Students are required to supply the balance of the necessary funds either by work or help from their family or friends. A definite understanding of each clause of the contract is had at the time the loan is made.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. is charged only from and after date of graduation or termination of college work. If paid within twelve months from that date, the rate is 4 per cent., on any balance remaining unpaid after twelve months, the rate is 8 per cent.

We impress on students that the loan is a business transaction and that they are entering into a contract to do two specific things, get an education and repay the loan. We deal with each one as a person having business to transact, not as someone seeking a favor.

We emphasize the fact that we expect them to begin to pay as soon as they begin to produce, and accept payments in such sums as they are able to make so long as they are made regularly. We require regular reports from the college they attend and see that they make satisfactory progress or else withhold further help. We keep in as close contact as possible with students both in and out of school and encourage them to work and assist them to secure positions in the summer months after graduation. We make a serious effort to determine what course the student is best fitted to undertake, and if clearly shown that he is not adapted to the work he has in mind, we do not make the loan.

Since the creation of the Foundation we have made more than 200 loans to 175 students, of whom 125 were boys and 50 were girls. Of this number 84 have graduated, many with high honors. Fifty-five have repaid their loans in full with interest, 40 loans have been made during the present scholastic year. Approximately $27,000 has been obtained by voluntary contributions from members and nearly $40,000 has been loaned. The difference of some $13,000 is accounted for by re-payments of students. We are now loaning some $6,500 to $7,000 per year. We believe that within another year the Foundation will be self-sustaining. The expenses have not exceeded $50 per year. Up to the present time we have not sustained a definite loss in any loan that has been made.

Here are some Don'ts from the School of Experience. Don't start a student loan fund as a plaything. It is a wonderful and inspiring work, but it is something to be pondered seriously, and when undertaken, run on a business basis. All "funds" have not been successful, some have gone to ruin on the rocks of sentiment and poor management.

Don't loan too much money. You place too great a burden on the shoulders of the student when he leaves college and enters the business world.

Don't loan money to students unless they have a definite objective in life, some goal towards which they are striving. In this day and time there exists almost a mania to go to college, many are trying to get in who are better fitted to work with their hands than their heads. All of them cannot expect to hold white-collar jobs.

In conclusion, I should like to be able to say to you truthfully that some of our students have carved a niche for themselves in the hall of fame, or that some had become captains of industry, but such is not the case, at least not yet, but some day they may. However, we feel that our efforts have been successful and our club has gotten much joy from the work. To serve as a Trustee of the Foundation is considered one of the highest honors the club can bestow.

There are dozens of little stories just brimful of interest, some humorous, and some that have in them pathos and a tinge of sadness. Just one or two and I am through.

One student earned a scholarship at a local university, entered Duke University at Gene Newsom's home town, and has received two fellowships there. He graduated this June, with Ph.D. degree.

A girl from a good family received a loan. Her father had lost everything and his wife and children were in abject poverty, the family living in a hovel, his spirit was broken. She graduated from the College of Industrial Arts in my state with first honors. She has now for three years had a fine position in an eastern college, repaid her loan in full, helped her father to secure employment, moved her family into a decent neighborhood, and is now educating her small brother and sister.

A tow-headed country boy with hair that just wouldn't stay combed, received a loan to go to the University of Madrid, Spain, to study languages. He worked his way over on a tramp steamer to save money, and graduated with a lot of high sounding degrees and titles. He secured an excellent position in New York City, is now in Porto Rico for this concern, doing research work, and is making regular payments on his loan.

Another boy obtained a loan to finish his senior year. After graduation he obtained a professorship at Anatole College, Salonica, Greece, and has repaid his loan in full.

An orphan, deserted by parents and left in the street when a baby, was taken into the home of a poor family who could give him little but shelter. He later sold newspapers on the streets and helped the man who had befriended him with his work, and at the same time completed high school, went through college with loans of less than $100 per year. He is now working in daytime and studying law at night. As yet, he has not gone very far, but anyone with his grit and determination, who has already overcome so many obstacles, may yet make a name for himself and make Rotary very proud of him.

Chairman Anderson: Another variety of community service work has been that of Rural-Urban Acquaintance. One club which made a very notable record is that of Washington, Iowa. Ralph Shannon has made many community surveys in connection with his business. These have taught him the necessity of friendly relations between communities, and Ralph Shannon, of the Washington, Iowa, Rotary Club, will present to you the topic "Rural-Urban Acquaintance." (Applause.)

Rotarian Ralph Shannon: I take for my text an actual statement made by an Iowa farmer. This is what he says:

"I don't think you town folks are interested in us country people except to get our money. The trouble with you is that you are too blamed selfish!"

That is a verbatim comment except that I have substituted the descriptive adjective. It expresses the very prevalent attitude of the ruralist toward the town.

From a number of community trade surveys made in recent months, it has been my privilege to read hundreds of comments made by rural people. Many of these statements are charged with suspicion, misunderstanding, and even bitterness.

Is there any reason why the farmer and his family should feel that way toward us? I think there is. I will venture to say that ninety-nine per cent. of our contacts with the farmer are sales contacts. Whenever he meets us, we are trying to sell him something. The farmer's lot is not an easy one, notwithstanding the noisy efforts of politicians to bring him relief. And when he and his wife bring their hard earned cash to town to do their necessary shopping at the end of the week, the reception they receive seems dominated by just one idea—"Get the money." At least, that is the picture that many rural people seem to take home with them.

We in Rotary have regular opportunities to meet our fellow business and professional men. Our weekly meetings give us a chance to show a personal interest in each other and to pass along a compliment now and then. How we enjoy and appreciate that interest! But the farmer has no such opportunities. There are no noon luncheons on his program. He works alone, and he often hungers for a friendly word of encouragement. Ask a farmer about his livestock, his new barn, or his wife's poultry flock, and see him respond instantly—just as we all respond when asked about our respective businesses. I remember stopping at a farm house one day on a matter of business. I took occasion to compliment the proprietor of that farm on his fine equipment. He was so taken by my interest that he insisted on hitching up a team and taking me on a personally conducted tour all over his 320 acres of land. I lost the whole day, but I made a friendship that continues to this day. The farmer longs for such friendly interest, but sad to say, he seldom gets it from his city neighbors.

About two years ago the Rotary Club at Washington, Iowa, held one of its regular evening meetings in a community church eight miles from the city. We had as our guests a group of farmers from that section. They came to the meeting with suspicion written all over their faces. It was evident that they expected to be sold something. As the evening's program progressed, however, they caught the Rotary spirit. They sang with us and laughed with us, and we all had a splendid time. The fine results of that meeting were so apparent that we arranged other meetings in other communities. We have held many such meetings during the past two years, and we count these gatherings the most important of our club's activities.

Here is the significant thing about it: at first, we had to seek the invitation, and sell the idea to community leaders who frankly wondered what we had up our sleeves. Now the invitations are coming to us without solicitation.

The methods we follow, very briefly outlined, are these:

1. We first arrange with some local church or community organization to serve a dinner. Usually the price is fifty cents a plate. That provides us a simple menu of fried chicken, mashed potatoes, baked beans, cottage cheese, two or three vegetables, fruit salad, cold slaw, rolls, jams and jellies, coffee, strawberry shortcake, and possibly a few other delicacies that do not occur to me now.

2. A minister or local committee usually acts for us in selecting and inviting our guests. Each guest is assigned to some Rotarian for the evening.

3. Our Rotary Club provides the program and entertainment. Two or three stunts are staged and our guests are always included in the fun making. Singing is made a feature. Someone locally is always asked to take part on the program.

4. Business is never mentioned in any way.

The members of our club have renewed old acquaintances and have made many new friends in this manner. We look forward to each rural meeting with a great deal of pleasure, and not once have we been disappointed. The fourth object of Rotary is the development of acquaintance as a means of service. I can suggest no finer way of realizing that object than by holding regular meetings with your rural neighbors and showing them that our interests in them are not entirely mercenary. Thank you. (Applause.)

Chairman Anderson: The next speaker comes to us from Loughborough, England. I can't tell you all of his degrees, because I am not educated enough to know what they mean, but I can tell you he is a very fine Rotarian. He is at present a Director of RIBI, is its incoming First Vice President. His chief interest has been in vocational service, and he is now heading the Industrial Pension Plan being sponsored by English Rotarians. His classification is that of educating-colleges. He is going to talk to you on the subject of "Community Service Surveys." I take a great deal of pleasure in presenting to you Herbert Schofield, of Loughborough, England. (Applause.)

Rotarian Herbert Schofield: President Gene, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: In a very few minutes I have to tell you something about community surveys in England. What is a community survey? Why is it necessary? How is it made and what are the results from its successful accomplishment?

In Rotary's four-fold Aims and Objects program, probably the section that makes the most popular appeal and secures the readiest response is that which we call "Community Service." There are many reasons why this should be so. To assist an object which is in need of the assistance that one can give, is almost a matter of second nature to the ordinary responsible citizen in any community.

A request is made to a Rotarian to do something which is very often easily within his power. The "good deed" is presented as something already thought out, even details are often supplied, and nothing is then required but the immediate fulfillment of some particular, already well scheduled duty.

Community Service makes an instant appeal. It has a self-satisfying and a self-soothing effect upon the contributor; it very often brings a rather spectacular reward. The feeling of inward satisfaction at the knowledge that one has done some duty that was worth doing, or at any rate met the need of the people who required it, is gratifying to one's self, and the self-satisfaction is in direct proportion to the magnitude of the service rendered. As a matter of fact, success in Community Service very often obscures from the mind of a Rotarian the fundamental need for some effort on his part in Vocational Service, in Club Service, or maybe in International Service.

I have often said in England that it is much easier to take the cripples for an outing in one's car, than it is to bring about some much needed reform in one's own works or office. It requires far less mental activity to organize the gift of newspapers to a charitable institution than it does to trouble one's mind and arrive at some satisfactory solution to a brain-twisting problem regarding international affairs; also we must not overlook the fact that one very often has the pleasure and gratification of receiving the personal thanks of the individuals to whom the Community Service has given benefit. This is pleasant!

Community Service, then, tends to be easy, and in its performance we avoid some of the peculiarly personal difficulties always attached to the other forms of service. Ethical problems of conduct seldom arise; one does not have awkward questions asked by one's conscience, or have to differentiate between the method of conducting one's own business as a Rotarian or as a non-Rotarian. One has no need, in the realms of Community Service, on occasion, to remember to remove one's Rotary button.

Admittedly then, Community Service is something which Rotary can do, and do easily and readily. Now can it also be said that Rotary does it efficiently? Along this line very much investigation is yet to be made.

What usually takes place is that some eloquent inspirational speaker makes an appeal to the club. Carried away by the speaker's enthusiasm, a member rises and suggests that the object for which the speaker has appealed should at once receive the financial, and possibly personal assistance of the members of the club. Several factors at once come into play. A man's generosity towards the particular object discussed may be out of all proportion either to its need or to its need relative to those of other causes, equally meriting the support of the club in the community.

Rotary may give noticeable support to some object, the basis of which is possibly open to criticism from a Rotary standpoint, simply because the whole matter has received practically no consideration—certainly no relative consideration. Again, such an appeal is likely to be spasmodic or casual, and if it is followed in quick succession by similar appeals, members in the club are inclined to resent it and to suggest that they have had enough. Consequently, on the fourth or fifth occasion a request probably is turned down, although it may be equally, if not more meritorious than the first.

What is the solution? The obvious answer is—survey the whole field of requirements and come to a decision after mature reflection and full consideration. Thus it is the business of Rotary before it embarks upon any isolated acts of Community Service to take a survey of the whole of the needs of the community in which the club is functioning. In other words, rationalize the resources available for Community Service. This can either be done by the club itself or in conjunction with some particular body most suitable for this purpose—a local university, a local secondary school, or a technical college, or a local council of social service.

Any one of these bodies will form a very suitable partner for the club. Jointly, then, the whole community should be carefully surveyed, existing agencies for doing the work carefully tabulated, existing resources noted, and the relative needs of each particular cause very carefully assessed. The result of such a survey will not only show how best to dispose of whatever help the Rotary Club can give, but it will also assist the working out in practice of the spirit of Resolution 34 in that Rotary will not be accused of butting in where some other agency is already functioning, or of starting up some new and spectacular form of service when there are others already languishing for just that support which the club can give, possibly better than any other.

In England, in conjunction with Leplay House and the Institute of Sociology, several extraordinarily complete and valuable social surveys have been made, notably that of the County of Cheshire, and the Borough of Margate. In addition, a survey has been made of boys work in the County Borough of Southampton. In all these cases, possibly the most interesting thing which has come to light has been the discovery of a number of societies, bodies, funds, and agencies, which already existed to give help of a community character. Possibly one of the functions of a Rotary Club in some areas is not to provide any actual material wealth at all, but to become a coordinating agency to collect the resources that already exist, and to combine them efficiently in order to make them of real value.

In two interesting city surveys made in England of the County Borough of Halifax and the City of Hull, it was simply amazing to find what materials were in existence, a great many of which were lying unsuspected and hardly known, only waiting to be put into efficient service. I wish I had time to give you some details of the Halifax work; it is indeed "an inspiring story of ideals made real."

By all means, then, when the inspirational speaker addresses the club, listen to what he has to say, and if necessary, pass the matter on to the Community Service Committee, who can put the requirements side by side with their existing information, or conversely make the speaker tell you to what extent he is already using other resources. Possibly the committee already knows of the need, and the net result will be a balanced judgment, and a decision which will probably be to the credit of the club and greatly help the particular need which has been cited to the members. Do not forget that isolated and spasmodic Community Service may be intrinsically selfish in its outlook and its achievement.

There is always a lure about spectacular philanthropy; there is always a great temptation to do something on the spur of the moment in response to the pleading of an eloquent visitor. There is much to be said in the realm of permanent values in support of "taking the collection before the sermon," when a man gives from his head rather than from his heart; and above all, from the ordinary member's point of view it is obviously very much better for the club to have a program and a considered system of taking up its community work rather than let the club become the prey of anyone who happens to come along and be fortunate enough to secure a platform.

In conclusion, Rotary, if it is anything at all, is a business and professional man's movement, and it must take an attitude of business efficiency towards its work. I ask you, therefore, to go back to your clubs, and to request the Community Service Committee first of all to survey the whole field, take into account all existing factors, then try and use existing materials as far as possible. Above all, avoid what I have called "spectacular philanthropy," and avoid the Rotary club's becoming labeled as a movement that is ready to butt in and help any particular cause, lost or otherwise; rather let it be said that the Rotary Club is prepared to give a balanced, certainly, if you like, a sympathetic consideration to any problem that is brought before it in community affairs. In this way it seems to me we shall not only secure efficient Community Service, not only keep within the real limits of Resolution 34, but we shall win the admiration and regard of the townspeople amongst whom we are living and with whom we must conduct our vocation. I thank you. (Applause.)

Chairman Anderson: We will take a hop this time to Lima, Peru. The man who is going to speak to us is the incoming Governor of the Peruvian District. He has the classification of life insurance. He is the former vice president of his club, and has been a Rotarian since 1922. He is going to talk to us of a very remarkable accomplishment in Peru, a program through which one of the Peruvian clubs put the beggars off the streets. His subject is "Mendicity Control."

I take pleasure in presenting to you Luis Montero y Tirado, of Lima, Peru. (Applause.)

Rotarian Luis Montero y Tirado: President Gene, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: How the Rotarians of Peru have controlled the mendicity problem. The problem of the extermination of mendicity in the streets has been and is a universal problem which each country has had to or has to solve. Ever since the epoch of the Spanish colonization, Peru has had this problem to solve, and to the various Rotary clubs of Peru has come the satisfaction of having solved it in a manner entirely efficient and practical.

Although in all the principal cities of Peru there are private and public welfare associations which care for the patients in the hospitals, the orphans in the homes, and the many needy inmates in asylums, there was still pending for solution the street mendicity problem, which was innocently promoted by the charitable spirit of the inhabitants of the cities, who, not being able to differentiate between the really poor and the impostor, gave alms freely to all without realizing that they were thus contributing towards forming a troop of false blind men, of dramatists impersonating physical invalidity, and of idlers who were populating the public highways and invading the private homes—all of them securing the alms which should only be given to the real mendicants.

This false mendicity, which increased the total number of beggars, led to the belief that the problem was of difficult and costly solution, therefore none dared to approach it until the Rotary Club of Arequipa, on the suggestion of its president at that time, Dr. Luis A. Cháves Velando—my predecessor in the governorship of the 71st district—after a careful study, resolved to initiate the task of the suppression of mendicity in that city. The Arequipa Club took as the basis that the really poor, that is, those unable to meet their needs, have the right to solicit aid from society, and the latter the duty to furnish it. Such is the basis of the "Social Aid to Mendicants," organized by the Rotary Club of Arequipa, taking as a model the system inaugurated in the German city of Elberfeld in the year 1853, which studies and contemplates the necessities of each case of poverty in order to render it adequate assistance at the opportune time, adapting the system to the environment of Arequipa.

With the decided and enthusiastic assistance of the political and police authorities and the cooperation of the Municipal Council, the task was begun by taking a census of the mendicants, which revealed—what a surprise!—that the total number of the real mendicants was only 107 amidst a population of approximately 60,000 inhabitants.

After the census was taken, the latter part of 1926, these mendicants have been receiving since then all the aid necessary from the society above mentioned; the counterfeit mendicants have been persecuted by the police, and the city of Arequipa has been rid of the shameful spectacle presented in their railroad stations, temples, drives, and streets filled with mendicants who implored public charity.

The suggestion of the Rotary Club of Arequipa has been followed by the other clubs of Peru in accordance with the respective local circumstances.

In Lima, capital of the Republic, where there was a very fine asylum constructed by the Society of Public Welfare, but which had not been placed in operation because of the lack of funds to sustain it, the necessary steps were taken to secure passage of a law placing a small tax on the liquors which are consumed in the city to provide the funds for its maintenance. This was opportunely obtained and the asylum was inaugurated and placed in operation, lodging there all the mendicants who previously had gone about the streets begging for alms.

In Trujillo and Cuzco, asylums are being constructed for mendicants, on the initiative of the Rotary clubs of said cities, which asylums will soon be ready for operation.

In other cities where there are Rotary clubs and where fortunately street mendicity is very scant, I understand that measures have been taken to radically suppress the plague.

As will be seen from the above, street mendicity will soon be totally suppressed in the few cities in which it still exists in Peru, thanks to the action of the Rotary clubs. The clubs are very well pleased with the success they have attained in their work, which has been done in accordance with Resolution No. 34 governing the action of the Rotary clubs in community service.

Before closing, I wish to express the greetings of all the Rotary clubs of the 71st district, of which I have recently been elected governor, to their fellow Rotarians of all the clubs in the world gathered here. (Applause.)

Chairman Anderson: Our final speaker comes to us from Toronto, Canada, where a magnificent piece of work has been done in connection with crippled children. He is the General Superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, the largest single general hospital in the world. He has been a member of the Rotary club for thirteen years, been Chairman of the Crippled Children's Committee of the Toronto Club, is now a director of that club. They have 554 cases under care by the Toronto Rotary Club at the present time. I take pleasure in presenting to you Chester J. Decker of Toronto. (Applause.)

Rotarian Chester J. Decker: There are few communities without a crippled children's problem but its approach may differ in each community. Any program, however, prepared to care for crippled children involves the four major elements of discovery, treatment, education, including vocational training, and employment. The first step, therefore, is that of discovery. What is the local situation with regard to the crippled child? No Rotary club, or any other organization, can answer this question without first having carefully surveyed the situation in that particular community of which it forms a part. Time will not permit me to outline, even briefly, the manner in which such a survey may be made. Indeed this matters little, provided the results give the necessary information.

These should include:

1. Cause of disability.
2. Such treatment as the child may have already received.
3. Condition of the child at the time of survey.
4. Home circumstances.

5. Educational advantages.
6. Logical vocational training.

This information should be incorporated in a permanent record which every Rotary club should have in its possession if it is to do effective work among crippled children. When a club takes up a case it must be prepared to follow through, not for a month or a year, but oftentimes for a period of years. Surgical science can today perform almost miracles for the crippled child, but it is a slow procedure patching up little limbs, and must often be done by stages at rather long intervals; first one operation, then a period of rest, then another operation and a further period of rest, and so on.

Oftentimes the health authorities and various governmental agencies, lacking sufficient authority, are unable to persuade parents to submit their child to an important operation. Rotary here may function in an important way. I have yet to see a parent or guardian of a disabled child whose confidence cannot be gained when tactfully approached by a member of a Rotary club. It should not be expected, however, that even a Rotarian may approach Mrs. Smith or Mr. Brown and gain consent by merely requesting permission to give his or her child the full advantages of hospital and surgical science; but let this same Rotarian show sincere and genuine interest in the child and in the family through repeated calls, perhaps motor outings, etc., and approval invariably will be gained. The majority of children in which Rotary is interested come out of homes of indigent parentage and where, perhaps, the importance of returning to the clinic or the hospital for further treatment is not fully appreciated. It is necessary, therefore, for Rotary to establish a plan of systematic follow-up, which will not fail to bring the child back to the hospital at proper intervals.

Perhaps one of the greatest contributions Rotary can make to the crippled child is in the promotion of proper state or provincial legislation, designed to give not only those children which Rotary may reach, but every child in the state or province, the full advantage of modern treatment. Such legislation must provide adequate financial assistance to a state-wide program in the interest of the crippled child. It must provide proper education facilities for those so handicapped that their presence in the regular class-room may be considered opposed both to the best interest of the disabled child and that of the other children. It should include provision for vocational training, and finally, placement. An enactment of adequate state legislation does not mean that Rotary should withdraw its interest in this one of the most worthy and appealing of its philanthropic activities. On the contrary, Rotary should offer the fullest cooperation to the state in its endeavor to work out the best possible program for the crippled child.

My time is very limited but I wish to touch on a point which to me is of the greatest importance. I refer to the prevention of deformities and disabilities which account for the crippled child. Too long have Rotary and kindred organizations been content to deal with crippled children of today only to find a new crop waiting for Rotary clubs and similar organizations of future years. Rotary thus far has failed to realize that in ten years' time the percentage of crippled children which prevails on this continent may be reduced by fully fifty per cent. No, it is no dream or idle boast. I know whereof I speak. It can be done and will be done if Rotary undertakes to see it through with the determination with which the organization is credited.

Let us consider for a moment the causative factors: infantile paralysis accounts for, approximately, forty per cent. This was, until recently, a disease which had baffled all science, but one which now may be controlled to a remarkable degree. This assertion is based upon the experience in the Province of Saskatchewan in 1927, in the city of Winnipeg in 1928, and in Ottawa in 1929, where it was found that proper administration of convalescent serum resulted, not only in the diminution of the number of deaths, but in the nearly complete elimination of permanent paralysis. I do not suggest for a moment that the control of this disease is by any means a simple one. You can realize the difficulties when I say that serum cannot be prepared from animals, and hence can never be available in large quantities and always ready, but can only be obtained from human beings who themselves have suffered from the disease. Moreover, in order to prevent the paralysis, which is the dread sequel to the disease, it must be administered before paralysis has set in. This means that the disease must be diagnosed in the pre-paralytic stage, and oftentimes this is difficult.

In Ottawa, Canada, in 1929, 141 cases of infantile paralysis were treated with convalescent serum. Of this number, 109 completely recovered without the slightest symptoms of paralysis; while 29 received the serum after paralysis had definitely been established and could not be arrested. There were but three deaths.

You will be happy to know that during the epidemic in Ottawa to which I have already referred, it was Rotary's records and the assistance of the Rotary club of that city which made possible the bringing together of children who had already suffered from the disease who were willing to give of their blood that others might not suffer as they had done. I would urge every Rotary club interested in the well-being of children to be so prepared that in the event of an epidemic in their community they may, without a moment's loss of time, bring together children who have had infantile paralysis and who are prepared to give of their blood that serum may be made to save others.

Tuberculosis causes disability when it attacks bones and joints, which it is singularly prone to do in children. It accounts for approximately thirty per cent. of the crippled children. The tubercle bacilli comes from two sources: first, from contact with other human beings who are themselves suffering from tuberculosis; secondly, from milk derived from tuberculosis cattle. The latter cause accounts for about fifteen per cent. of the total number whose disability may be attributed to tuberculosis. Pasteurization of milk will completely eliminate this source of infection. This alone, gentlemen, means that each year this continent would produce upwards of 5,000 fewer cases of crippled children. I ask you, is it worth while?

Rickets, which contributes from five to ten per cent., depending upon the locality, is entirely controllable. It is purely a matter of diet and sunshine. Preventable accidents at childbirth account for another five per cent. of all crippled children. Prevention depends chiefly upon our ability to educate people of the respective states and provinces. The medical profession has already done much good in this regard and stands constantly ready to assist in any further program designed to educate the public along these lines. The press, I am sure, will afford every assistance. It remains for some organization to introduce the plan and to press it to a successful conclusion. Why not Rotary International? (Applause.)

President Newsom resumed the chair.

President Newsom: Now we are going to ask you, please, to stand just for a moment and be led in one short song before the next number.

Community singing.

President Newsom: Yesterday you were privileged to hear that spirited address by Past President Allen Albert on "Futilities in International Relations." That was the first of a series of addresses to be presented to you at this convention on international relations. We now come to the second, on the subject, "Industry and International Relations." The speaker is known as one of the world's outstanding railroad men. He was born in the United States and educated at the University of Pennsylvania. For a time he was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, had much to do with the opening of the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York and the organization of the electrical train service on the Long Island Railroad. In 1914 he was chosen by the Board of Directors of the Great Eastern Railway of England for an important assignment. When he finished this task for this organization in 1922, and went to Canada to become Chairman of the Board of Directors and President of the Canadian National Railways, he had made an international reputation for himself as a railroad administrator, one well earned, and recognized by France, Belgium, the United States and Great Britain. It is with great pleasure that I present to speak to you on the subject, "Industry and International Relations," Sir Henry Worth Thornton, K.B.E., Montreal, Quebec.

INDUSTRY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E., Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Let me first and immediately thank you for the privilege you have given me in addressing so distinguished an audience. I thank you, sir, most cordially, for your kindly introduction to this audience. I am obliged, however, to remind you that your introductory remarks are a vastly greater tribute to your powers of imagination than to veracity. (Laughter.) However, ladies and gentlemen, thus far this convention has been comparatively tranquil and free from contention and strife. Therefore, who should dispute with your President the compliments which he has been kind enough to pay me? (Laughter.)

Until relatively modern times matters relating to industrial operations were of minor importance in the consideration of international relations. In past centuries international relations turned upon religious contentions, the ambitions and prejudices of rulers, and last, but by no means least, the predatory instincts of nations. Now and then the demands of trade provoked warfare, but the pressure usually developed from situations affecting food supplies. Religious considerations and predatory instincts were the larger factors affecting international contacts.

Scientists estimate that human life in its present physical form has existed on this planet for approximately 300,000 years. Within that period, the years man has devoted to the real advancement of civilization are negligible, and compared with the whole 3000 centuries of human existence the years which have been given to even a remote attempt toward the promotion of amiable relations between nations are but as the twinkling of an eye. The life of primeval man was encompassed in three and only three objectives, to kill his enemy, to seek his food, and to propagate his species. His life was a constant struggle for existence, and warfare in various forms his chief occupation. Thus, through countless centuries from the first dawn of history, man has been a contentious animal and a creature of strife. The first records of authentic history are concerned chiefly with warfare and the fight for existence; indeed history itself down to the present day is a recital of military achievements and the tragedies of defeat. With such a family history it is not strange that the first instinct of man should be strife and contention. The wonder of it is that in the pursuit of destruction in all its forms for some 300,000 years, there are human beings left to tell the tale. The saving grace of the whole situation was that while warfare was in progress almost continuously it was isolated in relatively restricted areas, and the world as a whole was never drawn into anything approaching a universal cataclysm until the last great war.

You will perhaps ask yourselves what has this rummaging in the corridors of ancient history to do with the place of modern industry in improving international relations. Simply this, that in dealing with the subject of my remarks, we must first have some regard for the psychology of man, his hereditary instincts and his historical background; and from what I have said you will readily see that we are dealing with human elements which are fundamentally and inherently contentious. A simple illustration reveals the mental attitude of the human race with respect to peace. Every new boy arriving at school must establish his independence and insure respect with his fists. In a smaller way this is but the expression of primeval instinct. Those youthful fights only reflect in a smaller way the motives of maturity. Youth, in its own crude but significant fashion, by active conflict preserves its independence and self-respect and so betrays the combativeness of countless ancestors. But just as in the growth of civilization warfare has become repugnant to nobler principles, so as youth advances to manhood it, too, learns the same lessons, its physical fights largely disappear and it strives to seek peace and insure it.

It is only since the end of the last great war that there has dawned in the mind of man the conviction that war is the only game in which both sides eventually lose. Only within the last few years has there been an organized movement for worldwide peace and the provision of international machinery for the prevention of war. Here let me again repeat that in the establishment of amiable international relations, the fundamental obstacle is our hereditary contentious psychology, perhaps generally dormant, but always explosive. No theory can become the policy of any nation until the great majority of the electorate is sufficiently impressed with its necessity to demand adoption, for numerous examples demonstrate that no law, be it ever so wise, can be successfully enforced in the absence of general public approval. Peace amongst nations will only appear when a majority in each nation and sufficient nations themselves are inspired by reason to strive for such an objective. This, somewhat differently put, means that the structure of amiable international relations must be built upon a foundation of insistent public opinion. In our present widespread forms of popular government, the statesman lends an attentive ear to the murmurings of the masses, for it is by their mandate that he holds his place.

In the bygone centuries, military affairs, statecraft, and religion—and the three were often synonymous—represented the only worth while activity of great minds, but in more modern times the creation and harnessing of cheap energy has replaced the backs of slaves and given to industry that unlimited development which finds its expression in the vast enterprises of modern times. Happily the toiler has been freed, and energy enslaved. To this simple fact may be attributed the enormous social and economic changes which have occurred in the last century, and today we find the greatest field for human endeavor in the occupational pre-eminence of finance and industry. The captains of industry have replaced the marshalls of armies.

Achievement and success carry with them proportionate responsibility. He who, by brains and industry, has won opulence and power is but a poor steward of his trust if he ignores the opportunity for still greater achievement in a generous contribution to the welfare of mankind. (Applause.) Our great industrial enterprises and those who guide them must make their offering on the altar of progress if an advancement which has been slow and arduous in the past is to be quickened in the future.

Religious contentions, the predatory desires of monarchs, the thirst for revenge, all fruitful disturbances in international relations, have largely disappeared, and with the advance of finance, commerce, and trade as preponderating influences in the world today, it is found that in these activities exist the most potential causes for strife and conflict. Psychologically the underlying motive is competition, expansion and invasion of international markets, all rooted in acquisitiveness. The lure of competition and ambition inevitably leads to invasion of markets and the adventures of worldwide trade. But as the armies of trade march across nations they immediately come into conflict with the barriers of tariffs and national pride which, though intangible, are just as distinctly fortifications to be conquered and demolished as the more tangible military works which were encountered by the captains of ancient invading armies. The subject of my remarks, namely, the place of modern industry in improving international relations, might perhaps be more properly paraphrased, "the place of improved international relations in modern industry." As a matter of fact, the development of modern industry and improved international relations must go hand in hand if either is to meet with measurable progress. Even today, signs are not wanting of the effect upon international relations of tariff barriers and commercial invasions. I have no opinion to express nor criticism to make upon the commercial and trade policies of any nation, but he is a poor observer who does not at least recognize and assess their effect upon international relations.

Modern industry has become so highly organized, its efficiency and volume of production so largely increased through the introduction of improved methods and machinery, that great industrial nations must seek ever widening and far flung markets. Cheap and effective transport has aided the producer in reaching markets which were previously closed. In this struggle, which is both offensive and defensive, lies unquestionably the real menace to world peace. It is the field in which modern industry and its leaders can play their finest part. This convention speaks in the language of all tongues and is perhaps the most representative international gathering ever assembled. The important leaders of industry whose activities reach the four corners of the world need no warning of the dangers to which I have alluded, but however important they may be, they represent a relatively small group. If the problem is to approach solution it must be through their leadership and the efforts of such conferences as this in the conversion of all business men as a class to the importance of so administering their enterprises in their international aspects as to prevent the translation of trade development from a peaceful pursuit to a real danger. How far this can go will depend upon the degree to which leadership and public opinion can be aroused.

He is a courageous man who attempts advice to a nation, and it is a dangerous performance if he happens to be a visitor from abroad. In what follows, my only excuse must be the fact that this is an international conference and that frank speech, which I hope finds its source in sincerity and is clothed with courtesy, can offer no offence. The annals of history disclose nothing comparable to the romantic, tremendous development of the country which in generous hospitality welcomes the delegates from all quarters of the globe to this International Rotary Conference. But 154 years ago there was born on the eastern shores of the United States a new nation which asserted its independence from European control and boldly strode forth as a nation. Many were its infant problems, painful were its youthful maladies, but with the lusty strength and determination of youth it proceeded upon its growth to national manhood. At one stage in its career it suffered an internal dissension which threatened disaster. Aloof largely from the old world, it pursued its destiny, and today the United States stands easily the most opulent, the most powerful, and consequently the most influential nation of the earth. But these attributes likewise inevitably carry certain responsibilities, and one of those responsibilities must be to give of its best in world leadership. Measurably this responsibility is being fulfilled. The counsel of great American bankers is sought in the settlement of international financial affairs; nations listen with attention to the comments of her statesmen, but there still lingers in the minds of the great mass of the population of this country the echo of what is alleged to be the advice of the Father of his Country to beware of foreign entanglements. Just what Washington meant by this may be arguable, but had he suspected the tremendous development of his country, its vast power and wealth, I think he would have been one of the first likewise to recognize the responsibilities of his nation in its relationship to other and less fortunate countries. (Applause.)

The United States lives in relative physical isolation from foreign countries. Its inhabitants as a whole do not come into that intimate contact with other nations which proximity permits in Europe. The people of this land have grown and developed largely in a soil of their own, and springing from that soil have found their own psychology and developed their particular national characteristics. Being a peaceful nation and growing largely without foreign influence, it is but natural that foreign statecraft should be regarded as the effort of one country to gain an advantage over the other, and the average individual looks upon Europe as a collection of squabbling nations actuated chiefly by selfish desires. Let us examine a little the lesson of history. Since the disintegration of the Roman Empire and the removal of that powerful and restraining hand, coupled with the invasion of barbaric tribes from the East, Europe has been pretty much in continuous warfare. For centuries it was a melting pot, bubbling over here and there with warfare and intrigue. These conditions existed through the long march of years in which international contention and warfare were considered thoroughly respectable and admirable pursuits. Substantially every nation of Europe has suffered invasion and borne the agonies of war. On the North American continent, although the United States has fought one internal war and engaged in four foreign conflicts, the popular point of view and psychology of its people with respect to warfare is quite different from that which exists abroad, and if this great country, with its opportunities for leadership, is to make effective contribution to the advancement of civilization, its people must determine their opinion of other nations with due regard to the history and environment of those nations; in other words, intelligent examination and tolerance must be invoked.

Whatever may have caused the late war and whatever nation may have been responsible for that tragedy, we are more interested today in the effect than the cause itself. The fact remains, and with results we must deal, that this country is the great creditor nation. It has acquired a wealth hardly to be estimated in figures, and just as the distress of the poor excites the consideration of the rich, so should the economic distress and suffering, wherever found in the world, demand the generosity of other nations more fortunately placed. Amiable foreign relations, tolerance and consideration for other nationals are the best commercial travelers in the promotion of expanding markets. Here lies a field in which modern industry can bring its best influence to bear.

Enlightened industry is solving the difficult problems which affect the relationship between capital and labor. Strikes are the exception rather than the rule. A fine recognition of the responsibilities of both capital and labor has introduced the cooperative and partnership theory. Both of the contending factors have found that they advance the more through cooperation, and if this smaller but none the less complicated problem is at least approaching a solution through the efforts of modern industry and its captains, may not that furnish an example which brings hope to those who would solve the larger problem of improved international relations? The lesson is both plain and vivid and no instrumentality is performing a greater work in the achievement of that objective than the Rotary movement to which you here have devoted yourselves and of which this international meeting is an expression.

I might here close my remarks with the simple statement that all I or any other speaker might say on the subject assigned to me would be to recommend an examination and ardent pursuit of the suggestions admirably set forth in the pamphlet of Rotary International No. 3D entitled "Suggestions for Club Programs on International Service." To that announcement nothing should be subtracted and but little can be added. So comprehensive is its program that those who discuss the place of modern industry in improving international relations stand convicted *a priori* of plagiarism. At the risk of such a charge, however, permit me to touch upon one or two practical points.

The first factor in improved international relations and to which all others are subordinate, must be an understanding of each people for other peoples. That is the first point of attack and until some measurable form of progress is so made, efforts looking to the improvement of international relations must fail. The problem is entirely one of education. Education embraces many forms. Principally it is achieved by study, travel, and instruction from those who are competent to teach. No individual or group of individuals can understand or maintain amiable contacts with others of their kind without a knowledge of the history of those with whom they are dealing, together with the causes and influences of the great movements of history. An enterprise is more than bricks, mortar and machinery, its vitality is the kind of spirit which moves it. A nation is more than fields, workshops and mines, its reactions will be determined by the spirit and mentality of its citizens. And if we are to understand the peoples of other nations, we must understand the spirit that moves within them, that living spark, intangible and ethereal, which is the self-starter of all national activities. There is an old proverb, "Know thyself," but far more important it is to know thy neighbor. The spearpoint of improved international relations must be the education of races in the history of those nations with whom they come into commercial contact. By history I do not mean a recital of politics, warfare and dates; I mean a knowledge of those elemental things which, operating through ages past, have produced the Englishman, the Frenchman, the German, and so on. Let me give you a simple illustration of what I mean.

Those of you who have visited England and traveled through the towns and the countryside, have perhaps observed that every house with its surrounding gardens is shielded from public view; high walls, or hedges lend to the home complete privacy, and behind this barrier the householder enjoys, with his family, the beauties of his garden. The American traveler along the highway remarks, "What a selfish man is this Englishman! Doubtless behind his walls there is a garden which might delight the eye and bring pleasure to the passer-by, and yet he selfishly keeps this to himself. How different it is in our country where one lawn and garden merges into the other, where the proprietor in the pride of his flowers, his shrubs and fountains, rejoices to share them with the stranger. Indeed this Englishman is a selfish and surly fellow." But back of all that there is an historical reason for the difference. In the old feudal days, which you are aware represented more than one century in England and in continental countries, the stronghold of the local baron represented the only refuge in times of trouble, and trouble was the rule, not the exception. At night the herds were driven within the castle walls by the retainers of the lord, the drawbridge was raised, the portcullis lowered and guards mounted. Every precaution was taken to prevent the expected attack. Many farm houses were surrounded by moats, and at night each unit retired within itself for protection against a neighboring predatory baron or bandits. And this condition continued so long that it eventually produced that definite psychological effect which in modern times finds itself reflected in enclosed gardens and the withdrawal of the family within itself.

On the North American continent circumstances were precisely the opposite. Those who originally came to these shores were banded together to resist the attacks of savages and the ravages of wild beasts. The traveler along the highway instead of being a spy was a welcome guest and often brought with him the only news of the outside world. In the Province of Quebec, for example, we find the farms are long and narrow, radiating from villages in which the inhabitants were gathered to more successfully resist the attacks of the Indians. So we find that on this Continent the effect of environment was to drive people together in the promotion of communal life and intercourse, and hence our gardens and grounds are exposed to public view and the entire physical atmosphere is one of complete intercommunication. Thus, you see from one simple illustration how history and environment create certain conditions which are often misunderstood by the casual visitor.

The late war was epochal in more than one way, but chiefly because it has drawn most of the nations of the earth together in what seems to be a somewhat contentious attempt to bind up their economic wounds, and even though present contacts may be contentious, at least there is a more intimate contact than existed in the past. Out of that contact there will probably grow some better understanding of each other's difficulties. However disastrous the Great War may have been, it certainly impressed upon the minds of all intelligent beings that warfare is to be prevented at all hazards and no nation can maintain itself today in complete isolation. Business frontiers have been widely extended, modern industry itself is worldwide and interwoven, business men travel over the seven seas and pursue international contacts to a greater extent than ever before. When international relations become strained or difficult, it is industry and the business man who suffer the most. He has the bigger stake in the maintenance of amiable relations, and if he has more to lose, then he should be the first to initiate an organized effort for the maintenance of those conditions which will prosper him the greatest.

In the consideration of so large a question as we are discussing today, it must necessarily be viewed in an abstract and general fashion that there may first be laid as a foundation some one or two sound principles from which practical progress may ensue. Rotary has, through the suggestions in the pamphlet to which I have referred, pursued a sound and admirable policy, but if effective progress is to be made, the movement must be even more comprehensive and go still further than is within the scope of your organization. But Rotary can, and I doubt not will, furnish that constructive leadership which is essential to the mobilization of modern business in the effective improvement of international relations. Modern industry's great contribution to the objective which is the subject of this address will be best furthered by the continuous pursuit of honorable and fair dealings with other nationals, by tolerance towards others, by an understanding of their particular psychologies and by the avoidance of predatory industrial methods. These things are perhaps so obvious that they hardly require comment, but often the simpler things are the more readily forgotten.

Finally, may I again repeat that when all is said and done, if we are to promote amiable international relations we must begin to build from the bottom up, first planting the good seed in the minds of the individual and groups of individuals who in cooperative combination determine national policies. The process will be slow, because not only is the task great but it runs counter to human psychology. If the result is to be achieved, it must be through education and tolerant contacts. Modern industry will make its greatest contribution to this end by first setting a fine example with respect to those who serve within its own walls and the stranger beyond its gates, but more importantly by a determined and organized effort to promote happier international relations.

Ladies and Gentlemen, great oaks from little acorns grow. The great movements which have affected the minds of men have sprung from little things. The crusades, perhaps the greatest movement of history, found their origin in an address by a pope exiled from Rome. A little speech at a city in France vitalized Christendom to the attempted recovery of the Holy Sepulcher from infidel hands. Here in this city, twenty-five years ago, in a small way, commenced a movement which, in its finer and nobler aspects, is really a crusade, a modern crusade. Every Rotarian is a crusader, every Rotarian bears upon his shoulder the red cross which the crusader of old carried, indicative of fine, noble sentiments in an effort to promote the welfare of mankind.

I congratulate him who initiated that movement, and I still more congratulate you who are faithfully following in the footsteps which he and his associates twenty-five years ago laid down. A great work is before you; tremendous opportunity presents itself. Opportunity is a gift from the gods and I congratulate Rotary not only upon what it has achieved but the opportunities for good which are offered to you in this world in the promotion of the welfare of mankind.

May I say in conclusion that the result of your efforts, great in combination, will be equally vast in its effect upon mankind. What one does may not be much, but what many do is great. The best wish that I can offer each of you is that when your last hour comes and you review the work of your life and particularly your efforts in the cause of Rotary, you will be able to say, borne with pride and satisfaction, what Saint Paul said when his last hour came—"I have fought a good fight; I have finished the course; I have kept the faith." (Applause.)

President Newsom: This afternoon from two-thirty to four-thirty there will be seventeen assemblies on Community Service.

Do not forget that the polls open here at the Chicago Stadium at eight-thirty tomorrow morning and remain open until eleven o'clock.

This session stands adjourned.

The session adjourned at one o'clock.

Proceedings of the Session of
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 26

Breakfast Assemblies for the discussion of Crippled Children Work and of Classifications (see page 213) were held on this morning.

The balloting for officers of Rotary International started at eight-thirty o'clock this morning and continued until one o'clock.

While the delegates were arriving for the convention session, Ralph Waldo Emerson gave an organ recital and Walter Jenkins of Memphis, Tennessee, led the singing. The session was called to order at ten o'clock with President Newsom presiding.

President Newsom: Will you come to order, please? The invocation this morning will be pronounced by the Reverend Frank J. Magner, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, Evanston, Illinois.

Reverend Frank J. Magner: Almighty God, in Whose hands are the destinies of our people, Who hath pleaded for a solidarity of common understanding, a common bond of sympathy amongst Thy children, give to us a strong purpose of unselfish service that, being mindful of even more than personal profit, we may bring to our daily tasks that spirit of mutual helpfulness which disarms suspicion, encourages brotherliness and engenders universal peace. Do Thou direct the deliberations of Thy children gathered here from all parts of the earth; grant that from these deliberations may flow to all mankind a new and a fuller understanding of the finer things of life, an understanding of the aims and purposes of each other, and particularly a deep understanding of Thee through Christ, our Lord. Amen.

President Newsom: Our speaker this morning on the subject of "Vocation" has long been prominent in Rotary and is well known to most of you. He is a practicing attorney, has served three times as prosecuting attorney of his judicial district. In 1924 he was Chairman of the Business Methods Committee. As a result of the splendid record he made in this capacity, he was named First Vice President of Rotary International in 1925 and the following year he took over the chairmanship of the Constitution and By-laws Committee. In 1927, at the Ostend Convention, he was elected President of Rotary International. I take great pleasure in presenting at this time Past President Arthur H. Sapp of Huntington, Indiana. (Applause.)

VOCATIONS

Arthur H. Sapp, Past President Rotary International

President Gene, Ladies, and Fellow Rotarians: The best investment in the world is character. It is a gilt-edged security. There are no discounts, no taxes, and it descends in perpetuity to those who deserve it without proof of heirship. A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches. Back of a good name must be character. It cannot be purchased for a price. It can be builded in a few decades and thrown away in a day. It is more valuable than rubies and they who seek it shall find it.

We look back twenty-five years to that mythical date when four men of character laid up the first stones of that cathedral of service which is still under construction, and which the world knows as Rotary.

I am reminded of a cartoon which appeared in one of the humorous publications of thirty years ago. It was in a day when the smug complacency of the city of Boston was a matter of jest. It was also in a day when the railroads marked the miles of right of way by white stone monuments. The cartoon portrayed a lady of pronounced spinsterhood observing one of these monuments on which was carved "1 M. from Boston." She, thinking it a tombstone of a former citizen of Boston, read it, "I'm from Boston," and remarked, "How sufficient! How satisfying!"

We have marked twenty-five milestones in Rotary. The record is neither sufficient nor completely satisfying. We are proud of our progress but we require another twenty-five years before we shall demand recognition. In the words of the sacred writer—"Forgetting those things which are past, we press forward toward the mark of the high calling."

If Rotary has accomplished anything it is because the dominant note has been character. The genius of Rotary has been the formation of clubs made up of classifications filled by men of character. It was a new idea, this singleness of classification. It was a unique idea to assemble classifications. There was nothing new in the idea of organizing men of character into a group. But the combination of the new, the unique, and the old was the basis for the foundation of this cathedral of service that will cause it to stand till the need for it shall cease to exist.

The divine plan of the universe contemplates obedience to law. The laws of nature are inexorable. None can be broken without its effect being felt. For the human race, H. G. Wells tells us that one of the earliest discoveries was the taboo. The early man discovered that in the family and in the tribe there were things that could not be done. Laws were developed to govern human conduct. Civil government was aided by religious precept and edict. Directory laws and penal statutes have never been adequate to human needs. The evolution and growth of the principle of the Golden Rule is the great romance of civilization.

We are told that civilization is the art of learning to live in a crowd. To live in a crowd as presented by modern civilization demands the acceptance of the Golden Rule as a basis of human conduct. Without this principle as a practical rule of conduct, Rotary would not have been born, nor would it have had this amazing growth in the past quarter of a century.

Men live as they work. Only men who work are useful to society.

We use the term "vocation." By this term we mean regular employment, calling, business, profession or occupation. Too often today the world considers a man a success who builds a fortune. Rotary today considers a man a success who builds a life. It is better expressed by another who says: "He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children—who has filled his niche and accomplished his task—who has left the world better than he found it—whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem or a rescued soul."

But we say, "We are not raising poppies, writing poems or doing the work of the clergy; we are business men, we have real live vocations, we make steel, build automobiles, operate banks." The answer is that only he succeeds in the true sense of the word who builds into his vocation whatever it may be, those principles of honesty, integrity, and fair dealing that are vitalizing the Golden Rule in business today.

Why did Rotary become interested in Vocational Service? For the same reason that it fosters Boys Work, Work for Crippled Children, Community Service, and International Service. It was inevitable. Such an organization as Rotary could not live on fellowship alone. Idealism is active, not passive. The search for the Holy Grail, the Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, even the persecution of the martyrs appealed to the active, vigorous zeal of virile men to translate their beliefs into action. Men of Rotary are active men and they compelled Rotary to vitalize those ideals that have meant so much to us.

What are Rotary's principles that grew out of this demand to serve vocations? They are found in three of the Six Objects. The encouragement and fostering, in the first, of "The ideal of Service as the basis of all worthy enterprise," in the second, of "High ethical standards in business and professions," in the fifth, of "The recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society."

Any man who makes vital in his business or professional life the principle of service over a period of years, may be called a success and need ask no other monument to perpetuate his memory. Paul Harris, in his message to the 1916 Convention at Cincinnati said: "The world's encomiums of the future will be for him of the square deal and living wage rather than to the monument builder."

Ernest Crosby, in a few lines called "The Search," strikes the rewards of service when he says:

"No one could tell me where my Soul might be.
I searched for God but God eluded me.
I sought my Brother out
And found all Three."

But are we searching for reward? Of course we are. All true service has its reward. The happiness in something worth while done, is a very just reward. There is no greater fallacy, however, than that expressed in the ancient suggestion, "Be good and you will be happy." Passive happiness is not for men. Be good for something appeals to men today. That man who does not find happiness in his work and enjoy the rewards of honest toil whether physical or mental, has made a failure.

Mark Twain once said: "If I were a heathen I would rear an altar to energy and fall down and worship it." Energy today has been translated into industry. The god of every age is the god of industry. Today we call it business. We speak glibly of the mind of big business. The mental attitude of business whether big or small must be the same. It must be a mind to serve society. No wonder Rotary stresses Vocational Service. It is the spirit of the age. It is our very life. As we live this business life so shall we mould the future of civilization.

It has been my pleasure to visit Rotary clubs in many lands. It is no unique experience; Rotarians are traveling everywhere. I know from experience that in some respects Rotary differs in different countries, but I have yet to find a Rotarian from any country who lacks that pride in his own vocation and in the integrity of that vocation that is the very lifeblood of business.

There is integrity in all legitimate business. It is the dishonest individual in business who undermines it. It is the dishonest practices of some men who undermine fair dealing and bring their business into disrepute. There is not a business represented in Rotary that has not been built up over a period of years by principles of honesty and integrity and in spite of the dishonest men in that vocation.

There is still a class of people by far too large who believe in a double standard of honesty—one standard for business and another for their other relationships. There should be no double standard in business any more than there should be a double standard in morals. It has been too long established that honest practices do succeed and that the philosophy of the Golden Rule is a practical philosophy.

As an aftermath of the World War, inevitable in its consequences, in some quarters of the globe came a period of unexampled prosperity developing with it habits of ease and luxury, only to be followed by the inevitable period of financial crisis and financial ruin. These are the testing times of character. Too often have we seen men, caught in financial stress and breaking with the load, stoop to practices undreamed of. Never in the past twenty-five years has there been a time when it is more necessary for business men everywhere to stand together on a platform of high ethical standards than at the present time. We have an opportunity which is worldwide to build up a pride of integrity that will withstand any stress that may come.

I once heard a distinguished British Rotarian discuss publicly codes of standards of correct practices. He said, "In England we do not take kindly to written codes. We have a feeling that in our country business integrity is handed down from father to son as from one gentleman to another, and we feel that an English gentleman is the highest type of gentleman in the world." No one took offense at this statement. It was made in honesty and sincerity and those of us who heard it felt that in this pride we had an example worthy of the best efforts of all Rotarians everywhere.

What a wonderful thing is this pride in one's vocation. It should be akin to his pride of family. Following a meeting of a German Rotary club we were driven around the city by a Rotarian who told us that he was the third eldest son to be head of a business established by his great-grandfather. He spoke of his mother of sainted memory and said that her greatest heritage to him was her constant admonition not to bring discredit by anything that he might do to the fair name of the family or to the business which had had such a long and distinguished record.

The majority of us come to this convention today from countries which are new, where business has grown with a marvelous rapidity, where customs change, where a business established yesterday is obsolete today. Few of us have succeeded to a business established by our ancestors. How much more important then is it for us to consider what service we can render to our own business establishment or to our vocation at large.

All business which succeeds must be predicated upon public confidence and public confidence depends upon private conduct. We must do right for the sake of right. This is the ideal and for this ideal must we strive. No one desires to conduct his business upon a low plane. To do so is merely to succeed, and success which comes from such existence is not worthy of the name.

George Washington in his farewell address said to the American people, and it applies to all the world, "Let us raise up standards to which the wise and good may repair." Truly it can be said of Rotary after twenty-five years: "We have raised standards to which the wise and good may repair."

No man who is dishonest in his private or public dealings has any place in Rotary. To such a man the atmosphere of Rotary is unhealthful and soon he drops out of this uncongenial atmosphere and he is not missed for he has taken nothing with him.

This is a day of business organization. The vocational assemblies held on Tuesday afternoon were a splendid indication of the trend toward united effort in specialized fields. The leaders of those assemblies were men interested in their own craft associations. In this city where we are meeting, craft conventions are held almost daily throughout the year. This is true of many cities throughout the world.

A few years ago these craft conventions were largely meetings of revelry. A few men only did the serious work of the convention. To these conventions, Rotary has brought a distinct contribution. The first Business Methods Committee was organized in 1910. Since that time the work of successive committees has brought profound results in many craft organizations.

A few years ago I was asked to go to one of our larger cities to attend an annual convention of a building trade organization. I went for two reasons, first, because I had learned that but a year previous to that meeting that particular association, upon discovering that the building code of that particular city did not prescribe its building material, unblushingly and almost publicly raised a fund of $25,000 with which to buy the support of the building inspector for their material. The second reason was that the president of that organization who had invited me to speak, was a Rotarian who desired to put better business practices into this association and at the very meeting at which I spoke he secured the passage of a code of correct practice which I understand has been the means of great good among the members of that craft.

We are so often asked, "What is the use of codes of practice anyway?" A written declaration of principles is akin to a budget, it has a tendency to keep us from being extravagant. It reminds us of the right. A distinguished citizen of my state recently told an incident which is supposed to have happened in a Quaker settlement in Indiana at the time of the last Tunney-Dempsey prize fight. One Quaker family had a fine new radio. Several neighboring families were invited in to hear Graham McNamee describe the fight. One dear old Quaker lady refused to come into the house to hear the Godless recital. She stayed outside on the porch. During the progress of the fight Graham McNamee stated, "We are now entering the eighth round." "No it isn't" said the old lady, "It's the ninth!" She had forgotten her code.

Through the influence of Rotarians imbued with the spirit of Vocational Service, scores of codes of correct practice have been adopted and have been of tremendous help in raising standards to which the wise and good may repair.

Tremendous changes have come into our economic life and our social relations in the last twenty-five years. No period in the world's history has shown the progress mechanically of the past quarter century. The automobile, the moving picture, the radio and the airplane have transformed the world. It is an age of speed, excitement and luxury. We are careless of life, money, time. We demand ease, entertainment, travel. Things done at home in the olden days are done in institutions now by the government. We have almost lost human initiative. We press a button and everything is done for us. We harness our streams and bore a mile into the earth for liquid treasure that we may save ourselves work and live in the lap of luxury.

But with all of our mechanical perfections, we restlessly hurry from breakfast to business, from business to pleasure, snatch grudgingly a few hours of sleep and continue the dreary round. We search after truth as if it were a commodity. When we find it we cast it aside, and yet in spite of it all we have developed in a marvelous way the idea of service to our fellow men. In twenty-five years we have learned that the seller owes a duty to the buyer and we have learned that the principles of service as applied to salesmanship bring dividends.

The day of the super-salesman is fast passing away, the man who could sell cheap goods for a high price by the sheer force of his salesmanship. I heard the other day of a super-salesman who had tired of life. He went to the bridge across the river and was about to jump over the rail when a policeman seized him. He said, "You must not do that. Let's walk around the block and talk this over." They walked around the block, came back to the starting point and then both jumped over the rail.

Today men buy goods direct on the reputation of the house and they know that any defect will be taken care of. Housewives do not weigh their sugar because they know that honest weight is the rule of the land.

These conditions do not exist so much by force of law as by the principle that honesty is the best policy. At the St. Louis Convention Merle Sidener entertained us with his "Rogues Gallery of Business." This was a masterly presentation of the negative side of Vocational Service. Since that time we have been stressing the positive side, the optimistic side, if you please, and we have been thrilled by the fascinating stories of the improved business principles not only of the small retailer but of the giants in industry and business.

Quality of goods and honesty of advertising are coming to be the rule everywhere. One price for goods of standard quality is found to exist in practically every country where Rotary has gone. I do not say that this is because of what Rotary has done, but as sure as we are here today, business is undergoing a radical change for the better.

Old time competition is not dead, but it is gradually passing away. Competitors find that they cannot tear down their neighbor's business and at the same time build up their own permanently. The legitimate desire to outdistance one's competitor in giving better service is admirable and is one of the most powerful forces for service to humanity. Constructive competition is the highest type of cooperation.

Probably the most radical change in the past twenty-five years has been that of the relationship of employer to employee. In the olden days the

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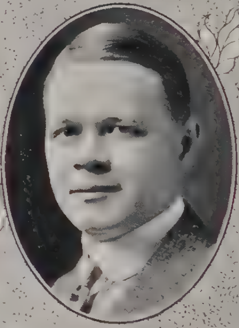

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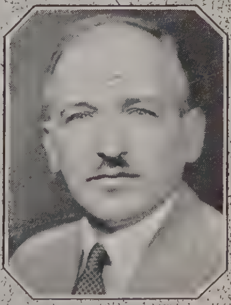


CLAUDE A WELLES

employer held his employees in contempt. He exploited them. There were everywhere species of slavery existing. Today the employer is interested in output and in profits. He finds that by treating his employees with esteem and with human kindness and by giving them a living wage, he increases his output and enhances his profit. Shorter hours and better conditions of labor are becoming universal. Today the employee is better housed, better fed, and enjoys the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Today the employer who does not have one or more business talks on better conditions for his employees is the exception.

In spite of anything the pessimist may say, a renaissance in business ethics is upon us. There has been a decided change in the past few years. This change will continue and Rotary will play its part.

What will be the significance of this alteration in the world's business? Is not this gathering of men from all over the world a sign? Everywhere men recognize that the conditions under which business is transacted are rapidly changing. There is and will be a trend of business toward better quality, better production, simplified selling, and coordinated transportation. With these changes there will be an increasing demand for greater confidence among men. The Sixth Object of Rotary will be approached as an ideal. The Rotary Code of Ethics will have greater meaning as we study and assimilate the truths which are its natural consequence. With the economies in time and space will come greater knowledge among men. As men become more understanding, more appreciative, they will become more friendly; and becoming more friendly, they will in turn become more honest.

Whatever the methods may be, the result, though slow in coming, will be inevitable. The invasion of the ideals of Rotary into business cannot be stopped. Ours is the responsibility, we are in a sense the pioneers. The methods and the results of our immediate efforts will, in a few decades, seem crude. The conquest is worth the preparation and the struggle. Rotary is International. When throughout Rotary we gain a common understanding of "service," and when this service ideal is universally accepted by business and professional men, who can say that the Sixth Object of Rotary, the ultimate object of our Vocational Service program, shall not have been attained?

What, then, is the challenge of the next twenty-five years? It is a challenge to each Rotarian to build into his vocation character. He must make character the soul of his vocation. Shelley tells us the soul is the measure of the man. Let us measure ourselves that we may make ourselves worthy of our vocations and of Rotary.

If you wish for kindness, be kind,
  If you wish for truth, be true.
When you give of yourself, you find
  Your life is a reflex of you. (Applause.)

Past President Frank Mulholland: Mr. President, on account of the great line of voters who are anxious to cast their ballots in this election, reaching now around this building, I have been asked to move you, sir, that the hours for the keeping open of the polls be extended until one o'clock. On behalf of the men who want to vote, I make that motion.

The motion was seconded by Rotarian Wayne Hamilton of Linton, Indiana.

President Newsom: You have heard the motion made by Rotarian Frank L. Mulholland, which is that the polls remain open until one o'clock in order that all delegates, including those within the hall, be given the opportunity of voting. The motion is seconded.

The motion was carried.

President Newsom: Now we have something in store for you, not included on the program of the morning. At several conventions during the past few years we have been favored with a solo by the wife of one of our Past Presidents. I take pleasure in introducing just now Mrs. Gladys Havens who will favor us at this time.

Solo by Mrs. Gladys Havens.

President Newsom: Now I am going to take the privilege of introducing two of our neighbors from across the seas, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson, of Hull, England. Possibly many of you recognize these parents as being the parents of that young woman, twenty-two years of age, who made that recent solo trip across the waters from England to Australia. Only twenty-two years old, she took life in hand and made the successful voyage. Rotarian and Mrs. Johnson. (Applause.) We also have Miss Johnson's sister here.

Just at this time we are going to have some announcements from Secretary Perry.

Announcements by Secretary Perry.

President Newsom: Now we are going to introduce Rotarian Alonzo H. Sanborn, of Providence, Rhode Island, who has had nineteen years of continuous attendance at Rotary club meetings, absent only once during that entire time and then on account of his own illness. Rotarian Sanborn, of Providence, Rhode Island. (Applause.)

And now we will ask, please, the Resolutions Committee to come forward to the platform. May I call your attention to the fact that on each of the resolutions presented, only voting delegates may vote.

Before we listen to this report, I want to tell you that for four days the members of the Resolutions Committee have been studying the resolutions. They listened to the discussion of the voting delegates on Monday afternoon. They have been in session morning, noon and night for the past three days, hearing the opinions of Rotarians on both sides of each resolution, and they come to you now with a report which is a sifting of all of the thoughts expressed, pro and con, and a report which represents a great deal of careful thought on the part of ten of the best and keenest minds in Rotary. Their opinions and their recommendations are worthy of your most careful consideration.

May I present the members of the Resolutions Committee, please: Chairman John E. Carlson, of Kansas City, Kansas; Norman B. Black, of Fargo, North Dakota; Tom J. Davis, of Butte, Montana; S. L. P. Free, New Zealand; Fred W. Gage, of Battle Creek, Michigan; T. Graham Hall, of Nashville, Tennessee; John C. Innes, Leeds, England; W. Harry Lovering, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada; Hart I. Seely, Waverly, New York; Louis E. Steinmann, of Antwerp, Belgium. (Applause.)

I will now ask Chairman Carlson, please, to present those resolutions for your consideration.

Chairman Carlson: President Gene, Ladies, and Fellow Rotarians: Before submitting the report of the Resolutions Committee, may the chairman pay a just tribute to the nine men of this committee who have labored hard in the interest of the convention. The nine men represent five countries or areas in Rotary. The Resolutions Committee has been in session almost continuously for the past four days, and I commend to you the splendid work of these nine men. The door of the committee room has been wide open at all times and we have endeavored to make it known that any Rotarian was welcome to appear before the committee at any time and present his views on resolutions before the committee. Quite a number availed themselves of our invitation. In other instances, special invitations were sent out by the committee to Rotarians with whom the committee desired to confer before determining upon its recommendations.

We assure you that each and every recommendation which the Resolutions Committee is offering to you in this report is the result of earnest and conscientious deliberation. The chairman is assuming that in presenting the committee's report, it is not the wish of the convention that he shall read the full text of every resolution. When a resolution has been amended by the Resolutions Committee, and those amendments are not shown in the printed folder of the resolutions, copies of which have been distributed to you, then the chairman will read the full text of the resolution as amended; also the Chairman will read the text of Resolutions 18 and 19 which are not shown in the printed folder.

If there is no objection to this procedure, shall we proceed with the report?

President Newsom: Do you favor the suggestion of the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee? If so, please say "aye." You so favor it.

At this point, Chairman Carlson read Resolution No. 19.

Chairman Carlson: President Gene, your Chairman moves that Resolution No. 19 be adopted.

President Newsom: You have heard the resolution just presented and moved by the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee. Is there a second?

Rotarian John Taylor (Sullivan, Ind.): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Those favoring say "aye," please. Opposed, "no." The motion is carried.

RESOLUTION No. 19

TO EXPRESS APPRECIATION AND THANKS ON BEHALF OF THE DELEGATES AND VISITORS IN ATTENDANCE AT THIS CONVENTION

Offered by the Resolutions Committee

ADOPTED

Whereas the Silver Jubilee Convention of Rotary International, which is rapidly approaching its conclusion, will long remain in the recollections of all who have been privileged to be in attendance as one of the most enjoyable and profitable of all experiences in Rotary, and

Whereas many official administrative bodies, commercial and professional organizations, service and social clubs, and other groups and individuals of the City of Chicago and its suburban districts, and of the State of Illinois, and other States have contributed, without stint of time and talent, and with a spirit of unselfish service, their best efforts to make this, the Silver Jubilee Convention of Rotary, pass into history, as it will, as the largest, most successful and most brilliant in the annals of Rotary history, now therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its Silver Jubilee Convention, that for their generous and gracious hospitality, constant courtesy and at all times manifest desire to be of service to this convention and to the thousands of visitors brought by it to this wonderful city, this convention tenders

to the City of Chicago and its residents,

to the Press of Chicago,

to President Floyd L. Bateman and every member of the Chicago Rotary Club and their ladies,

to Chairman Charles E. Herrick and the members of the host club executive committee and its various sub-committees,

to the various bodies, groups and individuals of Chicago, its suburban districts, the State of Illinois and other States,

to all who have done so much to make our journey to and our stay in Chicago such a very happy occasion,

to Chairman Crawford C. McCullough and the members of the Convention Committee,

to Sergeant-at-Arms Luther Hodges and his corps of assistants,

its sincere thanks and the assurance of its deep appreciation. Our hearts are filled with gratitude for the boundless hospitality and courtesies shown us, and we leave this wonderful and friendly City of Chicago with happy memories that shall long remain with us.

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 1: "To increase the Convention Committee from five to six members and provide that the Chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee shall be a member of the Convention Committee."

This resolution is offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International. The purpose of the resolution is obvious. The Chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee of Rotary International has as his duty and responsibility the supervision of the preparation of the program for the International Assembly, the District Assemblies, and the District Conferences. Therefore, it is suggested by the Board of Directors that the Chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee be made an additional member of the Convention Committee in order that there may be continuity of policy and thought in building the program for the convention.

The Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 1 be adopted. President Gene, your chairman moves the adoption of Resolution No. 1.

President Newsom: Is there a second to the motion just offered by the Chairman?

Rotarian Arthur P. H. Saul (Kenmore, N. Y.): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Those favoring say "aye." Opposed, "no." The motion is unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION No. 1

TO INCREASE THE CONVENTION COMMITTEE FROM FIVE TO SIX MEMBERS AND PROVIDE THAT THE CHAIRMAN OF THE AIMS AND OBJECTS COMMITTEE SHALL BE A MEMBER OF THE CONVENTION COMMITTEE, BY AMENDING SECTION 8 OF ARTICLE XIII OF THE BY-LAWS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International

ADOPTED

Whereas since the the Aims and Objects Committee is responsible for the preparation of the programs for the International Assembly, District Assembly and District Conference, it seems logical that the committee should also be represented in the preparation of the convention program in order that there may be continuity of thought and purpose in these various programs, and

Whereas in the opinion of the Board of Directors of Rotary International this can best be accomplished by increasing the number of members of the Convention Committee from five to six and providing that one of the members shall be the Chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee, now therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that Section 8 of Article XIII of the By-Laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by striking out the first sentence which reads "This committee shall consist of five members" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "This committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be the Chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee."

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 2: "To discontinue the Classifications Committee of Rotary International and to assign its duties to the Club Service Committee. Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International."

This resolution proposes to discontinue the Classifications Committee of Rotary International and to assign its duties to the Club Service Committee. It is felt that the classifications work is part of Club Service work and that the men who compose the Club Service Committee can handle this work along with the other phases of Club Service, particularly in view of the fact that now the Standard Outline of Classifications has been pretty well worked out and standardized.

This resolution does not abolish the Classifications Committee in the local club; it merely discontinues the Classifications Committee of Rotary International and transfers its duties to the Club Service Committee.

The Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 2 be adopted. President Gene, your chairman moves the adoption of Resolution No. 2.

President Newsom: Is there a second?

Rotarian Hobart E. Hart (Auburn, Indiana): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Would you like to discuss this resolution? If not, those favoring give the usual sign. Opposed, "no." It is unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION No. 2

TO DISCONTINUE THE CLASSIFICATIONS COMMITTEE OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL AND TO ASSIGN ITS DUTIES TO THE CLUB SERVICE COMMITTEE, BY AMENDING ARTICLE XIII OF THE BY-LAWS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International

ADOPTED

Whereas under the aims and objects plan provision is made for a separate Committee on Classifications to function under the supervision of the Club Service Committee, and

Whereas experience has shown that the duties of the Classifications Committee can very properly be absorbed by the Club Service Committee, thereby simplifying the aims and objects plan and eliminating the expense involved in maintaining an extra committee, now therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that Article XIII of the By-Laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended as follows:

By striking out the words "Classifications Committee" in Section 1.

By striking out the paragraph on Club Service in sub-section (5) of Section 6 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

> *Club Service Committee.* This committee shall consist of five members. It shall be the duty of this committee to prepare for circulation helpful information and give counsel relating to matters dealing chiefly with the internal organization of the member club, such as method of selecting its members and principles and problems associated with classifications, fellowship, promotion of attendance at club meetings, conferences and conventions.

By striking out Section 9—*Classifications Committee* and renumbering the remaining sections as follows: Section 9—*Constitution and By-Laws Committee;* Section 10—*Finance Committee.*

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 3: "To provide that two districts may, with the consent of the Board of Directors of Rotary International hold joint District Conferences. Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International."

This resolution provides that two districts may, with the consent of the Board of Directors of Rotary International, hold joint District Conferences. This action is merely permissive and the intent of it is not that such joint District Conferences shall be held regularly every year, but occasionally for the purpose of reunion of districts that formerly were together, or for the promotion of district acquaintances and friendships.

The Board of Directors is recommending that this resolution be revised so as to provide that two or more districts may, with the consent of the Board, hold joint District Conferences. The Resolutions Committee concurs in the recommendation of the Board and recommends that the resolution be amended to read as follows:

Chairman Carlson read Resolution No. 3.

President Gene, your chairman moves the adoption of Resolution No. 3 as amended.

President Newsom: You have heard the motion presented, is there a second?

The motion was regularly seconded, put to a vote, and passed.

RESOLUTION No. 3

TO PROVIDE THAT TWO OR MORE DISTRICTS MAY WITH THE CONSENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL HOLD JOINT DISTRICT CONFERENCES, BY AMENDING ARTICLE XII, SECTION 4 OF THE BY-LAWS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International

ADOPTED AS AMENDED

Whereas requests have been made of the Board of Directors of Rotary International by various districts for permission to hold the District Conferences of two or more districts conjointly, and

Whereas it has been impossible for the Board to grant such permission because the By-Laws of Rotary International provide that the District Conference shall be held in the district, and

Whereas the Board of Directors is of the opinion that much good might result from joint conferences of two or more districts, such conferences to be held with the approval of the Board of Directors of Rotary International, now therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that Article XII, Section 4 of the By-Laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by the addition of the following sentence: "The Board of Directors of Rotary International may authorize two or more districts to hold their conferences conjointly within the boundaries of their districts," making that section read as follows:

> Section 4—*Conference.* A conference of Rotarians of each district shall be held annually during the period from April fifteenth (15th) to May fifteenth (15th), at such time and place in the district as shall be agreed upon by the District Governor and the Presidents of the majority of the clubs of the district. The Board of Directors of Rotary International may authorize the holding of a District Conference at a specified date other than provided herein. The Board of Directors of Rotary International may authorize two or more districts to hold their conferences conjointly within the boundaries of their districts.

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 8: "To provide for the appointment of a special Magazine Committee of Rotary International. Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International."

This resolution proposes to authorize the President of Rotary International to appoint a Magazine Committee of five members to assist the Board of Rotary International in publishing "The Rotarian." It is felt that the time has come in the administration of Rotary when the Board should be assisted in that part of its work which has to do with the magazine by providing for the appointment of a Magazine Committee, with continuity of personnel, composed of men particularly qualified to deal with a publication. This Magazine Committee is to be subject to the full control of the Board of Rotary International.

The Resolutions Committee has made several changes in the resolution, which changes have been suggested to the committee as improvements in the original text. The amended resolution reads as follows:

Chairman Carlson read Resolution No. 8.

The Resolutions Committee recommends the adoption of this resolution as amended by the committee. President Gene, your Chairman moves the adoption of Resolution No. 8 as amended.

President Newsom: Is there a second to the resolution offered?

Rotarian A. H. Frederikson (Black River Falls, Wisconsin): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Is there discussion? If not, if you favor the resolution say "aye." Opposed, "no." It is unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION No. 8

TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SPECIAL MAGAZINE COMMITTEE OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International

ADOPTED AS AMENDED

Whereas the Board of Directors of Rotary International is of the opinion that the appointment of a Magazine Committee is necessary in order to assist the Board in publishing "The Rotarian," now therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that the President of Rotary International is authorized to appoint annually a Magazine Committee for the purpose of assisting the Board in publishing "The Rotarian."

This committee shall consist of five members composed as follows: Three Rotarians from member clubs in the United States, Canada and/or Newfoundland to be appointed by the president to serve for terms of three years, one of whom shall be designated by the president as chairman. For the first year one of these three members shall be appointed for a term of one year, one for a term of two years and one for a term of three years. In addition to the three members hereinbefore mentioned, the president shall appoint each year two additional members who shall be members of the Board of Rotary International from geographical areas other than the United States, Canada and/or Newfoundland, and who shall serve for a term of one year.

If practicable at least one member of the Magazine Committee shall have experience in the publication of magazines.

The Magazine Committee shall be subject to the full control of the Board of Directors of Rotary International and the Board shall lay down the principles underlying the official publication of the magazine.

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 4: "To urge the clubs to study the Aims and Objects Plan. Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International."

This resolution urges each club to study the Aims and Objects Plan. The Resolutions Committee has made a slight rearrangement in the text of this resolution and has changed the word "shall" to "should" in the first sentence of the resolution. The proposed revision of the resolution reads as follows:

Chairman Carlson read the resolution.

Chairman Carlson: The Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 4 be adopted as amended by the committee. President Gene, your Chairman moves the adoption of Resolution No. 4 as amended.

The motion was seconded, put to a vote and passed.

RESOLUTION No. 4

TO URGE THE CLUBS TO STUDY THE AIMS AND OBJECTS PLAN

Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International

ADOPTED AS AMENDED

Whereas it seems desirable for clubs to

(1) Develop a wider understanding of the entire program of Rotary.

(2) Give coordination to every phase of Rotary in the individual Rotary club.

(3) Provide for the well balanced development of the individual Rotarian, which is one of the fundamental purposes of the entire Aims and Objects Plan, now therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that during the year 1930-31 particular attention should be given by each Rotary club to the study and operation of the Aims and Objects Plan in order that the Rotary world may understand its simplicity.

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 11: "To provide for the formation of Area Administration under the Rules of Procedure for Area Administration and to provide the Rules of Procedure for areas. Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International."

An explanation of and comment on this resolution will be found at the beginning of the resolution in the printed folder which has been distributed to you. It should be understood that it is not the purpose of this resolution to provide for the principle of area administration. That has already been done by action of the clubs at the 1927 Ostend Convention. The purpose of the resolution before this 1930 convention is to provide the necessary machinery to put the principle of area administration into effect if and when any area organization is authorized and set up by the Board of Rotary International.

The Board of Rotary International recommended to the Resolutions Committee that certain sections of Resolution No. 11 be revised. These proposed changes are shown in italics in the printed folder immediately following the section which is to be revised. The Resolutions Committee approves the changes suggested by the Board and has amended the resolution to include these as shown in the printed folder. We cannot all be familiar with the various provisions of this resolution. It should be remembered that Rotarians who are skilled in the international organization have made a very intensive study and thorough investigation of this subject and prepared these amendments after much thought and deliberation and after many conferences. No piece of legislation can be made perfect at the outset, and this legislation like all other legislation can be amended at future conventions if we find that there are omissions or weaknesses within the legislation, or points that should be changed.

The Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 11 be adopted as amended by the committee. President Gene, your chairman moves the adoption of Resolution No. 11 as amended.

President Newsom: You have heard the presentation of this resolution dealing with area administration. A motion has been offered that the resolution be passed.

Rotarian Marcel Franck (Paris, France): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Is there discussion? If not, those favoring say "aye." Opposed "no." The motion is carried.

RESOLUTION No. 11

TO PROVIDE FOR THE FORMATION OF AREA ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR AREA ADMINISTRATION AND TO PROVIDE THE RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR AREAS, BY REPEALING ARTICLE XI OF THE BY-LAWS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL AND SUBSTITUTING THEREFOR THE MATTER HEREINAFTER SET OUT; BY AMENDING ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 1(c) OF THE CONSTITUTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL AND ARTICLE I, SECTION 3(c) AND ARTICLE X, SECTION 1(c) OF THE BY-LAWS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International

ADOPTED AS AMENDED

EXPLANATION AND COMMENT

The 1927 Convention at Ostend adopted amendments to the constitution and by-laws which abolished the national or territorial unit form of administration and substituted in lieu thereof administration by an Area Organization.

The amendments adopted at Ostend were primarily declaratory of the principle of Area Administration and the amendments which are now being proposed are an elaboration of such principle, which is necessary in order to put the principle into effect in the event that any Area Organization is authorized and set up by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

Since the general plan for Area Administration was adopted at Ostend negotiations have been carried on between the Board of Rotary International and representatives of RIBI in an effort to formulate the Rules of Procedure of an Area Organization which would be mutually acceptable. As a result of numerous conferences and conversations a plan for such an administrative organization has been developed and this plan is now being offered to this convention by the Board of Directors of Rotary International in the form of amendments to the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and a proposed set of Rules of Procedure for an Area Administration.

(By special provision of the 1927 Convention, RIBI, the only existing national unit, was continued in force until such time as that unit saw fit to apply for an organization under the Area Administration plan.)

Briefly the proposed plan is as follows:

It is proposed to amend the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International so as to provide for an Area Organization, with an Area Council, consisting of a president (who shall ipso facto be the nominee for director of Rotary International from that area), a vice president, treasurer, secretary, immediate past president, and the governor of each district in the area. The Area Council shall, subject to the approval, supervision and control of the Board of Directors of Rotary International, supervise and direct the activities of Rotary International within its area in conformity with the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International, the Rules of Procedure and the by-laws of the Area Administration.

The Board of Directors of Rotary International and the District Governors of Rotary International are provided for by the constitution and by-laws and so in like manner it is proposed to make the Area Organization, which has general direction and supervision of a group of District Governors, a constitutionally provided for body.

In addition to the constitutional amendments setting forth the general principles of Area Administration, it is proposed that the convention shall adopt, as a third document to be added to the constitution and by-laws, a set of standard Rules of Procedure for an Area Administration in which are established the basic or fundamental provisions for an Area Administration such as the name and description of the area; purposes, objects and powers; administrative body; conferences and finance. These Rules of Procedure, as well as the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, are subject to modification only by action of a convention of Rotary International.

In addition to these Rules of Procedure an area may adopt by-laws, not inconsistent with the constitution and by-laws of Rotary International and the Rules of Procedure, said by-laws to embody additional provisions for the administration of the area. Such by-laws become operative only upon approval by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

The creation of areas has been left to the Board of Directors of Rotary International as provided for at present in the By-Laws of Rotary International, namely: "The Board may group districts, geographically contiguous, into areas, if such districts are favorable to the plan."

As the provisions for an Area Organization which are being proposed at this time were formulated in close cooperation and counsel with the representatives of the clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, the Board of Directors of Rotary International believes that if this resolution is adopted the national or territorial unit known as RIBI will find this plan a satisfactory substitute for its present form of administration and make application to the Board of Rotary International for an Area Organization.

Be It Resolved by Rotary International assembled in its Twenty-first Annual Convention that Article XI of the By-Laws of Rotary International relating to Area Administrative Organization be and the same hereby is repealed and the following enacted and substituted therefor:

ARTICLE XI—AREA ADMINISTRATION

Section 1. *Rules of Procedure.*

(a) The Rules of Procedure set out in the schedule hereto shall be the Rules of Procedure to be adopted by any Area Organization which may hereafter be authorized and set up by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

(b) The Board of Directors may permit such changes in the Rules of Procedure of any Area Organization as may be necessary to comply with the laws of any country, state or province.

Section 2. *Powers and Obligations.* Subject to the general supervision and control of the Board of Directors of Rotary International, each area organization shall supervise and administer the activities of Rotary International within its area in conformity with the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International and the Rules of Procedure and By-Laws of the area organization and by way of addition but not by way of exception shall have the following powers and obligations:

(a) To recommend for approval applications for charters for all member clubs formed within the area.

(b) To exercise general direction and supervision over all the clubs in and officers of and committees of the area.

(c) To offer resolutions to receive the consideration of the convention.

(d) To increase or decrease the number of districts within the area, and change the boundaries of such districts provided that the number of districts within the area may be increased only with the approval of the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

(e) To direct and generally supervise the District Governors within the area.

(f) To direct and generally supervise the meetings of club executives and conferences in the districts.

(g) To authorize district conferences to delegate to the district councils, where such are established, the power to nominate district governors, in lieu of nomination by district conferences.

(h) To fill a vacancy in the office of District Governor, or, where District Councils are established within the area, to confirm the nomination of the District Council to fill such vacancy, such appointment in either event to be subject to confirmation by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

(i) To obtain from the clubs in the area, compile, and send to the Board of Directors of Rotary International, all reports, certificates or other data required to be sent by member clubs to Rotary International.

Section 3. *Finance.* The Board of Directors of Rotary International shall make such appropriations as may be neces-

> sary and advisable for the expenses of each area organization and by reason thereof may permit an area organization to retain a portion of the per capita tax and charter fees collected in the area equal to the amount of such appropriations. The Board of Directors of Rotary International may from time to time make such reduction as said Board may consider equitable in the per capita tax and charter fees to be collected from the member clubs in any organized area where economy of administration is effected within the area. The Board of Directors of Rotary International may permit an area organization to raise, with the consent of the clubs in the area, such additional funds as may be necessary and advisable for area organization purposes.

It Is Further Resolved that Article VIII, Section 1(c) of the Constitution of Rotary International relating to administration be, and the same hereby is, repealed and the following enacted and substituted therefor:

> (c) Such additional supervision by the Council of a particular area comprising a number of districts, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure for an Area Administration.

It Is Further Resolved that Article X, Section 1(c) of the By-Laws of Rotary International relating to administrative groups be, and the same hereby is, repealed and the following enacted and substituted therefor:

> (c) The Board may group districts into areas, if such districts are favorable to the plan; and for such areas the Board may authorize and set up Area Administration Organization under the Rules of Procedure for an Area Administration.

It Is Further Resolved that Article I, Section 3(c) of the By-Laws of Rotary International relating to Standard Club Constitution be, and the same hereby is, repealed and the following enacted and substituted therefor:

> (c) The Board of Directors may permit such change in the constitution of any member club as may be necessary to comply with the laws and customs of any nation, state or province, or the chronology as established under an Area Organization.

It Is Further Resolved that the Rules of Procedure hereinabove mentioned as a schedule to Article XI, as set out in Part 1 of this resolution, are adopted as the Rules of Procedure for Area Administration Organization as follows:

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR AREA ADMINISTRATION

ARTICLE I—NAME AND AREA

Section 1. This area of Rotary International is designated Rotary International Area ......

Section 2. This area shall comprise Districts .... of Rotary International.

ARTICLE II—PURPOSES, OBJECTS AND POWERS

Section 1. *Purposes.* Subject to the decisions of the Convention of Rotary International and to the general supervision and control of the Board of Directors of Rotary International, the purposes of the area organization shall be—

(a) To encourage, promote, extend, and supervise Rotary throughout the area.

(b) To coordinate and direct generally the activities of Rotary International within the area.

Section 2. *Objects.* The objects of the Area Organization shall be the objects of Rotary as adopted from time to time.

Section 3. *Powers.* Subject to the general supervision and control of the Board of Directors, the Area Organization shall supervise and administer the activities of Rotary International within the area in conformity with the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International and the Rules of Procedure and By-Laws of the Area Organization.

ARTICLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE BODY

Section 1. *Officers.* The Officers of the Area Organization shall be President, Vice President, Treasurer, and Secretary.

Section 2. *Composition.* The administrative body of the area shall be a Council composed of the officers and the Governors of each district in the area and such other members as may be provided in the By-Laws of the Area Organization and are approved by the Board of Directors of Rotary International. Each member of the administrative body shall be a member of a Rotary club in the area.

ARTICLE IV—CONFERENCES

Section 1. *Time and Place.* A conference of the Rotarians of the area shall be held annually between the 1st and 20th days of May at a time and place to be determined by the Council, subject to change by the Council to meet an emergency or special condition.

Section 2. *Special Conferences.* In case of emergency, special conferences may be called by the President with the approval of a majority of the members of the Council.

Section 3. *Representation.* Each club in the area shall be entitled in any area conference to such representation as is provided in the By-Laws of the area.

Section 4. *Attendance.* It shall be the duty of each club to be represented at each Area Conference by duly accredited delegate or delegates.

Section 5. *Votes.* Each accredited delegate shall be entitled to cast one vote on each question submitted to vote in the conference.

Section 6. *Delegates Ex-Officio.* Each Past President of the Area Organization still holding membership in a Rotary club shall for five years succeeding his term of office as President, and each member of the Council shall be a delegate ex-officio at the conference and entitled to cast one vote on each question submitted to vote in the conference.

ARTICLE V—FINANCE

Section 1. The Council shall collect from the clubs in the area and remit to Rotary International, all monies due and payable to Rotary International.

Section 2. The Council shall administer such amounts as may be received from Rotary International for services rendered by the Area Organization on behalf of Rotary International.

Section 3. The Council shall also collect, hold and administer such additional charter fees and per capita tax as shall be agreed upon at the Annual Area Conference for the costs of Area Administration.

Section 4. The Council shall hold and administer on behalf of the area: conference balances, voluntary contributions, the proceeds of trade sales and publications, invested funds and interest accruing thereon.

Section 5. The finances of the Area Organization shall be administered on the following basis:

A—Rotary International

On the Revenue Side

(a) Charter fees.

(b) Subject to the provisions of Article XI, Section 3 of the By-Laws of Rotary International, the per capita tax due to Rotary International as settled by the Consttiution and By-Laws of Rotary International.

(c) Any voluntary contributions specifically made to Rotary International.

On the Expenditure Side

(a) Amounts for services rendered by the Area Organization on behalf of Rotary Internationl which the Board of Directors of Rotary International shall have approved.

B—Area Administration

On the Revenue Side

(a) Such charter fees, if any, as may be fixed by the area conference in excess of those due to Rotary International.

(b) Such additional funds as may be required for area administration purposes, as may be determined by the area conference.

(c) Any balance on the Area Conference.

(d) Voluntary contributions from clubs or individual Rotarians.

(e) All proceeds of trade sales or local publications and interest on invested funds.

On the Expenditure Side

(a) All expenditure approved by the Area Council.

ARTICLE VI—BY-LAWS OF THE AREA ORGANIZATION

Section 1. *Adoption.* By-Laws not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International and these Rules of Procedure, embodying additional provisions for the administration of Rotary International areas shall be adopted by and may be amended from time to time by the Annual Area Conference.

Section 2. *Amendments.* By-Laws and amendments thereto formulated or adopted in conformity with the provisions of the foregoing section shall become operative only upon a resolution of the Board of Directors of Rotary International that they are not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International and these Rules of Procedure.

ARTICLE VII—AMENDMENTS

Amendments to these Rules of Procedure shall be made only at a Convention of Rotary International in the manner and under the same provisions as is provided for the amendment of the Constitution of Rotary International in Article XII, Section 1 of said Constitution.

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 7: "To make provision in the Standard Club Constitution for club by-laws. Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International." This resolution proposes to amend or really add an article to the Standard Club Constitution so as to authorize the club to adopt by-laws. This is merely remedial legislation in order to give the club the right to do what a club impliedly has the right to do, and that is to adopt by-laws not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International and the Standard Club Constitution. The Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 7 be adopted. President Gene, your chairman moves the adoption of Resolution No. 7.

President Newsom: You have heard the motion of the chairman of the committee on Resolution No. 7. Is there a second?

Rotarian Hobart E. Hart (Auburn, Ind.): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Is there discussion of the motion? If you favor the motion, please give the usual sign. Opposed, "no." The motion is carried.

RESOLUTION No. 7

TO MAKE PROVISION IN THE STANDARD CLUB CONSTITUTION FOR CLUB BY-LAWS, BY INSERTING A NEW ARTICLE XI AND AMENDING THE PRESENT ARTICLE XI OF THE STANDARD CLUB CONSTITUTION SO THAT IT SHALL BE RENUMBERED ARTICLE XII

Offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International

ADOPTED

Whereas it has come to the attention of the Board of Directors that there is no constitutional or by-law provision authorizing a club to adopt by-laws and

Whereas it would appear that the addition of such a provision to the Standard Club Constitution is in order, thereby giving constitutional authority to the practice which is now being followed, now therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that the Standard Club Constitution be and hereby is amended by inserting the following as a new Article XI and amending the present Article XI so that it shall be renumbered Article XII:

ARTICLE XI—BY-LAWS

> Section 1. This club shall adopt by-laws not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International (and the Rules

of Procedure for an Area Administration where established) and this Constitution, embodying additional provisions for the government of this club, which adoption shall be by a majority vote of the members of the club present and voting and may be amended from time to time in accordance with the provisions therein contained.

President Newsom: Just here let us pause for a moment and break the proceedings with a song. We shall ask Walter Jenkins, please, to come forward. If Walter is not in the hall, we shall ask Roy Williams to come forward, please. If neither of them is here we shall ask Arthur Putland of Fort William, Ontario, Canada, to lead in a song.

Singing led by Arthur K. Putland.

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 9: "To provide that one member of the Board of Directors of Rotary International shall be elected by the members of the clubs of the Republics of Spanish America and Brazil by amending Section 1 of Article V of the Constitution of Rotary International. Offered by the Rotary clubs of the 25th District."

This resolution has been withdrawn by the proposers. Accordingly, the Resolutions Committee recommends that the resolution be considered as having been withdrawn. President Gene, your chairman moves that Resolution No. 9 be considered as having been withdrawn.

The motion was properly seconded, put to a vote, and passed.

RESOLUTION No. 9

TO PROVIDE THAT ONE MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL SHALL BE ELECTED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE CLUBS OF THE REPUBLICS OF SPANISH AMERICA AND BRAZIL, BY AMENDING SECTION 1 OF ARTICLE V OF THE CONSTITUTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Offered by the Rotary Clubs of the 25th District

WITHDRAWN

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that Section 1 of Article V of the Constitution of Rotary International is in the future to read as follows:

> "The administrative and governing body of Rotary International shall be a Board of Directors composed of twelve members, eleven of whom shall be elected annually. The President of Rotary International shall be a member and President of the Board. The Immediate Past President of Rotary International is to be one of the members of that Board. Eight Directors shall be elected as provided in the By-Laws at the annual Convention of Rotary International. Five of these eight directors shall be elected by the clubs of the United States of America; one by the members of the clubs of Canada and the English Colonies, one by the members of the clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, and one by the members of the clubs of the republics of Spanish America and Brazil. The eight shall be nominated and elected by the accredited delegates of the member clubs of their respective geographical groups,

and each director thus elected should be an active member of some club of his respective country. These ten directors shall elect the eleventh and twelfth ones from among the members of clubs not situated in any geographical group mentioned in this section."

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 5: "To provide for a desired continuity of membership in the Board of Directors of Rotary International. Offered by the Rotary Club of Madison, Wisconsin, U. S. A."

The purpose of this resolution is to secure continuity on the Board of Directors of Rotary International by providing that Directors of Rotary International shall serve for a term of two years instead of one. The Resolutions Committee recognizes the need for continuity in Rotary thought and Rotary administration and appreciates the merit of the resolution which has been offered by the Madison Club. The committee is of the opinion, however, that the subject should have further study and analysis before changing the present procedure. With this thought in mind, the Resolutions Committee will offer a substitute resolution providing for such study and analysis in view of which the Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 5 be considered as having been withdrawn. President Gene, your chairman moves that Resolution No. 5 be considered as having been withdrawn.

Rotarian Ed Lantz (Tonawanda, N. Y.): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Is there discussion?

The motion was properly put to a vote and unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION No. 5

TO PROVIDE FOR A DESIRED CONTINUITY OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL, BY AMENDING SECTION 1 OF ARTICLE V OF THE CONSTITUTION AND SECTION 3 OF ARTICLE V OF THE BY-LAWS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Offered by the Rotary Club of Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

WITHDRAWN

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that Section 1 of Article V of the Constitution of Rotary International be, and it hereby is, amended to read as follows (the words in italics indicating what is stricken out and the words in heavy face type what is added by the amendment):

ARTICLE V—GOVERNING BODY

> Section 1—*How constituted.* The governing administrative body of Rotary International shall be a Board of Directors consisting of twelve (12) members *eleven of whom shall be elected annually.* The President of Rotary International shall be a member and Chairman of the Board. The Immediate Past President of Rotary International shall be a member of the Board. Seven (7) Directors shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws at annual conventions of Rotary International. Five (5) of the seven (7) Directors

> shall be elected from the membership of the clubs of the United States of America, one (1) from the membership of the clubs of Canada and Newfoundland, and one (1) from the membership of the clubs of Great Britain and Ireland. The said seven (7) directors shall be nominated and elected by the accredited delegates of the member clubs of their said respective geographical groups and each director so elected shall be an active member of a club in his geographical group. The nine (9) foregoing directors shall elect the tenth, eleventh and twelfth directors from the membership of clubs not located in any geographical group hereinbefore mentioned in this section. **Four (4) of the seven (7) Directors elected by the annual convention of Rotary International held in the year 1930 [three (3) from the membership of the clubs of the United States of America and one (1) from the membership of the clubs of Canada and Newfoundland] shall hold office for two years, and three of them [two (2) from the membership of the clubs of the United States of America and one (1) from the membership of clubs of Great Britain and Ireland] shall hold office for one year; and thereafter all of such Directors shall hold office for the term of two years, three (3) being elected at the annual convention held in each odd-numbered year and four (4) at the annual convention held in each even-numbered year. One (1) of the three Directors elected by the nine (9) Directors in the year 1930 shall be elected and hold office for two years and two (2) for one year, and thereafter all of such Directors shall hold office for the term of two years, two (2) being elected in each odd-numbered year and one (1) in each even-numbered year. At the FIRST MEETING of the Directors after the 1930 convention, the Board shall determine by lot which three (3) of the five (5) Directors elected from the membership of the clubs of the United States of America shall hold office for two years and which two (2) for one year.**

It Is Further Resolved that Section 3 of Article V of the By-Laws of Rotary International be, and it hereby is, amended to read as follows (the words in heavy face type indicating what is added by the amendment):

Section 3—*Term of Office.* The term of each officer of Rotary International shall begin on the first day of July following the adjournment of the annual convention at which he is elected and shall continue for one year, or until his successor shall have been elected and qualified, unless otherwise herein specified; **except that the terms of office of the members of the Board of Directors shall be as prescribed in Section 1 of Article V of the Constitution.**

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 18: "To urge that the Board of Directors of Rotary International make a study of the principle of continuity in Rotary thought and administration and report its findings to the 1931 convention. Offered by the Resolutions Committee."

This resolution urges that the Board of Rotary International make a study of the principle of continuity in Rotary thought and administration and is being offered by the Resolutions Committee in lieu of Resolution No. 5. Inasmuch as you do not have the printed text of this resolution before you, I shall read the full text of the resolution.

Chairman Carlson read Resolution No. 18.

Chairman Carlson: President Gene, your chairman moves that Resolution No. 18 be adopted.

Rotarian M. J. Davis (St. Cloud, Minn.): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Is there any discussion?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

RESOLUTION No. 18

TO URGE THAT THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL MAKE A STUDY OF THE PRINCIPLE OF CONTINUITY IN ROTARY THOUGHT AND ADMINISTRATION AND REPORT ITS FINDINGS TO THE 1931 CONVENTION.

Offered by the Resolutions Committee

ADOPTED

Whereas there is a recognized need for continuity in Rotary thought and Rotary administration, and

Whereas the subject of continuity in Rotary thought and Rotary administration is one requiring careful study and analysis, now therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-first annual convention that the importance of the principle of continuity in Rotary thought and Rotary administration is recognized and approved to the end that the Board of Rotary International is urged to place this subject on its agenda during the coming year and to submit a resolution to the 1931 Convention containing its findings and the results of the study and analysis given to this subject by the Board.

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 12: "To grant credit for attendance to a member of a Rotary club absent from a club meeting on account of jury service. Offered by the 1929 Conference of the 29th District."

This resolution proposes to amend the Attendance Contest Rules so as to grant credit for attendance to a member of a Rotary club absent from the club meeting on account of jury service. Jury service in many parts of the Rotary world does not interfere with the attendance of a member and there does not appear to be a general need for such an amendment to the Attendance Contest Rules. The Resolutions Committee has been in conference with Rotarian Dusenbury who was Governor of the 29th District in 1929, and at his suggestion this resolution has been withdrawn.

Therefore, the Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 12 be considered as having been withdrawn. President Gene, your chairman moves that Resolution No. 12 be considered as having been withdrawn.

Rotarian William G. Willard (O'Fallon, Ill.): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Is there discussion? If not, if you are in favor of the motion please raise your hands this time. Those opposing, likewise. The motion is carried.

RESOLUTION No. 12

TO GRANT CREDIT FOR ATTENDANCE TO A MEMBER OF A ROTARY CLUB ABSENT FROM A CLUB MEETING ON ACCOUNT OF JURY SERVICE, BY AMENDING THE ATTENDANCE CONTEST RULES

Offered by the 1929 Conference of the 29th District

WITHDRAWN

Whereas the Better Citizenship Committee of the Rotary Club of New York, in September, 1928, in furtherance of the Third Object of Rotary, inaugurated a campaign to interest Rotarians in jury service, and

Whereas this movement has been the subject of such favorable comment editorially throughout the country that it has now become national in scope and

Whereas many other civic and fraternal organizations are following the leadership of Rotary in this effort to awaken in their members a readiness to assist in the advancement of justice by rendering intelligent jury service to the end that an increased respect for law and order may be brought about and crime reduced, and

Whereas the Rotary Clubs of the 29th District in Conference assembled have approved and commended the campaign to interest Rotarians in serving on juries as part of their community service, now therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that it amends the "Rules for Computing Attendance Among Rotary Clubs" so as to provide that a member of a Rotary club actually engaged in service on any Federal, State or Municipal Jury, upon presentation of proper evidence to his club secretary, shall be credited by his club with any attendance missed while rendering such jury service.

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 13: "To consider the organization of a National Rotarian Tourist Bureau with the object of encouraging touring in the United States by citizens of other countries. Offered by the Rotary Club of Greenville, Ohio, U.S.A."

This resolution as submitted is rather involved, and after conference with representatives of the Rotary Club of Greenville, it appears that the resolution does not clearly convey the purpose which the Greenville Club has in mind. The Greenville Club wishes to give further study to the matter and has asked that this resolution be withdrawn. Accordingly the Resolutions Committee recommends that this resolution be considered as having been withdrawn. President Gene, your chairman moves that Resolution No. 13 be considered as having been withdrawn.

Rotarian Robert A. Anderson (Galax, Va.): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Is there any discussion? Those favoring please raise their right hands. Opposing, likewise. The motion is unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION No. 13

TO CONSIDER THE ORGANIZATION OF A NATIONAL ROTARIAN TOURIST BUREAU WITH THE OBJECT OF ENCOURAGING TOURING IN THE UNITED STATES BY CITIZENS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Offered by the Rotary Club of Greenville, Ohio, U.S.A.

WITHDRAWN

Whereas tourist travel in divers countries in itself is educational and a means of promoting international acquaintance, and

Whereas American tourists in annually increasing numbers undertake a friendly invasion of all parts of the wide world, and

Whereas at this late date it appears unnatural that, excepting immigrants, some distinguished artists or scientists and occasional delegates, the large middle class of intelligent travelers in all other countries furnishes scarcely any visitors to the territory of the United States of America, so rich in scenic grandeur, historical interest and cultural advancement, and

Whereas tourists from abroad who include in their itinerary the United States of America may traverse our fair country from coast to coast or from the lakes to the gulf without annoyance of inspections, tolls, or passport troubles, and

Whereas such unhampered visiting among us must be conducive to accomplishing the 6th Object of Rotary, now therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that consideration be given to the organization of a National Rotarian Tourist Bureau with the object of encouraging touring in the United States by all worth while citizens of countries on one or the other side of the seven seas; and

It Is Further Resolved that this National Rotarian Tourist Bureau be conducted on a strictly "not for profit" basis—neither interfering with business concerns that attend to tourist travel at home or abroad; nor being affiliated with or subservient to any commercial, industrial, sectarian, or political enterprise.

It Is Further Resolved that the National Rotarian Tourist Bureau ascertain clarity in three directions, to wit:

That tourists, students, professors, merchants, artists, etc., upon landing on our shores, be not molested with immigration laws that are not and should not be intended for bona fide visitors.

That at the same time the Rotarian Bureau be safeguarded against abuse in the way of smuggling undesirable elements into this country.

That individual Rotarians, citizens in general, as well as the government, be protected against adventurers or swindlers of any sort, by a method of identification which privately yet effectually reassures all concerned: The Rotary "O.K.", for instance, stamping a certificate as good as gold.

It Is Further Resolved that the National Rotarian Tourist Bureau extend activities in four directions, namely:

Facilitating transportation by communication with steamship lines on ocean, inland seas, or river; with railroads, auto clubs and hotels, ascertaining rates and promoting excursions.

Fostering propaganda through schools, in regard to teaching foreign languages (or, eventually, Esperanto), through historical societies and other organizations, furnishing information on points of local interest, through libraries, colleges, universities, museums and other public institutions giving dates and rules as to inspection.

Issuing literature in the form of inexpensive yet reliable folders telling the tourists of the scenic, historical, and industrial romance of the United States.

The National Bureau appointing and authorizing every local Rotary as a branch office, where the duly identified tourist may find welcome, literature and advice.

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 14: "To amend the Constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland so as to extend the period of time during which a Rotarian may make up attendance at the meeting of another Rotary club. Offered by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland."

This resolution is an amendment to the Constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland and was adopted by the clubs of that area at the recent RIBI conference in Edinburgh. Amendments to the constitution of RIBI, in order to become effective, must be approved by a convention of Rotary International. The purpose of this resolution is to secure such approval. This amendment simply brings the RIBI Constitution into conformity with the provisions of the Standard Club Constitution as to the period of time for making up attendance. The Resolutions Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted. President Gene, your chairman moves that Resolution No. 14 be adopted.

President Newsom: May we have a second to this motion.

Rotarian Thomas H. Buss (London, England): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Is there discussion? If you favor, say "aye;" opposed "no." It is carried.

RESOLUTION No. 14

TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL-ASSOCIATION FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, SO AS TO EXTEND THE PERIOD OF TIME DURING WHICH A ROTARIAN MAY MAKE UP ATTENDANCE AT THE MEETING OF ANOTHER ROTARY CLUB

Offered by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland

ADOPTED

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that Article IV, Section 12 (a) of the Constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland be and hereby is amended by striking out the sentence "Attendance at a regular meeting of any other Rotary club within or without the area in the same week shall be deemed to be attendance at a meeting of his club during the same week" and inserting in lieu thereof the following.

> "Absence from a regular meeting of the club may be made up by attendance at a regular meeting of any other Rotary club on any of the six days immediately preceding the day of absence, on the day of absence itself, or on any of the six days immediately following the day of absence."

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 15: "To amend the Constitution of Rotary International-Association of Great Britain and Ireland so as to provide for the termination of membership if a member's percentage of attendance at his own club has been less than 30 per cent. during the first or second six monthly period. Offered by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland."

This resolution is another amendment to the Constitution of RIBI and was adopted by the clubs of that area at the recent RIBI conference at Edinburgh. It proposes to amend the RIBI Constitution so as to provide for the termination of membership if a member's percentage of attendance at his own club has been less than 30 per cent. during the first or second six monthly period. This ruling, if adopted, will apply only to clubs in RIBI. It will not affect clubs in other areas. The Resolutions Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted. President Gene, your chairman moves the adoption of Resolution No. 15.

Rotarian Charles Cann (St. Pancras, London, England): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Is there discussion? If not, those in favor please raise their right hands. Opposed, likewise. The motion is carried.

RESOLUTION No. 15

TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL-ASSOCIATION FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR THE TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP IF A MEMBER'S PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE AT HIS OWN CLUB HAS BEEN LESS THAN 30 PER CENT. DURING THE FIRST OR SECOND SIX MONTHLY PERIOD

Offered by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland

ADOPTED

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that Section 12 of Article IV of the Constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland be and hereby is amended by changing the present sub-section (a) to sub-section (c); by changing the present sub-section (b) to sub-section (a) and by inserting the following as a new sub-section (b):

> (b) The membership of an active member or associate whose percentage of attendance *at his own club* has been less than thirty during the first or second six monthly period of the club's fiscal year shall automatically terminate unless he be excused by the council for good and sufficient reason.

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 16: "To amend the Constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland so as to make certain changes in the method of submitting amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of that Association. Offered by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland."

This resolution is also an amendment to the Constitution of RIBI and was adopted by the clubs of that area at the recent RIBI conference at Edinburgh. This resolution proposes to make minor changes in the method of submitting amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland. The Resolutions Committee recommends that this resolution be adopted. President Gene, your chairman moves that Resolution No. 16 be adopted.

Rotarian A. F. Lewis (Chichester, England): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Is there discussion? If you favor, say "aye." Opposed, "no." The motion is unanimously carried.

RESOLUTION No. 16

TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL-ASSOCIATION FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND SO AS TO MAKE CERTAIN CHANGES IN THE METHOD OF SUBMITTING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THAT ASSOCIATION

Offered by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland

ADOPTED

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that Article IX of the Constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland be and hereby is amended by striking out the following as the first sentence of Section (b): "(b) No amendments shall be discussed or voted upon at an annual conference unless submitted on behalf of a Rotary club, a district council or the board and unless a copy thereof shall have been received by the Secretary of the Association at least two calendar months before the date of the annual conference and a notice thereof posted to all secretaries of Rotary clubs, and to the Secretary of Rotary International at least one calendar month before the date of the annual conference." and inserting in lieu thereof the following sentence:

> "(b) No resolution to amend this constitution and the by-laws shall be discussed or voted upon at an annual conference unless submitted on behalf of a Rotary club, a district council or the board and unless a copy thereof shall have been received by the Secretary of the Association, at least three calendar months before the date of the annual conference, and a notice thereof posted to the secretaries of all Rotary clubs, and to the Secretary of Rotary International at least two calendar months before the date of the annual conference and a similar notice inserted in the next available issue of the official publication of the Association."

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 17: "To amend the Constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland so as to provide that any dispute between any member or members, or a past member or members, and the club, or any officer or the council of the club, if incapable of adjustment between the parties, shall be referred to arbitration. Offered by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland."

This resolution is also an amendment to the Constitution of RIBI and was adopted by the clubs of that area at the recent RIBI conference in Edinburgh. This resolution proposes to provide that in RIBI any dispute between any member or members, or a past member or members, and the club, or any officer or the council of the club, if incapable of adjustment between the parties, shall be referred to arbitration.

In accordance with a recommendation from the Board of Directors of Rotary International, and with the approval of representatives of RIBI at this convention, the Resolutions Committee has amended this resolution so as to provide for a more impartial board of arbitration than is provided for in the resolution as originally submitted.

The resolution as amended by the Resolutions Committee is as follows:

At this point Chairman Carlson read Resolution No. 17.

Chairman Carlson: The Resolutions Committee recommends the adoption of Resolution No. 17 as amended by the committee. President Gene, your chairman moves that Resolution No. 17 be adopted as amended.

President Newsom: We want you to bear in mind that these resolutions are being presented for the consideration of the voting delegates. If any delegate present cares to speak to any of these resolutions, we shall be delighted to have him do so, either from the floor if he can be heard, or from the platform. We shall be delighted to let you stand on this platform, where you can be heard by all of the other delegates.

You have heard the motion of the Resolutions Committee. Is there a second?

Rotarian B. C. Buxton (Rutland, Vt.): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Is there discussion? If not, those favoring say "aye." Opposed, "no." The motion is carried.

RESOLUTION No. 17

TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL-ASSOCIATION FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND SO AS TO PROVIDE THAT ANY DISPUTE BETWEEN ANY MEMBER OR MEMBERS, OR A PAST MEMBER OR MEMBERS, AND THE CLUB, OR ANY OFFICER OR THE COUNCIL OF THE CLUB, IF INCAPABLE OF ADJUSTMENT BETWEEN THE PARTIES, SHALL BE REFERRED TO ARBITRATION

Offered by Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland

ADOPTED AS AMENDED

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that Article IV of the Constitution of Rotary International-Association for Great Britain and Ireland be and hereby is amended by the insertion of the following section as Section 16:

> Section 16. *Arbitration.* Should any dispute at any time arise between any member or members, or a past member or members, and the club, or any officer or the council of the club, relative to membership or to any alleged breach of the Constitution or By-Laws or the expulsion of any member from the club, or on any account whatsoever which cannot be satisfactorily settled under the procedure already provided for such purpose, the matters in difference shall be settled by arbitration is the usual manner, each party to appoint an arbitrator and the arbitrators to appoint an umpire. The arbitration shall be conducted in the manner prescribed by law and the decision arrived at by the arbitrators, or, in the event of their disagreement, by the umpire, shall be final and binding on all parties.

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 6: "To create Past Service Membership in Rotary. Offered by the Rotary Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A."

This resolution has been withdrawn by the Rotary Club of Philadelphia in favor of Resolution No. 10. Accordingly, the Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 6 be considered as having been withdrawn.

President Gene, your chairman moves that Resolution No. 6 be considered as having been withdrawn.

President Newsom: The chairman offers the resolution in behalf of the committee. Is there a second?

Rotarian William A. Duncan (Russellville, Ky.): I second the motion.

President Newsom: Is there any discussion? If you favor, say "aye." Opposed, "no." The motion is carried.

May I suggest at this point that if you will glance down the list of your resolutions and determine which resolution you would like to discuss and come forward to the platform before its presentation, it may save some time.

RESOLUTION No. 6

TO CREATE PAST SERVICE MEMBERSHIP IN ROTARY

Offered by the Rotary Club of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

WITHDRAWN

Whereas, Rotary believes that friendship is the foundation of the structure of enduring business and professional life, and

Whereas, a distinct loss exists for an individual Rotarian, a Rotary club, and the life of the business and professional world when one who has been active in Rotary for many years is compelled to give up his associations through retirement from business—at a time when his opportunity and capacity for service has reached its maximum, now therefore

It Is Resolved by Rotary International assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that a club, at the discretion of its Board of Directors, may establish a Past Service Membership; that Rotary members who have held continuous membership in that club for ten years or more and have retired for life from business or professional activities shall be eligible to such membership; that such membership shall conform in all respects to the qualifications, duties and privileges established for active members in Rotary clubs, subject to the following provisions:

> 1. The Board of Directors of the club shall approve annually the eligibility of those holding this membership.
>
> 2. The total number of those holding such membership shall not exceed ten per cent. of the active members.
>
> 3. If at any time a Past Service Member should re-enter active business or professional life, his membership immediately would cease, unless the classification, under which his business or profession would fall, were open.

Chairman Carlson: Resolution No. 10: "To provide for an additional class of membership to be designated as 'Past Service Membership.' Offered by the Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A."

As previously reported, Resolution No. 6 on this same subject was withdrawn by the Rotary Club of Philadelphia in favor of this Resolution No. 10. The Resolutions Committee had a conference with representatives from the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh clubs and with their consent the Resolutions Committee has redrafted Resolution No. 10 to read as follows:

Chairman Carlson read Resolution No. 10.

Chairman Carlson: The Resolutions Committee recommends that Resolution No. 10 be adopted as revised or amended by the committee. President Gene, your chairman moves that Resolution No. 10 be adopted as revised or amended.

President Newsom: You have heard this resolution as amended by the Resolutions Committee. It is now offered by the committee for your consideration. Is there a second?

The motion was seconded by Rotarian David C. Locke, Rochester, Pennsylvania.

President Newsom: May I repeat what this gentleman on the floor has just said? If he would like to make further statements applying to this resolution, I wish he would kindly come forward. I didn't catch the name of the delegate but his statement was that it seemed to him that a five-year period was a rather short term for establishing the worthiness of a club member for becoming a Past Service Rotarian.

Is there further discussion? The delegates themselves are now calling for the question. Those in favor, say "aye." Opposed, "no." On account of the fact that we have several "noes" to that motion, and on account of the fact that we have been sitting for quite a while, I am going to ask those who favor the resolution to stand, please. We are speaking now of the voting delegates. Thank you. Please be seated. Now, we are going to give the opposing class an opportunity to rest themselves, too. Those opposing, stand, please. The chair is compelled to hold that the resolution carried. (Applause.)

RESOLUTION No. 10

TO PROVIDE FOR AN ADDITIONAL CLASS OF MEMBERSHIP TO BE DESIGNATED AS "PAST SERVICE MEMBERSHIP," BY AMENDING ARTICLE IV, SECTION 3, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL, ARTICLE III OF THE BY-LAWS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL AND ARTICLE III AND ARTICLE IV OF THE STANDARD CLUB CONSTITUTION

Offered by the Rotary Club of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

ADOPTED AS AMENDED

Whereas it is deemed desirable to provide an additional class of membership in Rotary to be known as "Past Service Membership," now therefore,

It Is Resolved by Rotary International, assembled in its twenty-first annual convention, that Article IV of the Constitution of Rotary International, be and hereby is amended as follows:

By inserting in the fifth line of sub-section (a) of Section 3 the word "active" between the word "its" and the word "members" so that the preamble of said sub-section (a) shall read as follows:

> (a) A Rotary club shall be composed of men with the qualifications hereinafter provided and no club shall be qualified for membership in Rotary International unless the qualifications of its active members are substantially as follows:
>
> By adding the following to Section 3 as sub-section (e)
>
> (e) The by-laws of Rotary International may provide for additional classes of members in Rotary clubs, to be designated as honorary membership and past service membership.

It Is Further Resolved that Article III of the By-Laws of Rotary International be and hereby is amended by inserting the following as a new Section 4 and renumbering the remaining sections Section 5—*Newspapers*, Section 6—*Public Office* and Section 7—*Rotary Employment:*

> Section 4—*Past Service.* An active member of a Rotary club who has become ineligible to active membership because of his retirement from active business or professional life, may, upon recommendation by the board of directors of the club, be elected to past service membership in a Rotary club, provided he has held active membership in a club for five continuous years prior to his retirement. His past service membership shall automatically terminate if and when he re-enters active business or professional life, or if he ceases to reside within the territorial limits of the club in which he holds past service membership.

It Is Further Resolved that Article III of the Standard Club Constitution be and hereby is amended as follows:

By striking out in Section 1 the sentence "There may be two kinds of membership, namely: active and honorary" and inserting in lieu thereof the sentence "There may be three kinds of membership, namely: active, honorary and past service."

By adding the following Section to Article III:

> Section 10. *Past Service Membership* (a) *Qualifications.* An active member who has become ineligible to active membership because of his retirement from active business or professional life may, upon recommendation by the board of directors, be elected to past service membership, provided he has held active membership in a club for five continuous years prior to his retirement.
>
> (b) *Conditions.* A past service member shall have all the rights, privileges and responsibilities of an active member except that he shall not be considered as representing any business or professional classification.

It Is Further Resolved that Article IV of the Standard Club Constitution be and hereby is amended by adding the following paragraph to section 1:

> (c) Past service membership shall endure for life except that the board of directors for good and sufficient reason may at any time cancel the membership of a past service member provided that each member of the club shall have been served in writing with a notice at least thirty (30) days in advance of such proposed action by the board. Past service membership shall automatically terminate if, and when, a past service member re-enters active business or professional life, or if he ceases to reside within the territorial limits of the club in which he holds past service membership.

Chairman Carlson: May I thank you for your kind consideration and patience. (Applause.)

President Newsom: And now may I express in behalf of the delegates and visitors present the sincere thanks of us all for the very fine work of this Resolutions Committee. I wish you people could all have been in the Resolutions Committee room morning, afternoon, and night and watched these faithful members of that committee from various sections of the Rotary world giving deliberation, giving constant thought, giving their best time to these resolutions in your behalf. May we have a hand for the Resolutions Committee? (Applause.)

Rotary International has always appreciated the very fine spirit of friendliness existing between Rotary International and the other existing service clubs. We have with us this morning a representative of one of those service clubs, and I am going to recognize at this time Mr. Guy Guernsey, a Past President of the Kiwanis Club of Chicago. He comes not only representing Kiwanis International but as a representative of other civic service clubs. Mr. Guernsey.

Mr. Guy Guernsey: Mr. Chairman and Delegates: In a quarter of a century Rotary International has completely circumnavigated the globe and returned to the place of beginning. It entered into a new field of endeavor and has succeeded beyond the wildest dream of those who first conceived it. Rotary has blazed trails which have widened into highways and the touch of her benevolent hand has been felt by the people of every land. Thousands of men have contributed millions of dollars and millions of hours in effort in carrying out her objectives. During her active life more has been accomplished in science than in all recorded time previous to her beginning.

The last half of her existence has seen a disturbance in the order of things international which has challenged the best thought and effort of such men as make up her members, and the need for influence of the sort Rotary and other similar organizations are now exerting and will continue to exert promises more for the sane and sensible solution of many of the troublesome problems of the day than all of the devices of statesmen and diplomats combined.

Seeing her good example, other groups have undertaken to widen and improve trails which Rotary was not yet prepared to develop, and to me has been delegated the honor of presenting to this historic convention of Rotary International, the greetings of such international organizations as the committee was able to reach in the short time given for the task. They are: The Optimists, with 123 clubs; the Civitans, with 254 clubs; Kiwanis, with 1,938 clubs; Altrusas, with 100 clubs; National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, with 1,100; National Monarch, with 39 clubs; the Zontas, with 108 clubs, and the Co-Operatives, with 46 clubs.

The resolution which I am privileged to present is signed by the international presidents of the clubs named and reads as follows:

See page 225 for photograph of the Greetings.

GREETINGS

"**Whereas** Rotary International has now completed twenty-five years of meritorious and constructive service for the benefit of mankind the world over, and

"**Whereas**, in that period of time, Rotary International has achieved a world-wide growth in its promulgation of ethical business standards and in the cultivation of fellowship and friendship by and between the nationalities of all nations each with the other, and

"**Whereas** all other Service Clubs recognize in Rotary International a great constructive agency for the promotion and progress of mankind the world over; now, therefore, be it

"**Resolved** that the undersigned Service Clubs do at this time most heartily felicitate and joyfully congratulate the members of Rotary International and its officers both past and present upon their attainments of this quarter of a century of illustrious accomplishment for the good of mankind throughout the entire universe. Be it further

"**Resolved** that the undersigned Service Clubs wish for this great and noble organization a continued career of success. May its six great ideals and objectives be given increasing expression in every city, town, or hamlet throughout the length and breadth of every country. Its prosperity we recognize as ours and we pause at this time in all sincerity to pay this well deserved tribute to our brother organization, Rotary International."

Thank you. (Applause.)

President Newsom: May I express to Mr. Guernsey and through Mr. Guernsey to Kiwanis and other service organizations the very great appreciation of Rotary International for the fine spirit of friendliness just expressed through his words. I am sure that all of you present will be glad to join in that expression of appreciation. (Applause.)

Now we haven't heard from our very fine Convention Chairman this morning. He has been here on the platform, but he is a rather evasive kind of fellow, and at times, a little bit timid. I suggest at this time that we ask him to come forward, please, and present some of the guests that we have present today on the platform. Crawford C. McCullough, Chairman of this Convention.

Chairman McCullough: President Gene and Fellow Rotarians and Ladies: Our distinguished speaker on the program today is His Excellency, Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, Tokyo, Japan. He is accompanied by some distinguished countrymen, and it is my pleasure to introduce these gentlemen to you. The first whom I shall introduce is Dr. B. Mano, Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University of Kiushu, Japan. (Applause.)

The second gentleman whom I wish to introduce is Mr. Seko, the Secretary of the House of Peers, Tokyo, Japan.

I have particular pleasure in introducing the Imperial Japanese Consul General at Chicago, Mr. Kimura. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Now we are going to ask the Secretary to make two or three announcements.

Secretary Perry: At the conclusion of the final address this morning, and prior to the final adjournment of the session of the convention, the delegates from the United States of America are requested to remain in their seats for a United States of America-National Assembly on the subject of Illiteracy. It is called in accordance with a provision in the By-laws of Rotary International that until now has not been used, but it is to be used, and has been announced in the "Rotary Daily." The resolution has been published. The action will not require more than five or ten minutes. President Newsom will appoint a convener, that is to say, the International President will appoint a convener. In turn, the delegates will elect a chairman and a secretary, and they will pass on the resolution.

There is no reason why delegates from other countries should not remain in their seats while the convention itself technically is in recess and the United States National Assembly is transacting the business of adopting or rejecting this illiteracy resolution.

President Newsom: Just at this time I am going to present to you Rotarian Cecil Howes, of Topeka, Kansas, Chairman of the War Camp Community Service Committee of the old 11th District. The old 11th District has since been divided into Districts No. 8, No. 12, No. 14, and No. 15. Rotarian Cecil Howes will make an announcement at this time.

Rotarian Cecil Howes: President Gene, Rotarians, Rotary Anns: During the course of the World War there was organized in the states of Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, a Rotary War Camp Committee, which had something to do with community service among the soldiers in the two camps maintained by the government, at Camp Funston and Fort Salem. During the course of the operations of the committee, we raised $117,000 for community service work. We built community houses at Manhattan, Junction City, and operated one at Fort Smith and also at Kansas City. We allotted $10,000 to the Rotary Club of Leavenworth for a community house there. But the war closed before we were able to spend the money. We have used the income from that money for various forms of Boys Work since the close of the war.

During the last two months, the District Conferences of the three states which formerly made up the old 11th District have voted unanimously that the $10,000 which was left over and has now grown to $11,000, should be presented to Rotary International for the Rotary Foundation. (Applause.) So on behalf of the Committee from the three states, it gives me great pleasure to present a silver offering on the Silver Anniversary of Rotary for the Rotary Foundation. (Applause.)

President Newsom: I think that it is a very beautiful act on the part of those districts. I am going to ask Chairman Arch Klumph of the Rotary Foundation Trustees to come forward just a moment and receive this presentation in behalf of the Foundation Trustees. (Applause.)

Past President Arch Klumph: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: As Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Rotary Foundation I receive and accept this magnificent donation with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction. We are very grateful indeed to those districts. It is the largest contribution that the Foundation has received up to this time, and I am sure we can say to the donors that this is going to mean much toward the future development and perpetuity of our great organization.

While I am on my feet I want to take advantage of this opportunity to acknowledge another gift which came to us yesterday from that very delightful gentleman from England, Sir Charles Mander. He walked into our Foundation headquarters and announced that it was his birthday. He didn't tell me how old he was, but I am just going to guess it at about thirty-six. He said, "I want to celebrate my birthday by making a little gift to the Rotary Foundation." And he handed us his check for $1,000. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Just at this time I am going to introduce for the third time a gentleman whom I have been trying to present, Rotarian Victor Sanchez Peña, of Bolivia, who has written a message to the convention which we shall not take the time to read this morning, but with your permission we shall have it included in the Book of Proceedings.

Rotarian Victor Sanchez Peña: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a great privilege and at the same time a great honor for me to be present at this Rotary convention, representing one of the clubs of Bolivia. I bring at this opportunity the greetings of your friends in Bolivia, and I wish to express our appreciation and extend our greetings to this institution. Thank you. (Applause.)

The message referred to will be found on page 579 of this volume.

President Newsom: You will notice the information that has been passed out to you that at twelve forty-five this morning we are calling for a session of the delegates from the United States. We dislike to do this, of course, and yet a convention session is the only possible opportunity for doing it. If we were sure that other nations would also be interested in the matter to be considered at that time, we would not hesitate. Many will be interested. We are considering the question of illiteracy, asking the delegates and others from the United States to remain at twelve forty-five and during that session which will be presided over by Past President Arthur H. Sapp, that question will be considered.

Yesterday I called your attention to the fact that we were having a series of addresses, one each day, on subjects pertaining to international relations. Today our speaker comes from the Orient. In 1921 he represented his country at the Washington Conference for Limitation of Naval Armament. He is universally respected as the President of the Japanese House of Peers, which position he has held since 1903. He was educated both in Japan and abroad and presides with great poise and personal charm over the many organizations of which he is President. His subject is "National Aspirations."

I esteem it an honor to present to you His Excellency, Prince Iyesato Tokugawa.

The audience arose and applauded.

NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It gives me very much pleasure to be called upon to address this distinguished gathering on the memorable occasion of the Silver Anniversary Convention of Rotary International. I desire to express to the president and officers of this great organization my sincere personal appreciation of their cordial invitation, which has enabled me to have the privilege of participating in this conference of special significance.

It is a matter of profound gratification that most excellent work has been done by Rotary ever since its inception for the common good of humanity. Rotary truly deserves the congratulations which it is now receiving from all parts of the world.

Speaking, as I am, at this international gathering, my mind is naturally turned to what the Sixth Object of Rotary has in view, and may I be allowed to approach the question of international good will from the point of view of the national aspirations of the Japanese people.

Seventy-five years ago Japan signed a treaty of amity with the United States, the first she had ever concluded with any modern nation. This treaty with the United States, followed by the treaties with Great Britain and a few other countries, marked the beginning of a national career which was in the fulness of time destined to change the course of history of the Far East, and to influence to no small extent the history of the whole world. They marked Japan's emergence from seclusion to international intercourse, from medievalism to modernism, from a life that was intensely nationalistic to a broader one which was to embrace and absorb the cultures and civilizations of other advanced nations without in the least losing that national spirit which had guided her through the centuries.

When those countries opened the doors of Japan, then, they did not open Pandora's box, but they opened a treasure house from which emerged a spirit which was to make for the progress and advancement, not of Japan alone, but of the entire Far East. When those treaties were signed, Japan had enjoyed a long period of Arcadian peace, lasting well nigh two hundred years. We had completely shut ourselves off from the outside world, caring little for foreign intercourse and things foreign. We had been happy and contented, living a sort of esthetic life, loving nature, writing poetry, painting pictures, dancing lyrical dances, making things which appealed to the sense of beauty, yet withal cultivating the spirit of honor and loyalty, developing, in short, a refinement and culture which was both intense and high, and which was peculiarly our own.

I need not dwell upon our achievements, our endeavor to prove ourselves worthy of a place in the family of civilized powers, during the seventy years which have passed since we entered into intercourse with the nations of the Occident. Only this let me say, that Japan never tried to force herself upon the recognition of the powers, always confident that recognition would come without seeking, once she put her own house in order and showed herself capable of assuming the rights and duties of a modern nation.

Japan, in dealing with the great powers who had fastened upon her extraterritoriality, foreign concessions, unfair tariff, and various forms of inequity, believed in the sanctity of covenant and observed international agreements, however unfair to her, as long as they were in effect. She was always confident in the goodness of human nature, in the good faith of her neighbors, in the ultimate triumph of virtue over violence, of patience over impetuosity, of justice over injustice.

That her judgment was sound has been fully proved in due course of time. The western powers, when impressed with the efficiency of our judiciary, our administration, our education, gladly restored to us tariff autonomy, renounced extraterritoriality, and in general put an end to the *imperium in imperio* they had set up within our jurisdiction. Our faith in the ultimate goodness of human nature and in the ultimate fairness of the nations, has been rewarded.

It seems to me remarkable that the birth of the New Japan and all the radical changes that came with it were accomplished without sanguinary revolution. I feel that the history of the world furnishes no parallel in this respect. The change was, in the main, peaceful and was effected in an orderly, businesslike manner.

Close upon the end of the old system of government, the new Imperial Government called upon the lords and barons to surrender their powers in the interest of national unity and progress. And the lords and barons, powerful as they were, offered little resistance to the Imperial mandate, but from patriotic motives renounced the authority and prerogative they had for centuries regarded as their heritage. The Emperor himself, acting upon the advice of his far-seeing ministers, issued in 1868 a proclamation which was destined to become immortal in Japan's history as the Oath of Five Articles. The five articles were as follows:

"1. Public councils shall be organized, and all governmental affairs shall be decided in accordance with public opinion.

"2. All classes shall with one heart devote themselves to the advancement of national interests.

"3. All civil and military officials, as well as common people, shall be allowed to realize their aspirations.

"4. All pernicious customs of former times shall be abolished, and justice and equity, as they are universally recognized, shall be made the basis of action.

"5. Knowledge shall be sought throughout the world, and thus place the Empire upon solid foundations."

Such was the way in which the New Japan was brought to the light of day. And the Japan thus born lost no time in seeking knowledge throughout the world, in taking steps for the modernization of every branch of her government, and in laying the foundation for constitutional government. The Imperial Oath of Five Articles was the starting point as well as the basis of the Constitution promulgated in 1890. You will observe that the transition from one stage to another in our political and social development, except the abolition of feudalism at the start of the New Japan, has been gradual and has been effected by the increasingly wider dissemination of education among the masses.

Japan's foremost aspiration today is to cultivate the arts of peace and to live at peace with all her neighbors, near or distant, great or small. Her absorbing thought is to put her financial and economic structure upon firmer foundations, curtailing expenditure, promoting efficiency, advancing industry, and seeking markets overseas for her manufactures and products. It is self-evident that this end can be attained only by a policy of peace, good will, and friendliness in dealing with foreign governments and peoples. As a natural corollary she is a favor of any proposal which looks towards the advancement of international peace, whether it be naval reduction or a political pact such as was signed at Paris two summers ago at the instance of the American and French governments.

Peace is a continuous process. Like liberty, peace demands "eternal vigilance" as its price. To the goal of peace, there can be no short cut. It is in this light we welcome the Naval Treaty of London, a result of three months' hard work by the delegates of the five powers concerned. It is a signal step towards the goal the powers have in view. The Treaty of London has moved the world to a stage where we may regard international disarmament, not as mysterious and far away, but as a goal which further and more assiduous labors will in time bring within human reach. In that sense we consider the London Treaty as a distinct success, as a remarkable contribution towards disarmament, towards the peace of the world.

And as for Japan, the navy she needs is a navy adequate only for defense, to defend her own corner of the Pacific, and not to carry any offensive campaign in distant waters. We desire peace. We cherish no territorial ambitions. We have no intention to impose any national policy upon any of our neighbors. Only I want you to remember that we are a people of the sea. The sea is our security. To the sea we look for food and other essential supplies. Upon the sea depends our national existence, our national life. Our country is but a cluster of small islands, exceedingly small, devoid, as you are aware, of raw materials essential to human existence and to industry. A few weeks' blockade would starve us all and would bring our factories and shops to a standstill. Such is our misfortune. I wonder if your imagination will enable you to visualize, if you can visualize with what mingled attachment and fear, what mingled hope and awe we look to the sea which surrounds our small islands, some of them but specks of land. And so, in a sense, our navy is our life.

I hope and trust that you will not suspect me of preaching the doctrine of a big navy. I am far from it. I believe, and I know all my countrymen believe, in making the navies as small as possible. I only wish to present before you a picture of Japan's peculiar difficulty in dealing with her naval problem.

I have outlined the position of the Japanese nation in world affairs. I have done so for the reason that the mutual recognition of national aspirations among the peoples of the world is not only consistent with the spirit of international cooperation and good will, but forms, in my opinion, the very foundation of real good understanding between nations. While all the nations of the world are bound together in social, economic and political interdependence, it is essential for each of them to cultivate a clear vision of its national ideals and aspirations, and thus appreciate the important role played by each nation in their realization. It is from this point of view that I referred, first of all, to the Sixth Object of Rotary. Rotary has a great task before it, and I confidently hope and trust that Rotary will face this task with determination and courage, always leading the whole world to the ultimate good of mankind.

The audience arose and applauded.

President Newsom: The expression coming from the audience this morning is evidence of the very fine appreciation among the delegates and visitors at this session of the convention for the message which has just been brought to us by Prince Tokugawa.

Now may I ask Past President Arthur Sapp, please, to act as the Convener for a short meeting of a special United States National Assembly. It is our hope that you all will remain in your seats, although only the delegates from the U. S. A. will participate in the Assembly.

The plenary session adjourned at twelve twenty-five. From 12:00 to 12:30 p. m. the program was broadcast over the chain hook-up of the National Broadcasting Company.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Thursday Morning, June 26, 1930

The meeting was called to order at twelve-twenty-five o'clock by Past President Arthur Sapp, who had been designated by President Newsom as convener of the Assembly.

Convener Sapp: The first order of business will be a chairman for the National Assembly of the United States.

Rotarian Carlson: Convener Arthur, I move that the Convener, Arthur Sapp, be elected by acclamation, as Chairman.

The motion was seconded by Rotarian A. B. Stewart, Owatonna, Minnesota.

Rotarian Carlson: All in favor signify by saying "aye"; contrary the same sign.

Chairman Sapp: I thank you. Who will you have for your Secretary?

Rotarian Carlson: Chairman Arthur, I move that we elect by acclamation Rotarian Philip Lovejoy of Hamtramck, Michigan, as Secretary of the Assembly.

The motion was seconded by Rotarian Floris Nagelvoort, Seattle, Washington, and Rotarian Lovejoy was unanimously elected as Secretary of the Assembly.

Chairman Sapp: I shall ask the Secretary to read the resolution which is to come before this body.

Secretary Lovejoy: The following resolution is offered by various American Rotarians. It is supported by the District Governor nominees having U. S. A. clubs in their districts. It has the approval of the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

"A Resolution:

"**Whereas** the 1930 United States census has revealed an undesirable amount of illiteracy in various parts of the United States, and

"**Whereas** the United States Government has inaugurated a campaign to eliminate or greatly reduce such illiteracy among the people in the United States, and has invited the Rotary clubs of the United States to assume an active leadership in such a campaign, it is

"**Resolved** by the delegates from the Rotary clubs in the United States assembled at the Twenty-first Annual Convention of Rotary International, that they accept on behalf of the Rotary clubs of the United States the opportunity for service thus offered and requested by the United States Government. It is further

"**Resolved** that while this opportunity for service may be brought clearly to the attention of the United States Rotary clubs, and they may be urged to respond to it wholeheartedly, no club shall be under any obligation to do so if in its judgment the club is not in position to respond to the opportunity offered to it."

Chairman Sapp, I move the adoption of the resolution.

The motion was seconded by Rotarian W. G. Willard, O'Fallon, Illinois.

Chairman Sapp: You have heard the resolution. Are there any remarks on the motion for its adoption? The question is called for. All in favor of the adoption of the resolution manifest it by saying "aye"; contrary the same sign. It is carried.

I now turn the gavel back to President Gene for anything further that he may have.

President Newsom: Now, folks, we began this little broadcasting session with a song, although you were unconscious of the fact. May we close it with a song while you rise, please. Walter Jenkins will lead.

Singing.

The meeting adjourned at twelve-thirty o'clock.

Proceedings of the Session of
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27

A general Club Service Breakfast Assembly (see page 224), in two sections, presided over by Claybrook Cottingham of Alexandria, Louisiana, and Charles O. Grafton of Muncie, Indiana, was held this morning.

As the delegates were being seated for the convention session, Ralph Waldo Emerson gave an organ recital and Rotarian Walter Jenkins led the singing.

The closing session of the convention was called to order by President Newsom at ten o'clock.

President Newsom: Just before convening, we are going to have the Welsh singers for one or two numbers, please.

Singing by the Welsh Choir.

President Newsom: The invocation this morning will be pronounced by the Reverend Doctor E. Leslie Pidgeon, Past President of Rotary International, now Pastor of the Erskine Church, Montreal, Quebec.

Rotarian E. Leslie Pidgeon: Almighty and ever blessed God, the giver of every good and perfect gift, we raise our hearts in thanksgiving to Thee for all the blessings that have surrounded us in the days that have passed. We thank Thee for night and day, for summer and winter, for seedtime and harvest, and for all the gifts of beauty and of use that the passing seasons have brought to us. We are grateful to Thee for all the helpful fellowship of these days that have gone by, for what has come to us in the way of joy and of comfort through literature and science and art, and for the help of those who are wiser and better than ourselves. And we ask Thy grace as we meet from time to time to impart to each other some spiritual gift to the end that we may be edified together, and wilt Thou grant that we may have so received the things that are eternal and abiding that when we go back to our usual vocations we may find every place and every duty more and more tending to be sacred, and the whole earth none other than the house of God and the gate of Heaven. All to the honor and glory of Thy holy name. Amen.

Announcements by Secretary Perry.

President Newsom: Now we are going to have a report of the Credentials Committee. I am asking Chairman Frederic A. Shaffer, please, to come forward and make that report at this time.

Chairman Shaffer: President Gene, to the present officers and delegates of the Twenty-first Annual Convention of Rotary International, your Committee on Credentials beg leave to submit the following final report.

FINAL REPORT OF THE CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

Frederic A. Shaffer, Chairman

We have received and passed upon all credentials presented to us and find accredited officers of Rotary International and club delegates present as follows:

Clubs Represented	
Algeria	0
Argentina	11
Australia	29
Austria	9
Belgian Congo	0
Belgium	10
Bermuda	1
Bolivia	3
Brazil	7
Burma	0
Canada	87
Ceylon	0
Chile	40
China	5
Colombia	4
Costa Rica	1
Cuba	15
Czechoslovakia	26
Denmark	12
Ecuador	2
Egypt	0
Federated Malay States	1
Finland	2
France	28
Germany	11
Great Britain and Ireland	255
Greece	0
Guatemala	2
Honduras	0
Hungary	4
India	2
Italy	13
Japan	6
Java	1
Luxembourg	1
Mexico	31
Morocco	1
Netherlands	15
Newfoundland	1
New Zealand	23
Nicaragua	0
Norway	6
Palestine	1
Panama	2
Paraguay	2
Peru	13
Philippine Islands	1
Portugal	1
Romania	1
Salvador	3
Spain	17
Sweden	0
Switzerland	19
Union of South Africa	10
United States of America, including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico	2223
Uruguay	1
Venezuela	0
Yugoslavia	4

Total number of clubs represented	2963
Percentage of total club membership represented	88.68%
Number of officers present	58
Number of delegates and proxies present	3586
Total vote in convention	3644

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

Frederic A. Shaffer, *Chairman*

George W. Bahlke
Roy F. Bridgeman
Charles W. Buchanan
Frank H. Cole
Henry R. Dwire
S. Kendrick Guernsey
J. Murray Hill
Carlos Sanchez Mejorada
William C. Wardlaw

The committee desires to express its appreciation and thanks to Secretary Ches Perry and his special representative, Alex. Potter, and to the efficient force representing the Secretary's office, for the cooperation and assistance given to the committee. The chairman of the committee wishes to express publicly to each member of the Credentials Committee his gratitude and appreciation for the efficient and unselfish service given in carrying on the duties of the Credentials Committee. (Applause.)

President Newsom: While the following two reports are being made, I am going to ask all members of the Credentials Committee, of the Election Arrangements Committee (the Resolutions Committee members have all been introduced so it is not necessary for them to come again), and of the Host Club Executive Committee, to gather at the rear of the platform.

We are now going to have the report of the Registration Committee. Rotarian Edwin O. Griffenhagen of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Chairman of the Registration Committee.

Chairman Griffenhagen: The records of the Registration Committee show the following facts as to the number of registrations, both by Rotarians and guests, and the countries represented:

Argentina 2, Australia 2, Austria 5, Belgium 3, Bermuda 3, Bolivia 1, Brazil 7, Canada 282, Ceylon 0, Chile 11, China 3, Colombia 3, Costa Rica 0, Cuba 41, Czechoslovakia 9, Denmark 1, Ecuador 0, Egypt 0, Federated Malay States 1, Finland 0, France 2, Germany 2, Great Britain and Ireland 159, Greece 0, Guatemala 1, Honduras 0, Hungary 2, India 3, Irish Free State 0, Italy 18, Japan 3, Java 0, Mexico 47, Netherlands 14, Newfoundland 1, New Zealand 9, Nicaragua 0, Norway 1, Panama 3, Peru 1, Philippine Islands 2, Salvador 5, South Africa 4, Spain 3, Sweden 0, Switzerland 3, Uruguay 3, Yugoslavia 2, making a total of 662 registrations from clubs other than in the United States, of whom 453 are members of Rotary and 209 guests.

The total registration for the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico, is 10,357, of whom 6,837 are members of Rotary, and 3,520 guests.

The total number of registrations is 11,019.

President Newsom: Up in Milwaukee is a young man whom I have had the privilege of knowing this year, Rudolf Hokanson, of the Milwaukee Club. He is Chairman of the Award of Trophies Committee and will now make his report, please.

Chairman Hokanson: Back of the creation of the Attendance Trophy was the principle that attendance signifies interest. What could be more appropriate than to have this emblematic trophy won by a club which has a record of 140 consecutive weekly 100 per cent attendance meetings!

Organized in the fall of 1927, in a city of about 1700 population, this live-wire club has a record of accomplishments in boys work and other major activities that is outstanding. In 1928 at Minneapolis, in 1929 at Dallas, Texas, the club attended 100 per cent strong. This year, with a membership of twenty-five, they show a registration here at this convention, of twenty-five, again 100 per cent, thereby having a mileage percentage score of 84.2 according to the formula specified determining the winner of the Attendance Trophy.

It is my great privilege to present on behalf of Rotary International the Attendance Trophy to the Rotary Club of Leesburg, Virginia, of which Edwin E. Garret is president. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Back here on this upper stage are members of the Leesburg, Virginia, club. It so happens that Leesburg, Virginia, is in the old district of which I served as Governor back in 1924-25. I take great pleasure in introducing the members of the Leesburg club. (Applause.)

Chairman Hokanson: It is a fine compliment to Rotary that the Rotarians who came here to attend the Convention have been so interested in the daily sessions, that very few have taken time to play golf. It is now my privilege to present on behalf of Rotary International, the Hunter International Golf Trophy, won by a team representing the Joliet, Illinois, Rotary Club consisting of Len Braun and Herb Cramer, whose net scores were 73 and 64, respectively, a total of 137. This trophy is to be held by the Joliet club for one year.

I don't know if a member of that club is present, but if so, I should like him to step up here so he can be presented with this trophy. The trophy is the center one on the trophy table. (Applause.)

We have another golf trophy, donated by the Clarksburg, West Virginia, Rotary Club in 1916, won this year by a team representing the Michigan City, Indiana, Rotary Club, the players being O. S. Glidden and Ernest Messner, whose net scores were 64 and 70 respectively, a total of 134.

I take pleasure in presenting on behalf of Rotary International this beautiful Clarksburg trophy, entrusted to their care for one year. I believe that G. O. Redpath is here to accept it. (Applause.)

President Newsom: I shall now take the opportunity of presenting to you, as an acknowledgment of their services in the work connected with this convention, the members of the various Convention Committees:

Chairman Charles E. Herrick, of the Host Club Executive Committee. (Applause.)

Chairman Herrick: Now comes the sad part of the convention, saying good-bye to you all. I wish you could stay. I think if we could put this convention on next week again we would do a better job. Thank you all for your attendance here. (Applause.)

President Newsom: And now Vice Chairman Paul A. Westburg of the Host Club Committee, Robert W. Bruce, H. C. Cheney, Albert L. Ellbögen, James P. Haynes. I am sorry Jim is not here because he is really the best looking one in the bunch. Charles R. Holden, Richard M. McClure, Harry L. Ruggles, John N. Van der Vries, Claude A. Welles.

I have reserved two for the last because they are, respectively, president and secretary of the Chicago club. Floyd Bateman, President, George L. Treadwell, Secretary.

Now, folks, let's stand and give them a real hand.

The audience arose and applauded.

President Newsom: Now we present the members of the Convention Committee, please. Dr. Crawford C. McCullough, the Chairman, Sir Charles A. Mander, of Wolverhampton, England, S. Wade Marr of Raleigh, North Carolina, C. Howard Witmer, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Arthur E. Larkin, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Again I have reserved for the last, one to whom all of us should be especially grateful, along with the members of the Convention Committee, our Convention Manager, Howard H. Feighner. (Applause.) Now let's rise and give these boys a hand.

The convention arose and applauded.

President Newsom: I am going to ask Luther H. Hodges and John L. Griffith to come forward, please. I want you to know your Chief Sergeant-at-Arms, Luther Hodges, of Spray, North Carolina, and the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Major John L. Griffith, of the Chicago club. (Applause.)

Just at this time we are going to have some presentations made. I want to introduce, if he is present, Marcel Franck, of Paris, France, who desires to make a presentation in behalf of the French clubs. (Applause.)

Rotarian Marcel Franck: President Gene and Fellow Rotarians: For the seventh time I have the pleasure and the honor of being delegated by the French Rotarians to attend the Annual Convention of Rotary International. Particularly is it an honor this year because we are celebrating here the Silver Anniversary of the huge organization which is Rotary at the present time, and I wish first of all to express our deep gratitude to the founder and the soul of Rotary International, Paul Harris.

I have known Paul Harris for years. I am able to appreciate his modesty, so I shall not enlarge upon his part in the great work which we are crowning today, but I want to assure him in the name of French Rotary that he is for us an image of energy and high character and that we dedicate to him our sincere admiration.

I am too new in Rotary to recall all its past, however I do not want to leave untold the impressions I have gathered since I attended for the first time, eight years ago, in 1922, an International Convention in Los Angeles.

In looking back upon these past years I shall be allowed to express also my admiration to the presidents and members of the boards which have succeeded one another since that time. The first presidents of Rotary International did not accomplish their task without struggling, and the burden will certainly not be so heavy on the shoulders of those who are coming now, for they will just have to follow the paths traced by their elders. I am sure that Paul Harris, present at this Twenty-fifth Anniversary, is himself surprised at the rapid development of our association which started with a small group lost in a big city, and includes now 3,347 clubs and about 153,000 members, according to recent statistics.

If we make a parallel between Rotary and some other organizations of the same kind, we realize how difficult it is to open clubs in such varied international circles, since Rotary has spread over sixty-three nations, without recording more defections for various reasons. Let us try to find out the cause of this and we shall see that the objects of Rotary, although they are multiple, compose rather a simple program. When Rotary was founded, this program could be very easily adapted to the needs of your great country, new land where one had scope to create—this is not a criticism—and in its educational period Rotary has surely been very genial for the development of the United States of America.

Rotary's objects are laudable and they do certainly present a mighty interest since sixty-two nations, apart from the United States, came and joined it and adopted the same program. Yet our five objects have a merely national reach, if I may say so, and I shall not conceal from you the fact that together with many other countries we have accepted them but with certain alterations in their application, these alterations being explained by different surroundings, different needs, different habits. Accordingly, it is of the utmost importance for those who have the destiny of Rotary in their hands to modify their program so as to give it a universal inspiration if they will not run the risk of seeing the countries affiliated to Rotary in various parts of the world lose that mutual attachment fostered by Rotary by their title of Rotary's districts, putting into practice an autonomy which would be detrimental to the harmony of an association such as ours.

The important and yet delicate part of our task is our Sixth Object, which to my opinion, must retain the attention of the whole world. Speaking to those who have been Rotary's guides since its formation, I must tell them quite frankly that they have raised and organized a marvelous army, a pacific army, composed of the elite in all branches of men's activities, an army which is able through the means at its disposal to realize the finest program. Now, what is the definite aim, what are the conquests of this army?

Certainly it is well to sing the praises of peace in our speeches, on the occasion of our national and international meetings, but, as you have been told several times, it is necessary to find out the effective means of obtaining and of maintaining this peace. It is quite out of the question for Rotary to enter into the field of politics; it has other ways to attain its ends and to realize its pacific aspirations. Of the Six Objects of Rotary International, the Sixth is by far the most universal, the one that draws to Rotary the great majority of its members in the Old World. How best to obtain this Object has been the study of the French clubs. Various ways and means of bringing about a better understanding among men of different nationalities have been discussed.

One means appears to the French clubs to further this object better than any other, suggested by my friend, Jourdan-Gassin: to create in the great seats of learning, in the world-famous universities, halls or dormitories where at least one student of each of the nations in Rotary International would reside. These students, picked perhaps by Rotary International, would constitute a select body of young men qualified in later life for the task of leadership in their respective countries, and perhaps in Rotary itself. Having lived and studied under the same roof, having taken their meals at the common table (a good Rotary principle), they would form binding friendships that would be everlasting, for you know there is no chum like a college chum.

Once home, these young men would spread the feeling and sentiment of friendship and solidarity among nations. When, later on, as it is expected, they hold important positions in the councils of their nations, they will raise their voices in defence of the principles of Rotary International and for peace and good will among men. With two or three halls of this kind (their number could be increased with time), each turning out about 100 students annually, what a tremendous impulse would be given to the Rotary ideal and what incalculable benefits would ensue for mankind!

We thought first that the Cité Universitaire of Paris for various reasons might not unnaturally be the starting point:

1. Paris is the oldest of the great universities.

2. It has more students of foreign nationalities than any other (7,000 non-French students).

3. Halls belonging to various foreign nations are already in existence in Paris.

But, after reflection, once a hall is founded in the old world, a similar one could be created in the new world, say at Chicago, the home of Rotary, whose university we know by repute. After Paris and Chicago would come halls in London, Vienna, Leipsig and so on. The cost of erection of a hall at the University of Paris, including its upkeep for a few years, would be roughly $400,000. This idea was unanimously approved by the Rotary clubs of France at their Annual Conference of 1929. The method of raising the requisite funds requires to be studied.

In the name of the French clubs, I appeal to every one to consider sympathetically the foregoing proposal. It has the advantage of being international in character and Rotarian in principle. It was felt that this being a very international proposition each country should have a fair chance.

Next year will be held in Vienna Rotary's International Convention. I must say that personally I wish our invitation that the convention be held in France could have been accepted. But, as a good Rotarian, I accept the decision of the board and I am glad that our friends in Vienna, for whom we have the greatest sympathy, should have for a whole week the good fortune of receiving Rotarians from every part of the world. However, I hope that you will not go to Vienna without spending a few days in Paris and I assure you that you will not regret it, not only on account of the reception which is being prepared for you by the Paris club, but also the welcome that you will find in every club in France.

Before closing, I wish to pay a particular homage to the Chicago club and to thank it once more for having presented us recently a splendid portrait of the liberator of our territories, the Chief of the Allied Armies, Marshal Foch. As a token of gratefulness, I deliver to you in my turn, in the name of the French clubs, our national flag, not an emblem of military forces, but a symbol of righteousness, of courage and of liberty, our three-colored flag, that which Lafayette said would make the tour of the world. It has made it many, many times, keeping in its folds the souvenir of glorious and magnanimous France, and I am happy to hand it to you as a sign of the great friendship that binds our two peoples.

Presentation of French flag to the Chicago Rotary Club by Rotarian Marcel Franck. (Applause.)

President Newsom: And now the incoming District Governor of Holland, Rotarian Ernst R. Krelage, desires to make a presentation.

Rotarian Ernst R. Krelage: President Gene, Ladies and Fellow Rotarians: On behalf of the Rotary clubs of Holland, I have the honor to present the flag of Holland to the Rotary Club of Chicago, as a token of friendship and good fellowship. May the red color of this flag be a symbol of the courage of our conviction; may the white speak of the purity of our sentiments; and the blue inspire faith in the ideals of Rotary.

The presentation of this flag is at the same time a tribute of deep gratitude to the Host Club of this convention, for the marvelous way in which it has contributed to the entertainment of all delegates and their ladies.

I have the privilege of introducing Miss de Cock Buning, dressed in the old, authentic costume of the province of Friesland, who so kindly assists me in this presentation. (Applause.) To avoid confusion, I may add that she is *not* included in the presentation of the flag, but will return to Holland.

I esteem it a great privilege to perform this presentation, because of my having visited Chicago thirty-seven years ago when there were no skyscrapers or automobiles. I am highly admiring the marvelous growth of this wonderful city and its impressive beauty, and I offer you the most sincere wishes of the Rotary clubs of Holland for the ever-increasing prosperity of Chicago and its Rotary club. (Applause.)

Rotarian Floyd Bateman: In behalf of the Chicago club I accept this beautiful flag and with it will be stored in our treasure house memories that will last for many years. We accept it as a symbol of good will and good faith of all that is implied in the Six Objects of Rotary, and in particular the sense of cooperation and good will implied in the Sixth Object. This is only another evidence of the overwhelming manifestation and generous reward which the Chicago club has received for its humble effort in connection with the Twenty-fifth Anniversary. We are overwhelmed, profoundly thankful, sincerely grateful, and you have written into the life of the Chicago club a chapter which we shall never forget. Thank you. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Now we have a presentation from the Union of South Africa by incoming District Governor Albert Haak, Johannesburg, South Africa.

Rotarian Albert Haak: President Floyd, Fellow Rotarians and Rotary Anns: It is my great pleasure to present to you on behalf of the Rotarians of the Union of South Africa, which has a membership of 450, sending four delegates 11,300 miles to represent South African Rotary at this Silver Anniversary Convention (Applause), the flag of the Union of South Africa, as a token of friendship, good will and good fellowship, with the hope that whenever you look at this flag you will not only look back on the visit of South Africa's delegation but think of the Rotarians of the Union who have great work to perform in that country.

I make use of this opportunity of thanking the Host Club heartily for the wonderful reception they have given us, the remarkable hospitality, overwhelming as it was, and to thank all of you Rotarians here present, particularly those of the United States, heartily for the Rotary welcome and your Rotary fellowship. The delegation of South Africa has made many hundreds, I may say thousands of friends. We hope that the friendships will last for the good of Rotary in general and may I say for the permanent good of Rotary of South Africa. I thank you. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Another presentation is to be made by Dr. V. Kujundjitsch, Vice President of the Rotary Club of Beograd, Yugoslavia. (Applause.)

Rotarian Dr. V. Kujundjitsch: Fellow Rotarians: I am very happy to have this opportunity to present to the first Rotary club in the world, the Rotary Club of Chicago, on behalf of the six Rotary clubs in Yugoslavia in Beograd, Zagreb, Osiek, Novi Sad, Subotica and Sushak, our national tricolor, blue, white and red: blue, like the blue Danube; white, like the snow on Triglav, our greatest mountain, and like the white salt of our Adriatic Sea; red, like the blood spilled in sacrifices of the millions of our people for the liberty of nations.

At the same time I wish to remind all the delegates to the next convention in Vienna that Yugoslavia is very near to Vienna and that I have been requested by the Yugoslavian clubs to invite all Rotarians to visit also our beautiful and picturesque country after the Vienna Convention, and all those who come will receive a brotherly welcome and enjoy in our midst the traditional hospitality of the Yugoslav race.

I bring to Rotary International and to all brother Rotarians greetings and salute them in the old Latin words: Vivat, crescat, floreat, Rotary International! (Applause.)

President Newsom: We shall now ask Dr. Strakosch of Vienna, please, to come forward and make a presentation in behalf of Austria.

The audience arose and applauded.

Rotarian George von Strakosch Feldringen: President Floyd, Rotary Anns, and Fellow Rotarians: As the last of the overseas delegates, I am taking the liberty of expressing in the name of the Austrian delegation our foremost, warmest and heartiest thanks for the wonderful hospitality which you have given to us. In Chicago, the birthplace of Rotary, you have not only given us the hospitality ordinarily given to Rotarians who visit a convention, but you have given us an ideal in the great spirit of Rotary which was born in this town and which was nurtured in this town, the spirit which is necessary to overcome the feeling of distrust and bad feeling still prevailing in this world. In that ideal you have given us a substitute for this bad feeling: friendship and faith so necessary to overcome the difficulties which are now looming over us. We cannot combat the world crisis looming over our business without combatting the crisis looming within ourselves, and I think Rotary is an excellent way to combat this crisis within ourselves.

Rotary optimism, Rotary friendship and Rotary ideals are the three things which we want. We have found them here and we hope to give them to you again next year in Vienna. Yes, we Viennese hope that all of you will come. We will try our best to give you a good convention, to give you a good time, and to show you the hospitality of Austria.

Now, Rotarians of Chicago, let me once more thank you for your wonderful hospitality. Let me once more thank you for everything you have done for us, and let me, therefore, in the name of the Rotary Club of Vienna and in the name of the Austrian people, present to you as a token of everlasting friendship this flag of Austria.

The audience arose and applauded.

President Newsom: And now we shall ask Rotarian Andrew Dykes to come forward, representing the Rotary Club of New York, for the presentation to the Rotary Club of Chicago, of a beautiful gift, the artistic creation of Rotarian Coppini.

Rotarian Andrew Dykes: Ladies, Guests, Fellow Rotarians, and Floyd Bateman, President of the Chicago Club: Twenty-five years ago the spirit of all the great religious philosophers of the past assembled a few willing souls in this city, under the leadership of Paul Harris, to give birth to a movement destined to become a dynamic leading power for service, better understanding and permanent peace throughout the world.

I am highly honored to have been selected to present to the men who were privileged to be chosen by the Divine Will to start the carving of our Rotary destiny from an ancient rock that took nature millions of years to form, the symbol of the present Rotary idea, and to Chicago, Old No. 1, this work of art, equally inspired by the Will of God, by one of our members, so that the Silver Anniversary of the Mother Club of the world will not go down into history unrecorded by the imperishable medium of art, by which the history of all ages has been transmitted to us.

The sculptor artist, our fellow Rotarian, Pompeo Coppini, now a member of the Rotary Club of New York, but formerly of the Rotary Club of Chicago, tells us how he has been inspired in this work by the true love of Rotary and the fellowship of his admiring friends, among whom I count myself fortunate to be numbered.

True fellowship, as he has conceived it, was the first spoke carved in 1905 from the rough block that has, after twenty-five years, given us the carving of all of the equally important and beautifully inspired spokes in what has now become the magnificent wheel of Rotary International.

In the name of the sculptor and artist, Pompeo Coppini, and his friends whose love of true Rotary fellowship and high ideals has been an inspiration to him, I have the honor to present what I may call an everlasting record of the spirit of the birth of Rotary. Let it be an everlasting memento, not only from a few of us, but from all of the Rotarians in attendance at this convention as an expression of our appreciation for your most cordial hospitality during our stay in Chicago. To you, Floyd, for your Club and Fellowship around the world, I present this symbol of the birth of our beloved Rotary. (Applause.)

Rotarian Floyd Bateman: To the members of the New York Rotary Club, and in particular Pompeo Coppini, the genius who wrought this beautiful work of art, and in behalf of the Chicago Club, I register our grateful appreciation. We see in this beautiful symbol the story of Rotary and all that it stands for. The Chicago Club is indeed overwhelmed and profoundly grateful. (Applause.)

President Newsom: And now I think we would like to see the artist, the designer, Pompeo Coppini, of New York. Rotarian Coppini! (Applause.)

While the Credentials Committee is being brought to the platform, I am going to take the personal privilege of making reference to the Boy Scouts. (Applause.) Both individual Rotarians and member clubs, as well as Rotary International, have always felt exceedingly kindly toward the work which is being done by the Boy Scouts. During this convention, much of its success has been due to that fine cooperation from these young citizens of America. So that this time, as I can't have all of these boys here on the platform, I am asking just one of their number, Herb Shannon, who has been of much personal assistance to me during this meeting, to stand, please, and represent his fellow Boy Scouts and permit me on behalf of Rotary International and of the Rotary clubs and individual Rotarians of the world to extend to them our sincere and heartfelt thanks, and while doing so I shall present Herb with just a little souvenir bearing the name of the President of Rotary International for whatever he may wish to do with it in the future.

The audience arose and applauded.

President Newsom: Now Secretary Perry would like to present the Scout who has been assisting him. (Applause.)

Secretary Perry: This is Bill Fisher, fellows, and he has been a very good Scout for the Secretary this week. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Now I shall present the members of the Credentials Committee:

Chairman Frederic A. Shaffer, Globe, Arizona; Roy F. Bridgeman, Grand Forks, North Dakota; Charles W. Buchanan, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Frank H. Cole, Asbury Park, New Jersey; Henry R. Dwire, Winston-Salem, North Carolina; S. Kendrick Guernsey, Orlando, Florida; J. Murray Hill, Bowling Green, Kentucky; Carlos Sanchez Mejorada, Pachuca, Mexico. (Applause.)

We are especially fortunate in having with us this morning our next speaker. The subject assigned is, "Friendliness and Friendship," a topic which has unlimited possibilities for his experience and oratorical ability. Some years ago he was chaplain and baseball coach at Leavenworth Penitentiary, following which he spent two years as chaplain in the World War. He first became affiliated with Rotary at Madison, Wisconsin, when he was pastor of the Students' Cathedral at the University of Wisconsin, which post he filled for several years. I know you will enjoy hearing at this time, the Reverend A. J. Soldan of Santa Monica, California. (Applause.)

FRIENDLINESS AND FRIENDSHIP

A. J. Soldan, Santa Monica, California

Men and Women of Rotary: I greet you well, I give you joy, I say to all of you, hail, all hail. I see before me and around me thousands of faces beaming and radiating Rotary influence. My task is to speak on friendship; a beautiful one and an easy one it should be. I see friendship personified in this audience. Waves of friendship have come up to me all this week. Beautiful in the extreme have been the gestures and the expressions of friendship. A word truly to conjure with, "friendship." You have been trusted to come from all parts of the world, from sixty-four countries, to represent your various organizations at this greatest of any and all Rotary International meetings. Your tried and trusted hands have been given in unselfishness to uphold the principles of the organization which you represent. So I say to you again, all of you, hail, all hail.

I want to speak to you men and women just in a very commonplace way about friendship as you know it and as you feel it. Friendship is that indescribable something that is as strong as the pillars of death, sweet, and akin even to the love of a mother for her child. The human race has always paid homage to friendship, altars have been erected, and on these altars incense has been burned to that beautiful something called friendship. The human race has especially paid homage and Rotary pays homage to friendship because of its value. Cicero said, "Friendship is the one thing in the world concerning the usefulness of which all men are agreed." Friendship is as necessary to our existence or to a beautiful existence as fire and water or even the very air itself. Take friendship out of the world and you have robbed the tree of life of all its sweetest fruits. A man may live in solitary dignity, but life is not life without friends. He who would be happy must have friends. Faithfulness in a friend is of the greatest value. Fawning hypocrites and insidious flatterers are but the refuge of society. Give me the man, Rotarians, who will tell me the truth to my face. We speak of a friend being sweet as honey, but a false friend is sharper than an adder's tooth.

I say to you men and women, what is the meaning of life, what is it all about, what are we here for? Is it an ascent or is it a descent? We have answers galore. Some say it is a poet's dream, some say it is an idiot's dream. Sometimes we busy business men scarcely give it a thought. While we may deny the object of the individual life, yet my duty toward my fellow men can never be disputed. My existence, your existence, is lighted by the faces which you meet, and how our faces have been lighted up in this marvelous convention! Oh, how we have bathed in the waves of friendship, and oh, how refreshed we have been. It has been beautiful in the extreme. Sometimes I say, "I am a creature of circumstance." More truthfully I say to you I am the product of the men and women I meet with in the world. Ships that pass in the night and speak to each other in passing, only a voice and a sound, then darkness forever. You and I are but ships that pass in the night. On the sea of life you and I are little vessels going back and forth. We affect people constructively or destructively. Sometimes there is pause and delay, added opportunity for good or for evil, but last there is silence again and then against the horizon of yesterday our ship is forgotten. Forgotten? Nay, never forgotten. At last you and I are all alone in the silence. Won't you recall then the face of stern friend father or the loving face of friend mother, or those magnificent characters and faces of friends who have been faithful and true to you? All ships that pass in the night, but the effect of their passing is eternal. The echo of your words and my words and my actions and your actions are thorns or roses sown in the soil of the soul. They may rest in their graves, but the effect of what they did to me and you, or the effect of what you and I did to them, is eternal and unforgettable.

Said a man who had slandered his neighbor, "What shall I do to make good?" His confessor said, "Go and scatter thistledown before the man whom you slandered." He came back and said, "This I have done." Whereupon the confessor told him, "Go and gather the thistledown." The man said, "Impossible, for it is scattered to the four winds."

So is every idle word spoken in defamation of any one's character. The greatest courage in the world, my friend Rotarian, is to keep my mouth shut when I have nothing good to say about my neighbor, my fellow man. (Applause.) Ships that pass in the night! Take the storm-tossed Magdalen in the marketplace in Jerusalem whom hypocrites would have stoned to death for an offence. She was storm-tossed, without a single port, yes, a rose without any perfume at all, whereupon she gazes upon one who is a passerby, the Man of Nazareth. He says, "Go and sin no more." Disraeli said, "It never pays to belittle." That Man of Nazareth, that ship passing by that storm-tossed vessel, Magdalen, saved her and helped her by just a word and just a look. You men know the story of Jean Valjean, hardened criminal, who, having served twenty years in the penitentiary, knew that when he came out the society of the world was against him. Even Rotarian society is not a warm gulf stream for a man who has been behind prison bars. A man who has fallen finds it difficult to come back. But there was one exception. Bishop Muriel, knowing his past, took the ex-convict in, fed him, clothed him, gave him a clean bed. That night the bishop slept; the convict was wide awake. He saw and beheld golden candlesticks which he coveted. He stole them, was apprehended, and brought back. In his hand the bishop held the soul and the life of that man. He said to the officers, "You may retire."

Then he said, "Jean Valjean, I have redeemed you. I have given you something. I have given you my friendship. I believe in you." From that time on he was rehabilitated, a useful citizen in society. Merely ships that pass in the night and greet each other in passing.

Take the story of one of the hardest-boiled criminals that I have ever had the privilege of coming in contact with. His name was Irish O'Malley, a staunch Roman Catholic, and I just a common garden variety Lutheran preacher. I said to the Roman Catholic, "I respect you for your sentiments, you respect me for mine. Put her there." True tolerance, I think. That man knew what the baying of bloodhounds meant, he knew what it was to be pursued. He knew what it was also to blow safes, to take the money, but there was something about that man that had an appeal. All he needed, the man who had confessed to murder, was just a bit of that little something, and what do we call it—friendship. That is all it costs, friendship. Today living with his mother and with his sisters in the state of Kentucky, he is an honest, upright citizen—friendship is what it takes.

Oh, God knows, men and women of Rotary, violence has been tried for centuries, and violence for centuries has failed. We need to substitute something new and you and I have it in Rotary. White and black and Jew and Gentile from every nation under the sun, you and I have it, and that little something that will settle the disputes of the world and bring about good will, is nothing else than what I am talking about, friendship. As soon as we substitute, instead of violence for violence, friendship, then you and I and the rest of the world will do better.

As that wonderful Sir Henry Thornton said just day before yesterday, even in the world of industry, in the world of treaty-making and the like, we shall never arrive at anything that is constructive until first of all we are friends. One of the elements that makes friendship so valuable is confidence, absolute confidence and trust. If I believe in you, and I want to believe in every one of you from all over the world and I want you to believe in me, I want to have confidence in you and I want you to have confidence in me and even after you know me and my frailties and I know you and some of yours, I still want you to be my friend, and so I say when you speak of the value of friendship, ah, it is beyond the range of human capacity to express what that value really is! But there is another element in that, in friendship, and that is, oh, it is so beautiful, it expresses itself so much in friendliness, in honesty and friendliness.

Going from the scrap heap of humanity, where we tried under the guidance of God to use the magnet of friendship, in that place, listen, Rotarians, in that place, especially in this country of ours where you and I put them by the thousands into that melting pot without any line of demarcation, we haven't even thought about it in many places, and especially in our federal government have we failed to think about segregation of criminals seriously.

After coming out of that land of intrigue and trouble and scheming and lying and then going through that strife which I have forgotten, and coming then eleven years ago as a common, ordinary preacher into the club, the Rotary club—oh, I am just making a Methodist confession now and giving a Methodist testimony—I came in there with my faith in human kind rather shattered. There they took me in and do you know the first thing they did with this word "friendship" and this word "friendliness" was to erase that line of demarcation between clergymen and laity for me.

You know, it is true that years ago they poured oil on the kings' heads and the preachers' heads and then set them aside and let them stay there. You know that today they say, "Look out, the preacher is coming." That expression was born in hell.

One of the first things that I learned or was privileged to learn was to be myself. If a man in the Rotary club in Madison felt like calling me a damned fool, he called me a damned fool, and when I had opinions of him, I told him what those opinions were. We spoke very frankly and confidently and confidentially about it. So, in that club, seeing the working of friendship, that friendliness, I saw some hard-boiled guys, some hard-boiled business men who had their noses to the grindstone for years. I really saw them transformed in that atmosphere of friendship and friendliness.

I know a man who is giving his entire life because of the influence of friendship in Rotary, and he is giving not only his time, but he is giving his efforts and he is giving his money in order that he might evidence that friendship for the world that is in his heart. I say to you that it is wonderful, so far as I am concerned, and the same thing can be done in every Rotary club in the world, for after all it is just a personal matter between you and me and them. That is all it is, all over the world, and then we get together in a convention of this kind and all is lovely.

I am going to quit now. I say it is lovely, this thing, friendship. Three weeks ago or so, a man came to me and said, "My boy, Jack, is dead." In that one word "my" there was a whole volume written, wasn't there?

I saw a young bride say to her young husband who had died, "My sweetheart, you are so cold."

My mother, *my* mother, *my* son. In that word "my" there is knowledge, there is confidence, there is love. What I should like to do to you today is to be able to say to you that I might try at least or make an attempt to call you wherever you are and from where you are "my" friends. They say talk is cheap, but it takes money to buy whiskey, but not only talk is the important thing, but to do, to be an example, and if we go home as an example of international friendship, the result will be beautiful.

So I say to you regarding friendship, "I pass this way but once, just once. Any good deed that I may do, any kindness that I may show, let me not defer it nor delay it, for I pass this way but once."

Thank you. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Now we are going to be favored with another selection by Miss Helen Greenwood, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. (Applause.)

Singing by Miss Greenwood.

President Newsom: We now come to the final address in the series on international relations. Yesterday's speaker treated the subject of national aspirations. With a decrease in distance between all nations of this world, resulting from modern and rapid means of communication, with the close community of nations in one great family, as it were, we realize more and more every day that no one nation can venture nor will desire to be independent of the other nations. Therefore, to those of us who yesterday took part in the International Service assemblies, to all Rotarians who are striving to develop and foster international-mindedness, an address on "The Interdependence of Nations" will appeal as being most timely. For this address we have an outstanding figure from the British Empire. For forty-one years he served in the British Royal Navy, retiring in 1918 to become Department Chief of the Air Staff and Major General in the Royal Air Forces. He holds Air Ministry pilot certificates for all heavier than air machines, and in 1919 made the second and third longest flights ever made across country and sea. I have the honor of introducing to you at this time Admiral Mark Kerr of London, England. Admiral Kerr. (Applause.)

THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF NATIONS

Admiral Mark Kerr, London, England

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very glad and honored at being asked to address, in the birthplace of Rotary, the most powerful organization that exists in the world so far as the improvement of comity among nations is concerned. You Rotarians carry common sense to the uttermost parts of the earth. You are educated in business, and successful business is founded on a combination of intelligence, imagination and common sense, and it also connotes that its agents can speak in a language that is understandable by the people. The great John Bright once said, "When people are teaching others they should speak in words of one syllable." We all know what he meant, but it is you business men who know how to carry out his intention.

Mr. Owen D. Young, speaking to the University of California, reiterated the statement several times that "economic machinery must be kept free from the domination and control of politics," and that "politics and economics are not the masters of men but their servants," and it is this fact that makes the work of the Rotarians a possible means by which the real benefits that arise from peace may be extended all over the universe.

Peace is extremely necessary for the welfare of every country and it can only be obtained by a great understanding amongst nations. In order to create this understanding we must realize the faults as well as the virtues of human nature in order to influence it, and we must therefore remember that though some people are altruistic a far greater number are not, and so it is necessary when trying to convince the world of anything, to show that the object at which we are aiming will bring benefits to our hearers. More disciples and followers will be found to believe any argument by this means rather than by a purely unselfish creed. We must also speak in simple language, and, like a certain great philosopher, use parables to explain things to the mass of the people who do not have time to go deeply into subjects that require much knowledge and research.

There is only a certain limited amount of wealth and labor in the world, and it is divided fundamentally into two kinds of manufactured goods. The first kind is productive, that is to say, goods for the use, betterment and enjoyment of mankind, such as books, newspapers, automobiles, radios, gramaphones, clothes, foods, and cinemas. The second kind is unproductive, such as goods made for the destruction or deterioration of the human race and its mentality; and this consists principally of munitions and the engines of war.

All wealth, labor and material used for the manufacture of unproductive goods constitutes a direct loss in the production of those things which are for the good of the people and makes them, in addition, more expensive and places them outside the reach of the poorer purses. The loss at present in munitions alone amounts to thousands of millions annually which ought to be spent on productive labor.

Now for a parable: a family of six have an income of $5000 a year from the results of their labors, and they spend $2000 of it on whips and clubs with which to fight their neighbors! Consequently they cannot keep a car, go for a holiday or even to a theater. It is obvious that there is a direct loss of forty per cent. and an indirect loss, in addition, of an enormous waste of time and misdirected effort. Equally so is the waste amongst nations. A family is the unit which makes up nations and each nation is really a large family made up of smaller ones. It is by getting into the hearts and minds of the families that the nation can be influenced. In these democratic days, the united families can force their government to do as they command. With all this, every family and nation must be loyal to itself, and thus the spirit of loyalty must be bred and fostered; for loyalty is the basis of good fellowship, and this again is the cement of mutual trust which will cause each one to be loyal to her sister nations should a time of trouble arise.

The foundation stone of prosperity is peace and the basis upon which peace must be built commences with understanding, and that understanding must penetrate through all the masses without whose support governments can do nothing. We can leave out of account those few superselfish eccentrics who wish for war in order to sell their goods at inflated prices, for surely there are not many men in the world who would wish to become richer through the sacrifice of millions of lives, the creating of hundreds of millions of cripples and the bringing of misery into millions of homes. In spite of pessimists, in spite of setbacks from time to time, the world is advancing toward good order and that hoped-for time when, universally, law will be substituted for war. Think back 10,000 years when every man lived on the top of a hill with his family and his flocks for the simple reason that it is easier to throw a stone down than up. At that time there was only one law in the whole world. It was called the "Law of the Salt," and it still exists, as I have myself experienced in parts of the Orient. This law decreed that if you ate a man's salt you could do no harm to him nor to his property, human or otherwise, so long as you were on his land. Every stranger in those days was a probable enemy, and if the visitor looked too powerful, the master of the home offered him salt on a piece of bread. If the newcomer ate it, then all was well; but if he came with evil intent, he first knocked the hand aside and spilt the salt and then clubbed the individual who had offered it to him, and afterwards worked his wicked will on his wives and his flocks and herds. This was the origin of a superstition which some people still adhere to, that the spilling of salt is unlucky. It certainly was in those old days of club law. Later in the middle ages there was torture and trial by ordeal.

Instead of these we have started, in our own time, the Kellogg Pact and the League of Nations. Do you think it possible that those human beings of 10,000 years ago (or even those people of the middle ages), could have realized or believed that a village could live in peace under the care of a single policeman, who is generally digging potatoes in his garden, or that an empire of sixteen million square miles containing 450,000,000 of people would continue to exist without an armed policeman, except in a special emergency, throughout its length and breadth? Yet we know actually that such an empire exists. It would have been quite beyond their mentality to understand it and outside of their range of belief. Can we not then take comfort when we think of the great stride that has been made, and believe that the lesser step to arbitration, between all nations on all occasions, is not so very far off?

The young League is only just over ten years old, and already it has stopped three wars which would have cost hundreds of thousands of lives and thousands of millions of money, all spent on unproductive labor.

Remember that all great fires have had their origin in a small fire, a spark or a match, and all great wars have started from a small incident or misunderstanding. So any misunderstanding that you can explain away is of great importance.

The reduction of armaments also brings about a reduction of war-mindedness. Three years before the Great War, Prince Henry of Prussia, then commanding the German High Sea Fleet, wrote to me as follows: "I have just passed your fleet at sea. What a magnificent spectacle. It is an awful thing to think of our two countries being at war, but the army wants it. They are screwed up to such a pitch of discipline that there is no relaxation except through war. Captains in the army are thirty-five years old. There is no promotion except through war. They would sooner fight the French than you, but they would sooner fight you than no one at all." That shows what a war-mindedness comes from strains of this preparation. The less people have to stand that preparation, the less war-mindedness there is in the world.

All this misdirected thought can be straightened out more by you Rotarians than by anyone else in the world, by spreading the knowledge that no good but only harm comes from the manufacture of munitions, and from fighting, and by showing to the peoples of the world that in order to get confidence established between nations it is necessary that they should understand the points of view of the other. In this, the United States of America and Great Britain have a great advantage in that they have a common language, and it is therefore the duty of the English-speaking nations to give a lead to the rest of the world. What a powerful lead this would be, when one remembers that the two English-speaking nations own a quarter of the world and contain nearly half its population.

Take as an example of misunderstanding the great discussion by uninformed people that has taken place, in both countries, on the Naval Conference. Both in this country and in Great Britain there would have been no disagreement possible between Great Britain and the United States if the people on both sides of the Atlantic had been made to understand in simple language the position of their neighbor. I give you first Great Britain, and then the United States.

Great Britain has 80,000 miles of sea communications through which her vital needs pass; at no time has she more than seven weeks' food in the country; at no time can she raise more food in one month than will feed the people for one week. Therefore, if her sea communications are cut, in two months she starves. That is the reason she requires a lot of small cruisers and other small craft to protect the veins (through which her life blood flows) from being cut by the most deadly of all menaces, the small cruiser, the merchant raider and the submarine.

The United States is self-contained and can wait for her trade to come in at such convenient time as she wishes. She is therefore able on the declaration of war to order all her merchant ships to remain in harbor until an escort arrives. That escort should consist of ships free from attack by the cruisers of an enemy, of faster speed and longer range guns. For that reason she wants the big cruisers and the eight-inch guns. Another important point to remember is that the smaller cruiser is no menace to the larger one for the latter can outsteam and outrange the former and, in fact, one larger cruiser can defeat a quantity of the smaller ones. If these simple facts had been known to the masses of the people in Great Britain and the United States there would have been no disagreement at all on the subject between these two peace-loving countries. Those are things that you can tell the people in all parts of the world. The press of the United States has made an extremely good comment on the result of the Conference between the United States, Great Britain and Japan. I have read it in many different papers and it indicates "as all three countries are dissatisfied, it looks as though it was a very fair proposition."

How can we arrive at peace, that seed from which universal prosperity grows? It appears that the understanding of each other is the greatest lever towards universal peace. That is why the navies of the world get friendly. It is easier, of course, for the English-speaking navies of the world, having a common language, but I have found that in all ports where ships of different nations are gathered a spirit of friendship grows up.

Let me tell you one of many tales which I know that bears out this contention. On March 16, 1889, an American squadron, consisting of the Trenton (flagship), the Vandalia, and the Nipsic, were lying in harbor at Apia, Samoa; near them was anchored the British corvette Calliope. The Calliope was newer and had more high-powered engines than any of the older American vessels, and to this fact she owed her escape. The weather was looking threatening, the barometer was rapidly falling, and every sign of an approaching hurricane made the vessels get up steam, but before they could get to sea the storm burst on them, and the ships were obliged to steam "head to sea" in order to take the strain off the anchors and cables. Of all the ships in the harbor only the Calliope's new engines were powerful enough to make headway. She slipped her cables and very slowly forged ahead, passing close by the Trenton, who, with her consorts, was dragging to her doom while the Calliope was winning out slowly to the open sea.

Then, the most touching episode that I have ever known, concerned with the chivalry of the sea came to pass. All this was told me by my greatest friend in the Navy who was then a Midshipman on board the Calliope (the late Admiral, the Hon. Horace Hood, who later lost his life on board the Invincible at the Battle of Jutland), so I know that the incident is not exaggerated. As the Calliope forged ahead, the officers and crew of the Trenton jumped into the lower rigging or stood by the rails on deck and gave cheers for their comrades who were slowly steaming to safety, while they, themselves, believed that destruction was their own fate, and to crown all, the band of the Trenton struck up the British National Anthem "God Save the Queen." A few minutes later the Calliope's crew, to their great distress, saw their three friends, the Trenton, Vandalia and Nipsic, hurled onto the reef, and later heard to their intense sorrow that the Vandalia had been a total wreck and that the American Navy had lost fifty officers and men of a kind that it is hard to replace. But the navies of the world knew that in the history of the world had been recorded a piece of chivalry which was second to none.

This seems to me to show the value of mixing and talking together even in a small way as sailors can. How much more can you do? It really gives one great hopes, to see the growth of this great international body, who have the power and the will to bind nations together and make them see the other people's points of view and make them believe that other nations have honesty, justice and common sense within their borders.

Let not raw prejudice distort thy view,
  Nor deem the hand of justice thine alone;
Virtue and vice are found in every zone,
  From kindred soils Jesus and Judas grew.

Having talked about the desirability of world peace, let me now say that there is a wonderful weapon ready to the hand of one great country, by which peace can be practically assured throughout the whole world.

I think that most intelligent people understand why the United States does not wish to be involved in the affairs of other continents which may draw her into war. I think the world knows the enormous benefit which came to the United States, to all the Americas and to the world at large from the pronouncement of Mr. President Monroe, over one hundred years ago, known as the Monroe Doctrine.

In 1823, the British Foreign Secretary, Cannon, wrote to President Monroe in these words: "The United States should join with England in a declaration that while neither desires the conquest of Spain's colonies for herself, it is impossible to look with indifference upon European interference with her affairs or to see her territory acquired by a third party."

Monroe submitted the idea to Jefferson who wrote to him as follows: "The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous that has been offered to my contemplation since that of independence. That made us a nation. This sets our compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening on us."

Jefferson sent it on to Madison and Madison wrote to Monroe: "There ought not to be any backwardness in meeting England in the way that she has proposed."

The Monroe Doctrine was criticized adversely in its day but there is no knowledgeable person in the world who does not praise it now.

Well, these facts gave rise to an idea in the mind of an American friend of mine, Mr. Seton Lindsey, who is a director of one of the greatest corporations in the United States, and strange to say, at almost the same time on the other side of the Atlantic, the same idea occurred to me. This year by a lucky chance we met and we discussed the matter very fully, and the result of that discussion has greatly contributed to the suggestion that I am going to put before you.

The League of Nations consists of nearly fifty countries, each of which has to refer its disputes to arbitration, but if any one of them does not do what it is told to do, the other countries have agreed that they will all refuse to supply the offender with food or stores of any kind, or any financial aid in the event of its going to war; and also, if necessary, take other stronger means to *compel* it to obedience. It is obvious that any country that is going to war in spite of being told not to, will depend for its supplies upon the United States of America. It is also equally certain that anyone who breaks the Kellogg Pact which the United States has signed, will also be unable to go to war without supplies of munitions and food, from the same source.

It is therefore obvious, that if history repeats itself and a new declaration is made by the President of the United States, something after the following manner, it would put the United States in the position of being the arbiter of the world with regard to peace, and be the judge who must be obeyed:

"We hold these truths to be self evident," which I quote from the Declaration of Independence, "that the human race, to attain its highest development, must live in peace and harmony; that all nations are dependent on each other and that their prosperity is bound together by a chain of business and trade; that any two nations who go to war are endangering the peace and safety of the others.

"The people of the United States, therefore, make this solemn declaration:

> "1. If any matter shall be in dispute between the United States and any other nation or nations, the United States agrees to offer to submit such dispute to arbitration.
>
> "2. If any nation shall declare or engage in war without first stating its reasons and offering to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration," and now I quote the last part of this paragraph from the Monroe Doctrine, "we would consider such act as dangerous to our peace and safety and as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.
>
> "3. That in the event of any nation breaking the Kellogg Pact or going to war against the decision of the International Court, the United States will not supply that country directly or indirectly with money, food, or stores of any kind whatever."

I feel sure that once again the English-speaking countries can act with the approval of the world and give a lead to the others in mutual understanding. Surely it will be a matter of just national pride to the people of the United States to know that they would be in the position, by denying the use of the harvests and factories to a country who goes to war against the dictum of the court of arbitration, to say to the rebel, "Thou shalt not break the peace of the world." What a magnificent position for any country to be in!

The state of mind which must exist in order to produce great events is not procured by the waving of a magician's wand. It is done by the common-sense methods such as you Rotarians can and do use. We all know that the world cannot get peace by the disarmament of the peace-loving nations before those others who still have warlike ideas and ambitions. The strong man must still be armed to a certain extent until the time comes gradually when armies will give place to constabulary and navies to water police.

There may be some who will question the possibility of the United States of America being able to put her punishment into effect. The point will be raised as to the possibility of goods entering the defaulting country across other and neutral frontiers. This can be guarded against by keeping a schedule of all supplies that go to all other countries in peace time and not allowing them to be exceeded in the event of a war breaking out.

The pith of the suggestion, which I believe if carried out will be the greatest benefit to world peace since the Declaration of the Monroe Doctrine, is as follows:

In order to get it done, it must be approved by the people. In order to be approved, it must be understood by the people. In order to be understood, it must be explained to the people.

So I here appeal to the two great world teachers, the press and the Rotarians, to create the greatest movement for peace and prosperity that has come before the world. Now is the chance, now is the opening. Seize it before the door closes and it is too late. When you have succeeded, and you two powers can do it if you so will, you can claim as the supporters of your Coats of Arms, Irene and Demeter, the goddesses of Peace and Fertility.

I have been an optimist about the substitution of law for war for many years. On the first Armistice night, November 11, 1918, the day when the last gun had been fired of the Great War, I was asked to dine with the Royal Horse Guards officers' mess. After dinner I wrote a few verses which, I think, showed that I was an optimist even before the forming of the League of Nations was proposed by Mr. President Wilson.

I know now that Sir Edward Grey had suggested, some time before, in a letter to Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, that a league should be formed to stop war and substitute arbitration, and Mr. Roosevelt had replied "I agree absolutely," and I expect that that telepathically assisted me in my belief in the possibility of eternal peace among nations. Or perhaps some will say, so I will say it first, that it was the soldier's champagne. Anyhow, I felt optimistic and today I feel, in the presence of the men who can do the teaching all over the world, still more optimistic and I ask you both, the Rotarians and the press, to work with all your might to bring the prophecy in these lines, written nearly twelve years ago, to great fulfillment.

PEACE

Bear it, O Winds, around the World;
Carry it, Sea, to distant shore;
That blood-stained banners all are furled,
And wars shall be no more.

Rise up, ye spirits of the dead
Who died to set your brethren free,
And Peace shall crown each glorious head
With diadem of Victory.

Come in the gentle robe of Peace,
Close-knit with threads of untold worth,
And enter God's own oratory,
Full-sure that He has cleansed the earth
And wars shall cease.

Shine out, O Sun, who re-creates,
And whisper soft, ye myriad stars,
New men shall rise in place of these
Great-fallen on the fields of Mars.
Prophetic let the joy-bells ring,
For out of death new life shall spring.

And we, who reap the rich reward
Our noble dead for us have wrought,
Shall we forget the blood outpoured,
The Justice, Faith, for which they fought?
Shall sacrifice be all in vain?
For nought the World been steeped in pain?

Stand up and face the valiant dead,
And swear their heritage to keep,
That ne'er again shall impious strength
And vileness cause the world to weep.
Ambition has been taught that Might
Shall evermore give place to Right.
A new and better World shall be
Outcome of Peace and Victory.

To sum up, I ask you, Rotarians, if you agree with what I have said, to carry the message all over the world, that:

International comity is the path that leads to peace.

I ask the great power of the press, to help all people to understand that:

Peace is the seed from which springs universal prosperity.

I ask the people of the United States of America, once again to make a pronouncement which will put their peace-loving country in the position of being able to put into force throughout the world an Eleventh Commandment:

"Thou Shalt Not Go to War."

The convention arose and applauded.

President Newsom: It is an especially appropriate time just now to ask First Assistant Secretary Phil Lovejoy to make one very short announcement.

First Assistant Secretary Lovejoy: Rotary has entered still one more country, Southern Rhodesia. (Applause.) Honorary Commissioner John Innes, who is present at this convention, visited Southern Rhodesia, South Africa, early in April, and got a group of men together at Salisbury. This club, Number 3348, was elected to membership in Rotary International this morning. (Applause.)

President Newsom: In the program book, we read that during the next thirty minutes we are to enjoy a symposium. In a symposium one gets points of view from different persons present or from representatives from different parts of a country or of the world. Today we are having a symposium with representatives from Continental Europe, the Near East, the Far East, the Antipodes and Latin America, and each is to talk to the same subject, "In My Part of the World How Is Rotary Helping to Promote International Understanding and Good Will?" a most fitting sequel to the remarkable address to which we have just listened.

For the first speaker, you will listen to a Rotarian who has been an Honorary Commissioner in Rotary International in Europe and who will be introduced by Herbert Harris, Chairman of the International Service Committee.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE—A SYMPOSIUM

Chairman Harris: For the first time in the history of the world, for the first time in the history of Rotary, a great International Convention is meeting in a world where war is illegal, and we are to hear from the five corners of the earth where the spirit of Rotary is helping to produce that world sentiment which will make the Kellogg-Briand Treaty effective.

This morning for our first speaker, we are to have Continental Europe brought to us by William de Cock Buning, who is Honorary Commissioner of Rotary for Europe and North Africa. (Applause.)

Rotarian de Cock Buning: Dear Friends: Though I feel that America is as much my part of the world as it is yours, I am going to speak today a little about Rotary in connection with international relations in Europe.

It would be easy to give you the impression that Rotary in Europe plays a very important part in promoting a better international understanding, but then I would be giving you an impression which would certainly be flattering to our organization, but which would not be quite right. Do not misunderstand me. In my part of the world we are doing everything that is recommended to us by the board and by our very active international service committee. We organize inter-city and inter-country meetings; we visit clubs of other countries and give a hearty welcome to visiting Rotarians; we present flags, and many ties of real friendship are made between Rotarians of different nationalities. The Board of Rotary International takes care that every district conference is attended by a representative of Rotary International who lays stress on the international character of our organization, and I as a Commissioner of Rotary International who has visited many clubs and conferences can assure you that I have not yet attended one Rotary meeting in Europe where the spirit was narrowly local. All this surely is helping the development of the international mind of the Rotarians, but this developing of world understanding and goodwill in the Rotarians has as yet little or no influence on those who determine international policies and relationships. Why is that? Because there is not yet one nation in the world which considers loyalty to mankind superior to loyalty to the nation, because in every country, every citizen from his earliest childhood is taught that it is more or less despicable to be an internationalist. The world is still full of Machiavellis who believe that all methods are admissible if only one's own country finds profit in it; and, because politicians are the spokesmen of this public mind and are, like the great mass, still full of racial and national prejudices, they have to act as they do. Therefore, the only way to promote understanding, goodwill and cooperation amongst nations is the creation of a new state of mind in the masses and in this great work Rotary in my part of the world is doing its duty. But Rotary so far only reaches a small percentage of the business and professional men.

Most of you, American friends, have no idea of the obstacles we have to remove before we can hope for a good understanding and cooperation between the nations in Europe. Not only have we to combat with selfish nationalism and jingoism, with narrow-mindedness and ignorance, just as you have to do, but we in Europe have also to cope with at least twenty-five different kinds of nationalism, with twenty-five sets of old traditions and histories, with twenty-five different languages, and last but not least, with many different economic systems, not to speak of the differences in political systems, and it is because of this enormous diversity that the success of Rotary in my part of the world with regard to the promoting of international understanding is not yet overwhelming. Of course we do what is possible and as examples of our activity I will mention two decisions taken by the European Advisory Committee.

The European Advisory Committee, being of the opinion that the realization of the Sixth Object in Europe is very largely dependent upon the solution of economic problems of an international character, has requested her economic committee to draft a statement which might be adopted as setting forth the opinion of the committee on what can be done in this matter by Rotary clubs without falling into politics. This pamphlet which was prepared by Director Sydney Pascall will shortly be published and we hope that it will be studied carefully by all Rotarians and that a better understanding of these economic problems will be the result.

The second decision was the planning of a regional conference in Europe. We all have had this great experience that every conference, every convention brings Rotarians nearer to each other. Never have I witnessed a greater fraternization than on the occasion of some district conferences and charter meetings, where several representatives of other districts were present and where hearty friendship and goodwill were expressed in different languages. Would it not be a great achievement of Rotary if we could bring about that same fraternization in a great gathering of all prominent Rotarians in Europe, of men who have or can have more or less influence on the public mind; if through our efforts we could stamp out, at least between the Rotarians, that hateful feeling of guardedness and unsafety, that is still prevailing in my part of the world; if through a successful regional conference we could strengthen the faith of all those idealists who believe in the possibility of a peaceful, undivided Europe?

My friends, the first regional conference for Europe and Northern Africa will take place at The Hague on September 12-14. Whether this conference will be a success or not will not so much depend on the host club but chiefly on the Rotarians of Europe and what I have seen of Rotary in my part of the world, what I know of its enthusiasm for our Sixth Object, gives me the conviction that this conference will become a most important international demonstration. Of course not so imposing as this meeting, but because our problems are so exceedingly more difficult and complicated, our regional conference will be an event worth the attention and sympathy of Rotarians all over the world.

American Rotarians, we also want your sympathy, your moral support. I know you will give it to us, you will give it by being with us in the spirit and perhaps some of you will come to The Hague and help us to create that splendid Rotarian atmosphere of goodwill and friendship which characterizes this great convention and of which we are so much in need in my part of the world. Thank you. (Applause.)

Chairman Harris: You and I were thrilled when the Rotary movement from this Western land went back to those two old cities from which came so much of our culture and civilization, Athens and Jerusalem. Today the voice of the Near East is to be brought to us by Peter E. Soudah, of Jaffa, Palestine, at present a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Michigan. (Applause.)

Mr. Peter E. Soudah: My dear friends, as an Eastern man I want to greet you as the Easterners do by saying, "May the peace of Allah abide with you."

It is indeed the happiest moment of my life to be on this platform and to be honored to talk to this great International Convention of Rotary Clubs. I am sorry to say that I cannot speak about the great achievements of Rotary International in the Near East, and more particularly in my part of the world, Palestine. You all are acquainted from reading history and from reading the Old and New Testaments that men throughout the ages, whenever they attempted to inaugurate a new idea of life and whenever they presented a message of peace and goodwill and internationalism, the people of the Near East and the people of Palestine asked the inaugurator to give them a miraculous sign. They do not believe until they are shown a miracle, and so when Mohammed started on his eventful career teaching the unity of Allah, his followers said, "Give us a sign so we can believe in you." Mohammed gave them a sign and, therefore, Mohammed has a following of three hundred million Mohammedans in the world.

So again we find in the Old Testament, the Prophets, in the New Testament, Christ and the Apostles; they were all challenged by the people to give them a sign so that they might believe, and so they were given a sign.

But, from the remotest part of history up to the present time, the works of the Old Prophets and the Apostles, their messages and their contributions have not yet been realized. There is no peace in Palestine. There is just as much confusion, racial hate, and religious difference today as ever in the history of the world. So what shall we say? Has the message of the Prophets, Christ, and the Apostles not convinced those people? They have convinced perhaps a great deal of the world at large, but yet we are today in the same position as we ever were in the past.

We want something to do away with that race hatred between the Jews and the Mohammedans, the Arabs. The Arabs hate the Jews; the Jews hate the Arabs. Since the World War three massacres have already taken place, and because the Zionist organization is determined to make Palestine a national home, the Arabs who own the land and who are in the majority fight this idea that the Jews should come and take their lands from them. So, from a political point of view it seems impossible to bring into harmony the Jew and the Gentile, and again from the religious point of view we find that there are many sects among the Mohammedans who are just as antagonistic toward each other as are the Christians towards the Mohammedans or the Mohammedans towards the Christians.

History tells us that repeated massacres took place in the very place where Christ was crucified in the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem. I remember the time, myself, when the Turkish Government used to send armed soldiers to the Holy Sepulcher to see that the Christian sects behaved themselves when they worshipped the Christ of love. Imagine that! We find out that one Christian sect has one kind of an attitude, the Armenians, the Abyssinians, the Syrians, the Greek Orthodox, and many other sects another. We don't seem to have a spirit of harmony, a spirit of peace, a spirit of cooperation.

We find from the economic point of view there is no trust. The Jews will not trust the Arabs and the Arabs will not trust the Jews, and again the various sects don't seem to have much confidence in each other. Again, from the social point of view we don't find the spirit of harmony and the spirit of peace. We must have a miracle to cement those racial people, the

Arabs and the Jews, the Christians and Mohammedans, from a racial point of view and from an economic and religious point of view, to bring those people into a united home. They live in the same country, breathe the same air, but we must have a unity.

We are all convinced that Rotary International has accomplished a great task in the world. When I talk about a miracle, I mean doing the unusual thing is a miracle. I don't mean the miracle of healing the lame, but doing a certain thing that is very unusual and very practical to life. Rotary has done a great task in many countries throughout the world. We have representatives here from practically all over the world, but we must not be satisfied that the task has been accomplished. The situation in Palestine demands the highest ideals and principles of Rotary. If the principles and ideals of Rotary could be applied in Palestine and bring the racial and religious elements into a united home, I believe that Rotary would accomplish the greatest of all miracles. (Applause.)

So, I am presenting this challenge before you. I am certain that if you people worked very hard and tried to present the spirit and ideals of Rotary in the Holy Land, you would bring about something that the ancient Prophets and the Aspostles have not been able to accomplish. Every one of you would be a Messiah and a Prophet.

I am a representative of the Near East. I am a native of Palestine. I am a native of the soil. I am presenting this before you to bring your attention to great tasks that are yet to be accomplished by Rotary. I hope that this little message of mine will really sway your attention and will captivate your heart and soul to the great task before Rotary that is yet to be achieved. I thank you very much. (Applause.)

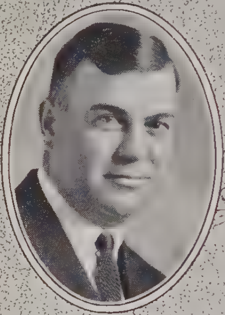
Chairman Harris: It is very fine for us to get that view of ourselves from one who is not a Rotarian.

The next speaker is also a non-Rotarian. It is our high privilege to listen this morning to the Far East as brought to us by John C. H. Wu, former President of the Court of International Settlement of Shanghai, China, Principal of the Imperial Law School of China, at present lecturing on Cooperative Law at Harvard University. Judge Wu!

Judge John C. H. Wu: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Rotarians: If I indulge in the privilege of addressing you as "Fellow Rotarians," it is because although I am not yet a Rotarian in point of technicality, I am already a hundred per cent. Rotarian at the bottom of my heart. (Applause.) The trouble with me is that I am a rolling stone, and as you know, rolling stones do not acquire membership in the Rotary clubs of any part of the world. I once received a letter, on the envelop of which was written these exact words: "The Right Honorable Prof. John Wu, Harvard Law School, Columbus, Pennsylvania." The funny thing about it is that the letter, after apparently enjoying a world trip, actually reached me and found me safely in Cambridge, Massachusetts. This gives you some inkling of my movability, or if I may coin a new word, "rotariability."

Before I talk business, I would like to greet you with a typical Chinese greeting. You know every race has a form of greeting peculiar to itself. As the poet Bedford Jones has so beautifully described it—

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN
1929 - 1930



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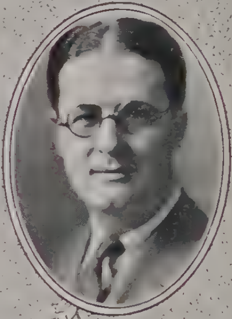
CLUB SERVICE

DONALD A. ADAMS
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, U.S.A.
CHAIRMAN



CLINTON P. ANDERSON
ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEXICO, U.S.A.
COMMUNITY SERVICE

Aims and Objects Committee

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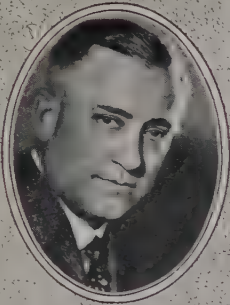

ROBERT E. HEUN
RICHMOND, INDIANA, U.S.A.
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ARTHUR B. MAYHEW
UVALDE, TEXAS, U.S.A.
CLUB SERVICE

CRAWFORD C. McCULLOUGH
FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO, CANADA
CONVENTION

EARL FOSTER
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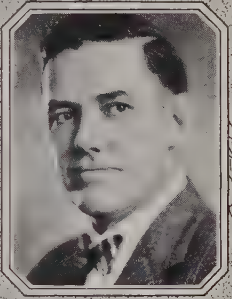
CONSTITUTION & BY-LAWS



ALLEN STREET
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, U.S.A.
FINANCE

GEORGE W. OLINGER
DENVER, COLORADO USA
BOYS WORK

THEODORE A. TORGESON
ESTEVAN, SASK, CANADA
CANADIAN ADVISORY

ARCH C. KLUMPH
CLEVELAND, OHIO
ROTARY FOUNDATION

"'How can you, friend?' the Swedish say;
The Dutch, 'How do you fare?'
'How do you have yourself today?'
Has quite a Polish air.
In Italy, 'How do you stand?'
Will greet you every hour;
In Turkey when one takes your hand,
'Be under God's great power!'

"'How do you carry you?' is heard
When Frenchmen so inquire;
While Egypt's friendly greeting word
Is 'How do you perspire?'
'Thin may thy shadows never grow,'
The Persian wish is true;
His Arab cousin, bowing low,
Says 'Praise God! How are you?'

"But oldest of them all is when
Two Chinese meet, for thrice,
They shake their own two hands, and then
Ask, 'Have you eaten rice?'"

Fellow Rotarians, may I, therefore, ask you most humbly, "Have you eaten rice?"

As you have been sitting for a whole morning, I shall be considerate of you. I am supposed today to tell you something about the activities of the Rotarians in my own country, but as I have told you, I am not a member of any Rotary club, so I am not acquainted with the internal workings of Rotary clubs in China. Fortunately, the Rotarians in China have been so active and faithful to their principles that they have caused their good influence to be felt deeply and widely in society, so much so that even judges who are not supposed to be good mixers are bound to take judicial notice of it.

In China as elsewhere, there is in the true Rotarian an atmosphere of friendliness and a spirit of service about self which permeates their whole personality and whatever they may undertake to do. Their behavior has reminded me of what George Herbert wrote:

"He who sweeps the room as for Thy laws
Makes that and th' action fine."

This atmosphere and this spirit cannot be described in words. It can only be sensed.

As to the manifestations of the Rotary spirit in China, they have been so multifarious that I should bore you by recounting them. One thing that must be of special interest to you is that in the Rotary clubs in China more nationalities are represented in their membership than probably anywhere else in the world, so that each local club is veritably a Rotary International in miniature, and every week they are holding a Rotary International convention on a small scale. When I was in Shanghai, I had the pleasure of addressing Rotarians, and after the speech, I found myself shaking hands with representatives of no less than twenty nationalities.

Speaking of Rotary International, I am interested in the difference between certain imageries. The front page of Wednesday morning's Rotary daily has an interesting picture of the Rotary Wheel encircling the globe with different nationalities supported by this strong wheel of internationalism.

You may be interested to know that the Chinese image for this would be slightly different. The Rotary club is called in Chinese, "Fu Lun Shueh," literally "Support the Wheel Club." If a Chinese artist were to draw the picture he probably would have the wheel, not under the feet, but stoutly supported on the shoulders of the nations. In the Chinese picture, moreover, you would find China represented, not by a figure with senile appearance, garbed in the long and loose gown of popular cinema imagination, but by a youth who is not inferior to the youths of other nations in vigor and dignity and in the whole-hearted support of a new world order, wherein justice is to displace aggression, sympathy is to overrule suspicion, and service is held above self.

Fellow Rotarians, of the living nations, China is the oldest in culture and youngest in aspirations. Beneath the surface of chaotic disturbances, rendered the more confusing and unintelligible by contradictory dispatches, is the gigantic tide of unmistakable nationalism. Do not confuse this nationalism with the European nationalism of the 18th and 19th centuries. It is the new nationalism which instead of tearing the world apart, is to cement it together. The word "nationalism" is an important and necessary part of the word "internationalism." If a person has no face, he cannot smile, for there is no place to put a smile. If there is no nationalism there is nothing to "inter-" with.

Chinese Rotarians are true Rotarians. China is for Rotary International. My words are inadequate to convey the full purport of this significance, but it is my hope that in the not distant future one of the Rotary International Conventions will take place in China and you will see it for yourselves. You will also see how you are welcome.

In conclusion, let me add that China does not intend to compete with other nations in any point except one, in which she still hopes to beat all other nations, and that is in hospitality toward strangers and comity toward other nations.

I thank you. (Applause.)

Chairman Harris: Now, to speak for that new far-visioned civilization of the lands down below the equator, James Hogg, Dunedin, New Zealand, president of the Manufacturers' Association of New Zealand. (Applause.)

Rotarian Hogg: Chairman Herbert, Ladies and Gentlemen: Since my arrival in Chicago I have been requested to speak at this great World's Convention of Rotarians on the topic, "In my part of the World, how is Rotary helping to promote international understanding and good will?"

With a handful of colleagues we have come approximately 9,000 miles to be here at this gathering, and we will go back with no disappointments, but with a greater realization of what Rotary means internationally.

I speak on behalf of the Antipodes, or Australia and New Zealand, the most southern parts of the British Empire. In the Pacific, the Sixth Object of Rotary is kept consistently before the clubs and a keen interest is displayed in the promotion of international understanding and good will. In fact, I might say that international understanding is one of the main platforms which is kept before the clubs throughout Australia and New Zealand. We realize that we have a unique opportunity to promote this object and to produce harmony among the various races of the Pacific.

The number of clubs in the Antipodes is twenty-nine in Australia and twenty-three in New Zealand. It is our desire, Fellow Rotarians, that our contribution should be a full and effective one to this great cause. Our outlook, our ideals, and our attitude toward international affairs have undergone a distinct change in recent years. The old feeling of jealousy, fear and mistrust which permeated society in our part of the world has now been replaced with the philosophy of good will and a gesture of friendliness. I might say that the speakers and delegates here today at this convention, from China, Japan and Palestine carry out that contention.

In the Antipodes, the question of good will is being achieved in several ways. Firstly, by strong support of the work in progress of the League of Nations Union, in which many of our leading Rotarians are prominent in voluntary effort.

Secondly, by propaganda and education in the schools of Australia and New Zealand, leading to an appreciation by the youth of our nation of the rights and privileges of other races and nationalities.

Thirdly, by addresses from the public platform in our universities and throughout our Rotary clubs and by newspaper articles throughout New Zealand and Australia on the promotion of international understanding.

Lastly, by conferences of Rotary clubs throughout our two countries and correspondence between members of our clubs and of clubs in other parts of the world.

We believe there is still great progress to be made along a wide front, on the lines of education and propaganda for more pronounced effort in our part of the Rotary world. Our New Zealand conference in 1928 approved of all clubs putting their weight and influence behind the League of Nations Union and of members' corresponding with clubs in other parts of the world. The various conferences on Pacific relations and the conferences of the Rotary clubs in the Pacific have done much to spread an atmosphere of good will and remove some of the misunderstandings which kept fear and prejudice alive; also, to make us more tolerant of the customs, language and habits of those whom we call foreigners.

In his message to the Tokyo Conference in 1928, our great Rotarian, Paul Harris, said: "The best antidote for international fear is international understanding, and the best way to cultivate international understanding is through business and social intercourse." That was a message, Fellow Rotarians, which thrilled me when I read it. It was a great message. It was very wonderfully true and is truer than ever in 1930.

Trade and commerce is on a more friendly basis than it was in pre-war days, and we have learned that business relations and business competition must be kept within the region of friendly commercial rivalry and free from political entanglements. We take a pride in keeping our commercial relations on a high, ethical standard. We expect that those countries in the Pacific and throughout the world with whom we deal will give us fair and reasonable treatment and we also expect that they should have the same fair and reasonable treatment from us. Might I say further in relation to business that we must also see to it that the great difficulties of tariff barriers should not be allowed to upset that mutual understanding which it is our duty to cultivate.

Social intercourse is encouraged by all our clubs in the Antipodes and gives us, as Rotarians, the opportunity of extending the hand of friendship to visitors to our shores. We do not, in New Zealand, have all the opportunity of personal contact with other countries which we should desire, but we look forward with hope and pleasure to a Pacific Conference in New Zealand that will allow us to extend to Rotarians from many countries and different nationalities and races, the good will which we already feel toward them in spirit. Such a conference would give the same activity and enthusiasm to New Zealand Rotary that the Third Pacific Conference gave to Australia.

To the Pacific Conferences, Australia and New Zealand have always sent strong delegations and have benefitted accordingly; the first conference at Honolulu, the second at Tokyo and the third at Sydney were conferences that have gone down in the history of Rotary.

No one who was present at the Tokyo conference will forget the wonderful reception given by the Japanese people to the Rotarians who were present, and this was reciprocated by the Rotarians of Australia and New Zealand at the last Pacific conference at Sydney, and at the Dominion conference in New Zealand.

The attendance at this convention of something like 15,000 Rotarians from over forty countries is a wonderful revelation to us of the worldwide association and desire for closer and wider fellowship which exists in Rotary International.

Coming to a conclusion, might I say that after all we are but a small representation of the various countries in Rotary International and it is our duty to take back a message to our clubs. This vast assembly is capable of a great influence throughout the world. We must take back a message to our clubs, make them enthusiastic about the Sixth Object, and we must draw, Rotarians, a red line through the history of Rotary in the future teaching that war is futile and that international understanding and good will is the surest way to improve the world for humanity.

Might I close with saying that Lord Tennyson had a vision of future good will and friendliness when he wrote those immortal lines:

> "Till the war drums throb no longer
> And the battle flags are furled
> In the parliament of men, the federation of the world."

We have not reached that goal yet, but we can at least say with him that we have reached friendliness.

Fellow Rotarians, this is our message from the most southern civilization in the world, a civilization that desires nothing better than to extend the hand of friendship, of love, and of affection to all the Rotarians here today and to all Rotary clubs included in Rotary International.

I am not surprised and I think it is natural that the keynote of the whole convention has been of international good will and friendship, and I hope that Rotary will in the future years make this their main contribution to the future peace of the world.

I thank you. (Applause.)

Chairman Harris: To speak for Latin-America, I am happy to present that brilliant, lovable young president of the Havana Club, now Governor Elect of the District of Cuba, Luis Machado. (Applause.)

Rotarian Machado: President Gene, Fellow Rotarians: I know that you are all anxious for me to get through with my speech because you all want to know who won the election so that you can collect your bets and go home. (Laughter.)

I can't say that I am the cream in your coffee, but I think I am the champagne in your convention menu—I am the last orator. It is not my fault that we good orators should all wait until the last. I will try to do my best to make it like champagne, short and sweet, although you may, I am afraid, find it a disappointment. Of course it won't be the first disappointment. As a matter of fact, this has been a convention of disappointments all along. We have here about a hundred boys and girls from Latin-America who have traveled over three thousand miles on an average to the city of Chicago, listening to stories of your gang warfare and shooting, to learn a few lessons and take them back home, and we find it the most peaceful city in the United States. (Laughter.) Why, they make you go to bed in Chicago at eleven o'clock at night. There is no place to go after that. You fellows even had an election yesterday and the only shots and outbursts I heard were the fireworks. Of course there has been a lot of fireworks about the election.

Undoubtedly it has also been a disappointment on your part because here we come from Latin-America and you probably expected us to bring our guitars and sing to you in a foreign, musically romantic language, and, here, a hard-boiled Cuban is talking to you in "Yankee."

That shows, boys, what all these orators have tried to stress in their speeches, that we do not know much about each other, and therefore I find it my duty to try to give you a little lesson about Latin-America. You had better listen to this because in 1932, for the first time in the history of Rotary, a convention will be held on Latin soil. (Laughter.) I promise you a perfect fireworks system in Havana.

I had some of these maps distributed before my speech, so will those of you who have thrown them overboard try to get them back?

Boys, I think we all agree that the center of civilization is today in America. Now that you are looking at your maps, you will see that Cuba is the center of America. It is equally distant from North and South America. As a matter of fact, it is closer to Chicago than Denver, and it is cheaper to go there, and safer.

I come from a country which feels it is linked with the rest of America and I am not going to tell you how wonderful a country it is, because you may think I am boasting or boosting. I will leave it to Christopher Columbus. (Laughter.) If he were a Rotarian, alive today, he would be here with the classification of "Discoverer of Continents." He finally agreed that Cuba was the finest land that human eyes had seen.

There is a story in my country that this good old world in which we all live was built in seven days. It took God six days to build Cuba and He had to rest the seventh day, and while He rested He built the rest of the world.

This is a wonderful opportunity for you to learn something about Latin-America. Most of your business is going that way now. Our contacts will be more and more intimate in the future.

You come from a race that has a right to be proud of its achievements. You come from a race of practical men, used to facts, figures and accomplishment. I come from a Latin race which lays more stress on the spiritual side of life, on the beauty of culture and learning, rather than on the practical side of business.

It would seem that there is a deep contrast between your civilization and ours, an abyss which it would be difficult to bridge. Down in my country, which is right in the heart of America, we have both civilizations: the tremendous influence of your wonderful American civilization and the tremendous influence of the Latin-American civilization. Cuba is what we might call the melting-pot, where we are trying to consolidate the good features of both of these civilizations and bring out a new product that may be the pride of both continents.

What is the instrument that is working toward this accomplishment? My friends, it is none other than Rotary. Rotary was brought to the Latin-American countries in 1916 when the Rotary Club of Havana was founded. We were the third nation in the world to adopt Rotary. First came the United States, next Canada, and next Cuba.

Down in Latin-America, we have eighteen nations in Rotary, bound by the ties of a common language, of a common ancestry, and by the links of affections, ideals and sentiment.

Rotary, in its Sixth Object, is nothing new to us. There was Rotary spirit in us before Rotary came to us, but Rotary has done more to develop the ties of friendship between the Latin-American nations than any other view. We are all joined in a common purpose. We all look upon the natives of any other Latin-American republic as though they were brothers of a big family. We look upon the United States as the big sister who should lead us in the principles of Rotary.

We have been fortunate in Latin-America to adapt to our psychology the principles of Rotary. The word, service, did not mean much to us. Why, service means in Spanish, work, just common work, menial work we might say, but by trying to give something in exchange for the principles of Rotary we have brought into Rotary a wonderful idealization that is typified by the expression that we use as our motto in Rotary, not "He profits most who serves best," but "Give of one's self before thinking of self." (Applause.)

My time is up. I am sorry for you, boys. (Applause.)

President Newsom: I am going to ask all of the incoming District Governors to gather immediately at the rear of the stage or on the upper platform. Please take your positions in numerical order of districts, beginning with District No. 1.

I now have the pleasure of introducing Sir Charles Mander, President of Rotary International in the British Isles. (Applause.)

Sir Charles Mander, President of RIBI: I feel at the eleventh hour almost inclined to present this loving cup here to Luis Machado, for two reasons: the first is that I know he would know how to fill it, and the second is that in the center of a faded scroll on the side which a thousand housemaids have almost obliterated, are the words, "For Handsome Exertions, 1795." I am sure we all admire his efforts which may or may not have been successful to place Cuba on the map.

This silver loving cup was designed by a London craftsman 135 years ago, when Chicago was an Indian village and when this great country had but recently severed those ties of misunderstanding which had made life intolerable. Since then many toasts have been drunk from its capacious interior, but none, I think, which augurs so well of ultimate success as the last one, a last one in more senses than one, "Success to Rotary International," drunk in champagne by the European delegates crossing on the Carmania. On it are engraved the words, "Presented to RI by the members of RIBI, in token of their good will, Silver Anniversary, Chicago, 1930," and then the quotation, "Life has no pleasure nobler than that of friendship." It is with the greatest pleasure, Gene, that I ask you to accept this loving cup in behalf of Rotary International and we pledge our loyal cooperation in the great tasks which lie ahead of us. (Applause.)

President Newsom: On behalf of Rotary International I take great pleasure in recognizing this loving cup as something of a material indication of that fine affection and friendship which Rotary International in the British Isles holds for Rotary International. (Applause.)

The Chairman of the Convention Committee has asked the President to give him a few moments.

Chairman McCullough: Last year at Dallas we chose as our leader for this Rotary year of 1929-1930 a Rotarian who had already given abundantly of his time and energy in the furthering of the Rotary movement, a man who had served as president of his club, Governor of his district, Director of Rotary International, Chairman of the Vocational Service Committee, and Chairman of the most important of all Rotary Committees, the Aims and Objects Committee. In addition to this, he had given signal service in his own city, having served there as Mayor and in many other public capacities. Yet this man entered upon his year of service to us Rotarians of the world, with a cheerfulness and with a vision of the accomplishments which the movement could yet achieve and with an enthusiasm and a determination to see at least some of these accomplishments carried out during his term of office. It is not necessary for me to enumerate the results of his efforts. Each of you can testify to his remarkable leadership, his strength of personality which has penetrated to even the smallest Rotary club in the smallest country.

Realizing the truth of this saying, that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, he has brought his own great powers of organization and his kindliness of heart and his interest, to the task of carrying to the most remote Rotary club the simple message that friendliness and friendship is the essence of Rotary and the essence of happiness. He has brought Rotary even closer to the heart of the individual Rotarian which is, after all, the thing that counts for most in the development of the principles for which Rotary stands.

So on your behalf, fellow Rotarians of the world, it is my privilege as Convention Committee Chairman this morning to pay tribute to this man who has been so untiring in his efforts to advance the cause of Rotary to the position which it now unquestionably holds. He has well earned the praise of us all, and he has well earned whatever rest he may wish to seek after this strenuous year of service to us and to the world.

During the year our dear Gene has necessarily had to sacrifice in great measure the companionship of his wife and family, a family, by the way, which consists of seven charming boys and girls. (Applause.) They in turn have helped to make it possible for him to make such lasting and valuable contribution to Rotary.

And so, as the year comes to a close, it is with the greatest pleasure that on behalf of the Rotarians of the world, I have the honor to present to President Gene a miniature of a house which we desire that he will build on that beautiful spot at Fisher's Point, North Carolina, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean, where he has long wished to have a cabin and a place for rest and amusement for himself and family.

In presenting it, Gene, may I on behalf of all of your fellow Rotarians say that we hope you and your loved ones will be spared for many, many years to enjoy the happiness of this home, and as you live in it and enjoy it that you will remember us for the affection which we give. You will find in the upper story of this miniature an envelope and it contains a check in a modest amount, but sufficient, we hope, to build the type of house that you and Annie Laurie most desire. (Applause.)

And for a memento which you can keep to serve as a reminder of the love and esteem of your fellow Rotarians around the world, we leave with you a silver tray bearing a simple inscription, "To Rotarian M. Eugene Newsom, Durham, North Carolina, on the completion of his year of distinguished service as President of Rotary International. Presented by the Rotarians of the world as a token of their gratitude and affectionate regard, Chicago, June, 1930."

The audience arose and applauded.

President Newsom: May I pause in the proceedings just for a moment to give to you fine fellows of the Rotary world the sincere thanks of Annie Laurie and myself and the seven back at home for this very thoughtful thing you have done. Of course we have a little cottage in my native home of about seventeen rooms, I think it is, for these seven children, but it may be necessary for the next ten years to spend the time by the seashore, fishing and hunting, to recuperate from this year's duties. So I thank you friends with all our hearts, and can assure you that both Annie Laurie and the seven and I will always hold in sacred memory this year.

May I present my wife just for a word of goodbye. (Applause.)

Mrs. Annie Laurie Newsom: I just want you to know how sincerely we appreciate your wonderful gift and how much we will value it always, and I hope all of you can come to that cabin down by the seashore and visit us. This has been a very happy year for us. Sometimes I thought it would be a little bit hard, but it was all made worth while by the wonderful friendships that we made, and I am sure now at the end of this year Gene Newsom will come back to us a much better father and husband after his year of association and contact with you splendid men in Rotary. We shall always hold each one of you and your interests in our hearts, and we hope you will keep just a little place in yours for us in years to come, not as President and Mrs. Newsom but as Gene and Annie Laurie. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Fellows, it took the 1930 convention to make her call me "Gene." It has been "Mr. Newsom" for the last twenty-five years.

Now may we introduce Rotarian Pedro Vargas, famous tenor with the National Opera Company of Mexico City. I can imagine no more beautiful way to approach the close of this convention than with a number of this kind.

Singing by Pedro Vargas. (Applause.)

President Newsom: I now take pleasure in introducing Chairman Walter

Cline of the Election Arrangements Committee, who will report the results of the election. (Applause.)

Chairman Cline: For the benefit of those of you who do not know it, I bring you on behalf of the just a little bit more than a year old newly created Republican commonwealth of Texas, our greetings.

The little tabulations that we have here will only take a moment to present, but as Chairman of this committee I want to express here my sincere appreciation for the careful, thorough attendance, attention and activity of the other members of this committee. If you fellows don't think it is a job to tabulate 3000 votes and check and double check, get in a contest like this one.

This report has doubtless stimulated the registration at this convention. It is possibly true that it has detracted a bit from the personal attendance and attention of some Rotarians at the assembly proceedings of this convention, and accepting, as I am sure we all do, the results, and cheerfully pledging ourselves to go forward under our new leadership, I want to make the observation that in my judgment the time is not far distant when Rotary International is going to have to give serious consideration to the answer to the question whether or not our present method of selecting our leaders is a liability or an asset.

President Gene and fellows, the Election Arrangements Committee reports that there were 3335 votes cast for President. Of these votes cast, Almon E. Roth received 2216. (Applause.) Raymond J. Knoeppel received 1119. (Applause.) Therefore, Almon E. Roth is declared duly elected President of Rotary International. (Applause.)

For Director from the United States of America, the following is the vote:

Clinton Anderson, Albuquerque, New Mexico, received 1990 votes.
Howard W. Selby, West Palm Beach, Florida, received 1743 votes.
Richard C. Hedke, Detroit, Michigan, received 1430 votes.
Claybrook Cottingham, Alexandria, Louisiana, received 1290 votes.
Will Taylor, Springfield, Illinois, received 1234 votes.
Hanford Cox, Cloquet, Minnesota, received 1089 votes.
Arthur G. Pierce, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, received 1049 votes.
Howard Witmer, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, received 986 votes.
Thomas F. Kenney, Worcester, Massachusetts, received 860 votes.
Albert K. Comins, Wakefield, Massachusetts, received 679 votes.

Your committee, then, announces that Clinton Anderson, Howard Selby, Richard Hedke, Claybrook Cottingham and Will Taylor have been elected, and are declared Directors of Rotary International. (Applause.)

For Director from Canada and Newfoundland, a unanimous vote of the delegates from Canada and Newfoundland was cast for Theodore A. Torgeson, Estevan, Saskatchewan, Canada. Therefore Theodore A. Torgeson is duly elected and declared a Director of Rotary International.

For Director from Great Britain and Ireland, the unanimous vote of the delegates from Great Britain and Ireland was cast for Arthur Chadwick, London, England. Therefore Arthur Chadwick is duly elected and declared a Director of Rotary International.

For Treasurer, a unanimous vote of the delegates was cast for Rufus F. Chapin of Chicago, Illinois. Therefore Rufus F. Chapin is duly elected and declared Treasurer of Rotary International.

All the nominees for District Governors were duly elected and we herewith respectfully submit this written report.

WALTER D. CLINE, *Chairman*

JOHN ANDREW
WILLIAM DE COCK BUNING
JAMES A. CAYCE
C. E. DREHER
BRADLEY A. DUSENBURY
FRANK R. FREEZE
CHARLES O. GRAFTON
W. SELWYN RAMSAY
H. SCHOFIELD

President Newsom, on behalf of the committee, I move the adoption of the committee's report.

The motion was seconded by Rotarian Charles J. Adams, Kokomo, Indiana.

President Newsom: You have heard the report of the Election Arrangements Committee and the motion offered by the Chairman of that committee. Those favoring say "aye"; opposed "no." It is carried.

I now recognize Raymond J. Knoeppel.

Rotarian Raymond J. Knoeppel: Inasmuch as I have experience in making this motion, it is quite proper that I should do so. I move that the election of Almon Roth as President be made unanimous. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Is there a second to this motion?

The motion was seconded by Rotarian Charles F. Crutchlow, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

President Newsom: Those favoring the motion please stand. Those opposed stand, please. I take pleasure in stating that the vote is unanimously cast for Almon E. Roth as President of Rotary International. (Applause.)

I am going to take the time to introduce the incoming Governors very rapidly. Bear in mind, people, that while our convention session is running a little slow, these incoming District Governors are giving practically one hundred per cent. of their time during the entire coming year. Certainly we can remain here for a moment and bid them Godspeed in their work. (Applause.) I shall ask these men to pass rapidly across the platform as I call their names.

At this point President Newsom presented the District Governors-elect. The complete list appears on pages 560-566 of these proceedings.

President Newsom: Now I have the pleasure of introducing to you the incoming Board of Directors of Rotary International, as far as they are present.

Clinton Anderson of Albuquerque, New Mexico. (Applause.)

Director-Elect Anderson. I am only going to take one second to thank you all. I realize what it means to have friends and I am going to try to be worth while to those friends as Director this coming year. Thank you. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Howard Selby, West Palm Beach, Florida. (Applause.)

Director-Elect Selby: The penalty of service appears to be the opportunity for more service. I thank you for the opportunity. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Richard C. Hedke of Detroit. (Applause.)

Director-Elect Hedke: Friends, I thank you for the confidence expressed and will do the very best I can to deserve the honor. I do not want to disappoint my friend from Cuba but I look forward to pleasure of greeting you all in Detroit at the 1932 convention. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Claybrook Cottingham of Alexandria, Louisiana. (Applause.)

Director-Elect Cottingham: Just to express appreciation of your confidence and my determination to serve you to the best of my ability. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Will Taylor of Springfield, Illinois. (Applause.)

Director-Elect Taylor: I know now how the pancake feels when the syrup is poured over it. I am very grateful for the sweetness of your friendship and your confidence. I hope I measure up to it during the coming year.

President Newsom: Now I am going to introduce the incoming director from Canada, Theodore A. Torgeson. (Applause.)

Director-Elect Torgeson: I am deeply appreciative of the action of my fellow Rotarians in Canada in giving me an opportunity to carry on the work in a more extensive way with this wonderful organization. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Arthur Chadwick of the British Isles is not present. Director de Cock Buning of The Hague, Holland.

Director-Elect de Cock Buning: I can assure you that I feel the great responsibility and that I shall give my best efforts and all my available time to Rotary International. (Applause.)

President Newsom: S. L. P. Free of New Zealand. (Applause.)

Director-Elect Free: I appreciate very highly the honor which has been done to me. I also realize the responsibilities of the high office with which I have been honored. I trust that I may be able to bear my share of the load to your satisfaction and to mine. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Luis A. Chaves Velando, of Peru, is not present.

Now I am going to introduce a gentleman whom you have not (?) had the opportunity of seeing for several years, Rufus F. Chapin, our Treasurer. (Applause.)

Treasurer Chapin: Your new Treasurer greets you as per usual. (Applause.)

President Newsom: Now, my friends, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you your incoming President. I am happy to be able to turn over to him all the reins of this office, although I am taking this opportunity of letting him know in very decided terms that his term of service does not begin until July 1. I am sure that it is unnecessary for me to detain you longer to tell you of the qualities of this man. His year as the President of Rotary International will fully divulge those qualities and will give him the opportunity of rendering in your behalf the finest year's service that he has ever known. Almon E. Roth.

The audience arose and applauded.

President-Elect Almon E. Roth: President Gene, Ladies and Rotarians: There are certain human qualities and traits that are admired by men of every race and every country. One of these is good sportsmanship. As one who has engaged in sports for many years, who has just finished the most exciting and intensive sporting event of his life, I want to pay my respects to one of the finest opponents and one of the best sports that I have ever seen, Ray Knoeppel. (Applause.) Yesterday we were friendly opponents. I am sure that today we are friendly co-workers in Rotary, and that is the way of Rotary.

I know that I speak for all these men who sit here on this platform, your newly elected Directors, when I say that as we look into the faces of men and women here from sixty-two countries, different races, different religions, different vocations, we are tremendously impressed with the responsibility, the duties which you have entrusted to us. I know also that I speak for all of them when I say that we approach these duties with a deep sense of humility. We know that we shall have the help of men who have gone before. We are happy that Gene is to continue on as a member of our board—the Past President does carry over, giving us about the only continuity that we have in our board. We know that with your help and your cooperation and your tolerance of our mistakes and our shortcomings we may possibly measure up in some slight degree to what you expect of us.

Personally, I am most deeply appreciative of the honor which goes with the office of President of Rotary International, but I feel much more keenly the confidence and the friendliness and the good will which you have expressed in choosing me for this important position.

We have no program particularly to tell you about. Rotary has been well conducted during the past administrations. We merely hope to carry on the splendid work which has been carried on. We feel that probably it is not time for a slogan in Rotary. We have had slogans before. But, I wish to tell you we hope to carry the full program of Rotary through just as far as we can, particularly out to the small clubs.

To my mind, the Presidency of Rotary International is one of the most unique positions in the world. Certainly no position that I know of carries with it such high dividends in priceless friendships. I question whether many positions in the world offer such a fine opportunity for worthy service, and I pledge to you my own best efforts and the efforts of these men that you have chosen. Sometimes I think this year has been the most trying year for me and for Mrs. Roth that we have ever experienced, and I have wondered sometimes whether the Good Lord was trying to keep us from assuming this responsibility or whether he was trying out our mettle. I think your mandate has convinced us both that he wanted us to assume the responsibility, and so we do it gladly.

You have heard something during the past few years about Rotary finances. I hope that none of you have assumed from the discussion that Rotary has not been economically administered, or that there is waste in the administration of Rotary, because such is not the fact. Speaking as one who has served on your Board of Directors and as Vice President, I am happy to say that each previous administration of Rotary has studied this problem and that much has been accomplished in ascertaining the elements which must be considered in meeting the problem. Our expenses are growing in Rotary, that is natural; sometimes I think that Rotary resembles in many respects a great telephone or intercommunication system, the further it spreads the more complicated becomes the problem of intercommunication between the units and the expense goes up. Our chief object is going to be to see that the studies which have been made are carried on, that Rotary is economically administered. We think that you agree that no reduction should be made which will cripple the program or the work of Rotary International. There are certain inequalities in Rotary that are inherent to the situation. Not all men can meet the taxes, fees and dues which Rotary imposes equally, because of different personal circumstances, nor can clubs. I sometimes feel that the heaviest burden falls on the smallest clubs. That is true with regard to countries. We realize that the load of Rotary, financially speaking, varies with different financial conditions in different countries. Probably the United States is just a little bit more tolerant of this situation since the recent stock crash than it was before, but we hope to carry on studies through which we can possibly distribute more equitably the overhead of Rotary International.

I have heard some people say during the past year that Rotary International could not achieve an international mind and that Rotary was doomed to break down through a very inherent difficulty of administering its affairs through boards of directors or committeemen who have to travel thousands and thousands of miles to attend meetings. Speaking for the men from the United States of America, I assure you men from other countries in Rotary that there is no desire on the part of the Rotarians of this country to dominate the administration. Our predominance in the affairs of Rotary has been due primarily to distance and the fact that other men have found it difficult to attend meetings. I believe that we can work out in time some form of administration which will make Rotary more truly international in its administrative features. I believe that we will do that with accord and good will because, whether we have achieved an international mind or not, I am certain that we are achieving an international heart. I think that any man or any woman who has attended this convention, who has attended other conventions, has seen the good will which develops from personal contact, will realize there is faith and hope when men get together as we do on the common basis of friendliness and friendship.

We are going to have a wonderful opportunity this year. Our greatest opportunity and our greatest responsibility is the Vienna Convention. Never before has Rotary had such a wonderful opportunity to practically demonstrate the value and the workability of the Sixth Object of Rotary, because never have we had so many countries represented, and personally I believe that we have seldom, if ever, met in such a friendly city. You know in Vienna they have a characteristic which they refer to as *gemühtlichkeit*. You will learn what that means when you visit Vienna. I have great faith that when we go to that great city we shall find that in our intercourse there one with another we shall do much to promote friendliness.

I am particularly thankful and hopeful that the people of these United States will take the opportunity which this presents to prove to the people of Europe that there are some Americans who are modest, that there are some Americans who appreciate the traditions, the culture of peoples of other lands. Coming, as I do, from probably the most boastful state in the United States, I can say to you that I hope we will leave our boastings behind. If hundreds of thousands of Americans who have tried to convince Europe that we are the wealthiest, brightest and possibly the noisiest people in the world have not succeeded yet, there is no use of our trying it.

I have received many invitations to attend banquets and inter-city meetings and I hope that you will excuse me for not attending them all. Gene doesn't know what I am going to say now, and he probably won't thank me for it, but I hope that you will take your Past Presidents, especially those who have gone just before, Gene, Tom, and the others who are close in the picture, and let them visit you and relieve the incoming President of a joy in which he would like to partake, in order that he may stay at his desk and do the administrative work of Rotary, because this work has become so great that it appears to me, and, I am sure, to the immediate Past Presidents, that the best service the President can perform is to stick pretty close to his desk.

Then, when I become a Past President as I am pretty certain to do now, I hope you will remember this, and ask me to come to see you then.

I know the ladies here are wondering how many children there are in the Roth family. I recall that at Minneapolis, Tom and Mrs. Sutton were introduced and the people were told that they had six lovely children. Then the next year, not to be outdone, North Carolina came forward with Gene and Annie Laurie and they boasted of seven lovely children. For the first time in my life as a Californian, I must take off my hat to the Republic of Mexico and the state of North Carolina. I am sorry. We have three, there are five of us, Mrs. Roth, Mildred; Mary Elizabeth, 16; Mary Virginia, 13; and Bill, 10. I promise to produce them for you at Vienna. My greatest fear during this election has been that some one might dig up as a dark horse the Rotarian from South America who has twenty-one children. Not having done that, we shall look forward to seeing you all in Vienna.

In the meantime, we appreciate your confidence, and I shall merely say to you, "I will see you in Vienna."

President Newsom: And now we shall join in the singing of Auld Lang Syne, after which I am going to recognize the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms, who always have the privilege of the moving of the adjournment.

Singing of Auld Lang Syne.

Secretary Perry: Gentlemen of the Convention, I move that this Convention now adjourn sine die.

Rotarian Luther H. Hodges: The Sergeant-at-Arms seconds the motion.

President Newsom: The motion is made and seconded that this Convention adjourn sine die. Those favoring, say aye.

The 1930 Convention stands closed.

The session adjourned at two-fifteen o'clock and the Twenty-first Annual Convention of Rotary International had passed.

ASSEMBLIES

Proceedings of the Club Service Breakfast Assemblies

The following three breakfast assemblies held for the purpose of discussing problems incident to Club Service were reported: (1) Incoming Club Presidents, held on Wednesday morning, June 25; (2) Classifications, held on Thursday morning, June 26; and (3) Club Service (General), Section 2 for Clubs P to Z, held on Friday morning, June 27.

INCOMING CLUB PRESIDENTS' BREAKFAST ASSEMBLY

The Incoming Club Presidents' Breakfast Assembly for the discussion of the Aims and Objects Plan, held on Wednesday morning, June 25, was called to order at eight thirty-five o'clock by Past President Donald A. Adams, New Haven, Connecticut, Chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee of Rotary International.

Chairman Adams: I think we have a young convention here and perhaps we can call this the first convention session of the day. Certainly we have enough here to start off with.

You all know what the Aims and Objects Plan is. I say that because on the best information we have between 80 and 90 per cent. (and I am quite sure it is nearer 90 per cent.) of all the Rotary clubs in the world have adopted this Aims and Objects Plan. We have those figures from our checks through the district governors all around the world. That is a pretty fine accomplishment. I think we can all congratulate ourselves upon it. When I say that between 80 and 90 per cent. of the clubs in the Rotary world have adopted this plan it doesn't mean that between 80 and 90 per cent. of the clubs in the world are effectively using the plan. And it is in the hope that we may raise the percentage of those who are effectively using the plan that we have brought you together here this morning.

In spite of some differences of opinion, and there are very few, we know, the district governors know, and the board of directors know that the Aims and Objects Plan is a good plan, and we know that it will do what it is designed to do. We have ample proof of it. It has been proved beyond any doubt. We know it will do what it is designed to do. Therefore, we feel justified in bringing to you a little message about the plan in the hope that we can stimulate your interest in it.

I am not going to discuss the plan in its detail this morning; I am not going into the machinery. If I can say something that will prompt you to do that, I will have accomplished all that might be expected. If I can say something about the plan that will lead you to go home and study it and understand it, I shall feel very happy.

The Aims and Objects Plan is not a program; the Aims and Objects Plan is merely a piece of machinery. We have frequently heard men talk about the Aims and Objects program. There is no such thing. There is no Aims and Objects program. There is only an Aims and Objects Plan, a piece of machinery. The program of Rotary International is something entirely apart from the Aims and Objects Plan. The program of Rotary International is found in the Six Objects of Rotary, and those are not a part of the Aims and Objects Plan at all.

The program is found in the Six Objects of Rotary and in whatever for any particular year the Annual Convention of Rotary International or the Board of Directors of Rotary International or the President of Rotary International may stress as the program for that year. The Aims and Objects Plan is merely a piece of machinery for getting this program over. It is the medium through which it is worked. It is not a program at all.

A piece of machinery is a cold, uninteresting thing as a general rule, although as I go into some of our great factories and see some of these marvelous machines that the mind of man has invented they look almost human. They have fingers that reach out and pick up things and do almost everything that the human hand can do. We truly have some marvelous machines today that are almost human, and I wish I could this morning make this Aims and Objects machine seem human to you. If I can put a little human interest into it, then I will have done all I wanted to. That is what I am going to direct myself to this morning.

Just a few simple things at the start: in the individual club how do we establish an Aims and Objects committee, if we do establish one? Why, the club does it. In the few instances that remain where the plan has not been adopted it may require a little change in the club constitution or by-laws. I don't need to talk about that. You men know enough about how to do a thing of that sort.

It is established by the club. No one can do it but the club. Rotary International as an organization and the Board of Directors of Rotary International have absolutely no power to put the Aims and Objects Plan into any club. Every club is autonomous, and all we can do to you is to say we believe in it, we think it is a good plan, we know it will work, we know it will accomplish results. We know, above all things, that the clubs which are using it are healthy clubs, and we know that where we have a sick club in nine cases out of ten that club is not using the Aims and Objects Plan.

Who composes the Aims and Objects committee in the average Rotary club? The president, the secretary, and four others. It isn't essential that the president should be the chairman of the Aims and Objects committee, but in most clubs he is, particularly in the small club. In the very large club it would probably be wise to have someone else than the president be the chairman of the Aims and Objects committee, simply because there are plenty of men to go around and the president has all he can do anyway. In the small club the president would probably be the chairman. The secretary should be a member of it, and then four others, who are, respectively, chairmen of Vocational Service, Club Service, Community Service and International Service committees.

May these four men be members of the board of directors of the club? Yes. And if they are it simply means that those directors who are occupying those positions are serving in two capacities. They have an executive position as directors of the club and they have an administrative capacity or position as heads of these committees. I think in the small club it is a wise thing in many instances to have the chairmen of these four committees chosen from the board of directors, but in the large club, I shouldn't say that was a wise plan. So much for the machinery in the individual club.

What are the purposes of this plan? Well, with the growth of Rotary and the complexity of it, it is becoming increasingly difficult to represent

Rotary and not misrepresent Rotary, and this Aims and Objects Plan is designed to help us represent Rotary.

How does it do it? In three principal ways: first, by helping to interpret Rotary to us; second, by showing us the way to apply this ideal of service; third, by coordination. Interpretation, application, coordination.

Some group from every club must be charged with the task of helping to interpret Rotary. Every man in the room would grant that. We have Six Objects. We have one great ideal underlying them all, the ideal of service, and that ideal of service should be the background and the motive of every program of the 52 programs of the year. Perhaps it isn't labeled as that, it may not be out in the foreground, but that ideal of service should be the motive and the background of every one of the 52 meetings that each one of us has. It is to interpret that ideal of service, to show to our members what we mean by it, that the Aims and Objects Plan is used. Interpretation doesn't mean circumscribing or confining Rotary. It means guiding it. Interpreting the ideal of service doesn't mean circumscribing or confining the ideal of service. It means guiding it, and showing to all of us what it is.

Rotary grows as we contribute to it. That has been the history of it for the last twenty-five years. Rotary grows as we contribute to it, and only in that way. I said a moment ago that we have Six Objects. We had only five up to the time of the Edinburgh Convention. The Sixth was adopted at Edinburgh. Why? Because the thought of all the men in the movement pooled together came to the conclusion that the sixth was a logical sequence and fulfillment of the first five. We shall hear a great deal about the Sixth Object at this convention. It is the one that makes a great appeal to us all, but I want to leave this thought with you and please don't forget it: we can stress the Sixth Object to such an extent that we will never accomplish it. The Sixth Object will come only when we learn to live and apply the first five. (Applause.) And if we do not learn to live and apply the first five, we can talk ourselves black in the face and the sixth will never come. But it will come, just as surely as day follows night, if we learn to live and apply the first five, and I want you all to remember that.

I said Rotary grows as we contribute to it. The third of our great Objects is "To encourage and foster the application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life."

When the individual has come into the club in a proper classification, if he is the right kind of man, and if the Club Service committee has done its work with him and has interpreted to him this ideal of service, then, there is something else that is required of him, and that is what this Aims and Objects Plan is designed to do. It is not enough if we say we accept the ideal of service as a philosophy. It must flow out of us. This whole thing of interpretation, this whole work of the Club Service committee comprises what I like to call the impressional side of Rotary, where Rotary is coming into us, we are absorbing it. That is interpretation and Club Service.

There is another side that follows, and that is what I am talking about now, the expressional side. It is where you and I apply it, where it goes out from us. We have to take it in first, we have to learn about it; then it has to turn around and flow out.

And so, after we have had the interpretation and this application, Rotary comes to you and to me and says, "It isn't enough that you believe in this ideal of service as a philosophy. You have to express it. It has to flow out over the counters of our stores and over the desks of our offices into our vocations." That is the first channel that the Aims and Objects Plan indicates to us as an avenue for the application of this ideal of service.

And then when we have learned how to have this ideal of service flow out over the counters of our stores, and over the desks of our offices, and to be friendly and true in business, Rotary comes to us and says, "That isn't enough. In the application of this ideal of service, it must flow out to the community." And so Community Service comes to us and says, "You have absorbed this ideal of service, you have it inside of you. Now show it in many, many ways, boys work, crippled children work, community work of all kinds." That is another of our expressional avenues.

I remember a story I heard a few years ago about a man who built a beautiful house, a marvelous house. He had in that house a big library. He went to a librarian and said, "Here is a lot of money, several thousand dollars. I want you to fill that library with books."

The librarian said, "What kind of books?"

"Oh, I don't care, just good books. Fill the library up."

So he did. A few days later a friend of his was going through the house and this man was showing it to him with much pride. The visitor walked into the library and said, "This is a wonderful library." Then he walked over to the shelves and pulled out a book, opened it up, saying, "Isn't that a marvelous history, written with wisdom, accuracy, insight? Don't you think this is a marvelous book?

The owner of the house said, "Well, I don't know. I have never read it."

Then the visitor walked over to another shelf and pulled down another book and said: "This is a marvelous romance, isn't it?"

The man said, "I am sorry, but I haven't read the book."

You catch the point. That man didn't own that library, not at all. He just had the books in his house.

So it is with this ideal of service. It isn't enough that we have it inside of us. There has to be the expression of it, and that is what I am trying to tell you men this morning. That is all this Aims and Objects Plan is designed to do, to show us how to do this. It says, "Express it through your vocation, then through your Community Service, and make a friendly community of the one in which you live."

Then Rotary comes to us after it has brought us those two ideas and says, "That isn't enough. It has to go further than that. We have to have a friendly world, too."

I am assuming that by this time we not only have the capacity but we have a great desire to serve and that the Aims and Objects Plan in your club and community has been developed properly and working properly. You and I will have a great desire to serve. So, International Service comes to us and says, "Here is another channel through which you must express this ideal of service that was first interpreted to you in your own club through the Club Service committee."

I could go on. I have just given you a brief sketch of these points. I could go on and talk for a long time about these various things. We started late and I want to get you through on time as you want to get down to the convention hall.

I just want you to remember these few things about the Aims and Objects Plan: first, that it is designed for three things, interpretation, application and coordination. I haven't said much about coordination but you men understand what we mean by that. We can have a lopsided club, you know, just as you can have a lopsided man. A lopsided man is one who has only one outstanding interest. He has not a well-rounded out personality and interest. We can have a lopsided man as you can have a lopsided club, but if the Aims and Objects Plan is well used you wouldn't have a lopsided club and you wouldn't be turning out lopsided members, because they will be rounded out and interested in all of these things.

So it is for interpretation, application and coordination, to help give to us, first, what I like to call the impressional side of Rotary and, then, to lead us into those channels through which will flow the expressional side of service.

I am going to stop at this point. We have here a machine, the invention of a Rotarian from McMinnville, Oregon. It illustrates the working of the Aims and Objects Plan. I think he deserves a great deal of credit and a great deal of praise for what he has done. It has been brought here from that Rotary club. One of the members of the club is here with it, but I am going to ask Herb Harris, who has been a member of the Aims and Objects Committee this year, the head of the International Service Committee under the Aims and Objects Committee, to spend just a few moments in making that machine work and showing us how it works. (Applause.)

Rotarian Herbert E. Harris (Whittier, Calif.): Chairman Don, I just want to say this: with this group gathered here, the incoming presidents for next year, is the success or the failure of Rotary for this year, and to me it is a most inspiring thing what Bill Dennis of the little club of McMinnville, Oregon, did for his club this last year, putting originality into his work. It went into the club and the club has expanded and grown and taken on new life. He took this little device to his assembly and to his conference. I saw it up there, and I believe that you will get something of the sense of organization in Rotary out of it that we got up there.

You will notice up here is a big wheel of Rotary International, the president, the board, the committees, the secretariat, and all the organization of Rotary International, but it does not connect with individual Rotarians except through the secretariat, it doesn't connect with action in any sort of way. It transmits its power down through the district governor, through the district, but the district governor doesn't go out and do the business of Rotary. He carries all the messages, the pamphlets, the plans, the experiences of Rotary International down to the club through you presidents. And then the club meshes in with the four great committees, Club Service, Vocational Service, Community Service, International Service. And then those in turn mesh out into sub-committees, and carry the ideal of Rotary into action.

What Don has been trying to call to your attention is that the whole organization of Rotary, working out through the Aims and Objects Plan, may be simply a machine. It is machinery but you ought not to institute machinery for the sake of machinery, and unless there is something of life, of spirit in it, it becomes a dead, inanimate thing.

Up here is a little cog which you may not have noticed, and that is called the spirit of Service. And when service enters into Rotary it begins to function and Rotary International turns. It meshes with the District Governor and the district, through the clubs, into these committees, and the spirit of Rotary becomes active. It builds Club Service first, and then as men are trained and given the inspiration to service, they go out into the vocations, the community and international relations, and Rotary becomes active.

But men, this is the thing that this little machine brought to me more than anything else: that at any place in the whole arrangement it may be stopped because of a lack of functioning by some one man. Here we have gathered in International Service—I am best acquainted with that—five men from all corners of the earth, brought together in that committee. We drew up plans, we worked on them for a week, and then submitted them to the Aims and Objects Committee. They worked them over, modified them and developed them. Then they went to the board and the pamphlets and all that were developed. So Rotary International with all of these aspects developed a plan, and last week we gave them to the district governors. But suppose some district governor goes home and forgets to bring these things to you presidents. What happens? For that district the whole of this international plan is lost. Suppose he takes it on and brings it to you in your district assemblies. Suppose some of you fail to get it and take it back to your clubs? What happens? For your club all of these plans, the energy, the time, the thousands of dollars that Rotary has spent to get these plans, is lost. You take it back and don't make it a one-issue club, a one-wheel club. As Edouard Willems said the other day, your club ought to run on four wheels. An automobile with two wheels isn't a success. You must get your four committees to working. But suppose any of them fails to work? So far as that interest is concerned in your club, all the energy of Rotary International and of the district is stopped. Carry it on out into every committee, and then no matter what this minor committee may be out here, build that minor committee. No matter how small that committee is or what its interest is, if that committee fails to work the whole machinery of Rotary International, so far as that interest is concerned, is stopped, and all the energy and time and money is wasted.

So long as the spirit of service is going through Rotary International, and all the plans are carried out to the last committee, so, and only so does this great organization serve as it ought to serve. You will find that it takes a great deal to stop it, to stop the machinery of Rotary International up here. It takes a very little to stop the whole thing down here at the committee.

Rotary International is going on. It is pretty nearly impossible to stop, but you can lose the whole value of this organization, so far as any phase of it is concerned, by failing to develop it there.

I want to present to you Rotarian Henry Fixott of the Portland, Oregon, Rotary Club, who has brought this to you and helped set it up. (Applause.)

Chairman Adams: Thank you, Herbert. You will find on your tables some sheets with a description of this Aims and Objects Plan, on both sides. I am not going to talk about it or describe it. We just brought them here so that you could put them in your pockets. Take them home with you and study them. If we had a little more time we could go a little more into detail. It is impossible for us to do that now.

I think with that rather imperfect and hurried description, we will call this meeting adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at nine-ten o'clock.

CLASSIFICATIONS BREAKFAST ASSEMBLY

The breakfast assembly for the discussion of Classifications, held on Thursday morning, June 26, was called to order at eight-ten o'clock by Rotarian Arthur B. Mayhew, Uvalde, Texas, Chairman of the Classifications Committee of Rotary International.

Chairman Mayhew: As Chairman, I want to tell you fellows that there is more literature available on the subject of classifications, I believe, than on any other subject, so that any problem that arises in your clubs may be solved if you will put just a little bit of work on the investigation of it. In the first place, your club constitution and by-laws has quite a bit to say about classifications. Then there has been prepared an outline of classifications. The old clubs have this in loose-leaf form in a big book, but last year it was re-edited and put out when Newton Crawford was chairman of the committee. From the very beginning, it was considered that classifications was an absolute essential in bringing a member into a club and fixing his status so that he could be thoroughly useful in bringing the knowledge of Rotary back to the vocation from which he came. After a great many years this outline was prepared. While it is not an iron-clad rule, yet it is the basis of your club's outline. It is available with full explanations on every minor classification that is in here. Look it up and study it.

A Rotarian: Should we have that in connection with the loose-leaf?

Chairman Mayhew: It is the same thing. This is just a convenient form of the big book, the big outline of classifications that every club has been given. The name is "Outline of Classifications." It costs $1. Send in to the Secretariat, and you ought to see that your classifications committees have it, because it is convenient.

Here is a little pamphlet on "Membership in Rotary" that goes into the qualifications of a member and his classification. Get it and study it, and by all means see that your classification and membership committees have that book. It is Pamphlet No. 17, "Membership in Rotary."

Then this little pamphlet on the Aims and Objects Plan brings the whole plan down and includes classifications.

Then this other pamphlet on Club Service, also brings the matter down and includes classifications. There is just all sorts of help for you if you will go to the trouble to investigate.

Then, one more book that is very important, the "Manual of Procedure." Throughout this whole book are given the latest rules and interpretations of both membership and classification and anything else on which Rotary International has legislated. Every man ought to be familiar with it. They are all available. Your secretary has them in his office; if your secretary is a good secretary, they are on file.

Just one other word. We speak about Rotary International, and so many people have it in mind that Rotary International means the Secretariat here in Chicago. Of course the secretary is located there, but, fellows, we are

Rotary International, you and I, and what we say tomorrow concerning the resolutions is the thing that will be set up to govern Rotary throughout the world. Consider that you and I are Rotary International and the legislation that you vote for and help to pass is going to be the legislation that will govern us throughout the world.

In your booklet is the program that has been set out for this morning's session. The first general subject is "What obligations has the chairman of a classifications committee," that is a club classifications committee, "(a) To familiarize himself with the outline of classifications."

I want a man to start the discussion on this who has served on the Classification Committee of Rotary International, who is well versed in the subject, and can present it to you in a logical way so that it will be interesting. Clinton Anderson. (Applause.)

Rotarian Clinton Anderson (Albuquerque, N. M.): Chairman Arthur and Fellows: First of all, someone asked the question about the price of this book, and the chairman said it was a dollar. If you look on the side, the price is very clearly marked $2. It is a little difficult for people to understand how an ethical organization like Rotary can sell these books at a dollar and mark the price $2, but we want you to understand that this price on the inside is the price to the outside, and those of you who are on the inside of the general situation can get an inside price of $1 and everything will be all right. Rotary International has spent a great deal of time and work, not in a professional way but by men who have been chairmen of committees for long periods of years, and Rotary feels that if an outside organization wants several hundred copies of this they ought to pay something for the effort and time that has been put into it. The price of $1 represents a mere mechanical cost of reproducing this volume.

You have certain definite obligations as chairman of a classifications committee to familiarize yourself with this outline. First of all, you ought to familiarize yourself with its origin. It didn't just happen; it grew, and it grew over a long period of years. We all know that in the early Rotary clubs there wasn't any such thing as an outline of classification. There wasn't any pretext of an outline. In fact, the earliest Rotary club didn't have a policy on classification that required any outline. You took a group of men in and the furthest that you went was to say that no other man should be taken in if his business was already represented in the club, and that was all right to keep people out but it didn't bring anybody in. So later on we began to find out that there were certain definite classifications that kept repeating themselves. Personally I think that this book probably started from the office of the Secretary of Rotary International, where so many good things have started. They tried to keep lists of Rotarians by vocations all over the country, and they began to find that the different Rotary clubs were not using the same terms. Here was a man called lawyer and over here was a man called an attorney, and on down the list, the varying terms to distinguishing the legal profession, so they said "Let's have one definite classification term for that." Soon they found that the funeral director was calling himself a funeral director and mortician, then there was ladies' and gentlemen's ready-to-wear, and all that sort of thing, and they had to switch that and put one definite term of service in there. So it has gone all through the book, different clubs had different terms for the same service to society.

As these things kept going along and going along they began to find that it was necessary for filing purposes in the office of Rotary International, at least, that there be some standard system under which they could label these classification terms. After they reached that, they found that when they put all those terms into one list, it was a very fine list to suggest to other folks, and so they began making a study of classifications away back in 1919, and then along up into 1920 you began to have an Advisory Committee on Classifications of Rotary International, and then in 1921 and 1922 you began to have a more permanent Advisory Committee to bring in reports. Some of those early reports are rather funny in the light of the experience today. One of them brought in a list of thirty or forty classifications that might be found in a large city, but it said that because of the wide difference of human endeavor over the country no hard and fast rule of classifications and no hard and fast list of classifications could ever be established by a Rotary club. We have come a long way since then. We have seen a very definite rule of classifications adopted. So, if you are going to be a successful chairman of a classifications committee, or a successful club executive you are interested in classifications, you owe it to yourself to understand the genealogy of this book. It has the very finest of parents. It was started away back by Arthur Pierce in about 1922 when he laid down certain very definite and fixed rules. It was followed along by that spirit who is just coming into the room who completed eight of the major classifications during the year that he was chairman. It followed along when Harry Bert Craddick of Minneapolis devised a system of indexing for it so you could know where to look for a classification, and so it has gone on and on down the list of different chairmen of different classification committees.

I am very happy to see Newton Crawford on the platform this morning. It was my pleasure to be on the Classifications Committee of Rotary International with Newton, and I know that he finished up a great many of the unfinished things that have been pending for a period of years. Today we think we have in this little thin volume a rather fine encyclopedia of human endeavor. It ought to represent something to you and to your club. It ought to suggest to you a thousand avenues by which you can spread the usefulness of a Rotary organization. It is a worth-while guide because it represents hard work and very careful thought by a number of very fine Rotarians studying over the past ten or twelve years.

So much for the ancestry of the book. It is worth while. It is good. In addition to that, I want to tell you that there is a very simple plan for it. The authors have made a division between manufacturing, distributing and retailing, and most of your classification problems will be solved if you will simply bear in mind that those are the three recognized divisions of human endeavor and they have taken all of the classifications and the possible classifications and added them along after that. You will find that many of the industries or activities have grown so large that it is impossible to keep them all in one major classification.

Of course you know that we have the major and the minor classifications; the major embracing the general industry, and the minor its subdivisions as it is broken up in different communities. Remember this, that in a small Rotary club you may have a club consisting only of the major classifications, and that, of course, would be a small club in a small community. As your community grows, as your horizon expands, you have got to break down those major classifications and take into consideration the minor classifications. So I suggest to you that you be very careful about establishing top-heavy major classifications but go along and take in the minor classifications also.

I don't want to go too far in the question relating to this outline because that is going to be presented to someone else. I just want to say to you that this book has been carefully devised. It is worthy of your careful consideration because of that fact. It has a definite plan and purpose. It fits into your program for the growth and expansion of your Rotary club. It is worth a dollar of your money and you ought to have it. Thank you. (Applause.)

Chairman Mayhew: During this year, the Classification Committee of Rotary International has had a membership of five, including J. D. Brownell and Will Taylor. We also had Fred McNally and John F. Casper. They are not here this morning. You know Monday there was presented the matter of doing away with the Rotary International Classifications Committee. There was no thought whatever of diminishing the importance of it in your minds. In fact, it is the intention to emphasize the importance of a classifications committee in your clubs, but because the Rotary International Committee on Club Service can handle this work at less expense, it is thought best to do away with it, but yet the work of classifications must go on with emphasis and enthusiasm.

Now this second division, "What obligations has the chairman of a classifications committee in your club, (b) to make a classifications survey and establish a roster of filled and unfilled classifications?"

Will Taylor of Springfield, Illinois, will speak to that. (Applause.)

Rotarian Will Taylor: Fellow Rotarians: I didn't prepare any address or remarks or anything of that kind. I thought I would try to get ready something to say, and maybe read it like they do sometimes, but I decided that if I was going to make a fool of myself I would rather it be spontaneous than premeditated.

I am rather heavyweight. A heavy man is inclined to be a loafer. I met with a Rotary club one time and we were exchanging classifications on the floor and one of the fellows said that his classification was that of loafer. I am not sure that there are a lot of members like that in Rotary clubs over the country. This is what I am getting at: the idea of work is rather distasteful to me. The idea of having to do something is rather distasteful to me. So I have been listening all week and all the time, everywhere I go, to the responsibilities and the obligations that Rotarians have. I like to think of them as opportunities, if you please, instead of obligations. There is more inspiration in thinking that you have an opportunity to do something. We start out with a Rotary club and a Rotary club has its responsibilities, if you want to think of it in that way, but I think of it as an opportunity. I think of every member of a Rotary club having an opportunity to live up to the ideals and ideas and practices of Rotary.

I think a classification committee in a Rotary club is very often just filled with names in order that you may say to your visiting governor and others that you have a classification committee and you give them the names, but they don't do very much as a committee. We didn't do very much in our club until a couple of years ago, and when we started out, we just sort of felt around like a good many clubs do, "Well, here is a fellow over here that has a business not represented in our club," just as we happened to think of it. And that classification outline is just the most fascinating thing that you can study if you want to, whether you are interested on a classification committee or not, just to see the major classifications and the varied activities connected with it. It is a fascinating thing to me to study, and that was Clint's thought. Now then that Rotary club approaches the ideal which has the most worth-while businesses represented in it. When you organize a club and you have your little group and you get friendly and you sit back and have a good time, that is fine. I am one of the fellows who think that the friendship and fellowship of Rotary is about the biggest thing. And then if we set aside the business phase of it, I think it ought to be an opportunity and an obligation for a classifications committee to fill it up even to enlarge the friendships between business men if we didn't think anything of the business phase of it. But if your Rotary club is going to be a real Rotary club, there ought to be an effort made, a definite effort and a systematic effort, to build that membership up so that it is truly representative or as nearly so as you can make it.

I will tell you the experience of our club. We had a classifications committee and got them started. It was a fascinating thing to them to meet, and they started with this outline of classifications as a basis. They sat there and compared it with the classified index in our telephone and in our city directories, if you please, and going further if necessary to see whether or not there were any businesses represented in the city of Springfield that didn't have membership in the Rotary club.

They started out setting down all of the classifications that were not represented. We were almost ashamed of ourselves when we got through because I suppose there were five or six times as many honest, straightforward, clean-cut business classifications in my city that were not represented as were represented. I just happened to bring one of them along here. The first responsibility or opportunity of a classifications committee after becoming familiar with the outline, is to make a careful analysis of the business in the community, setting it down on paper. The small club doesn't have to print it like we did. One of the finest small clubs in my district just hand it out in typewritten form, but they have that, a roster of filled and unfilled classifications. You are then able to present that information to the members of your club in order that they may make an effort to fill those unfilled classifications. I may get a little bit away from my phase of the subject, but there is an effort at hand now to provide for an extension committee in a Rotary club. I don't know whether I had that original thought or not, but two years ago when I was a governor I suggested that thing to my Rotary clubs, that they have an extension committee to work in connection with the classifications committee to see that those unfilled classifications were taken care of. It worked pretty well where they followed that idea. But get this: you have gotten a big thing out of Rotary, every one of you fellows; you can tell that or you wouldn't be here today. It is your opportunity and your responsibility to extend the blessings of Rotary to everyone in your community who is properly entitled to it, and I say that every one of you on a classifications committee or otherwise ought to be interested in seeing that your unfilled classifications are filled. (Applause.)

Chairman Mayhew: Is Arthur Pierce here?

Now we go to the second division of this subject, "Interpretation of the classification rule." The first subdivision is "Representative service offered by business, not personal service performed for particular concern."

I have asked a man to introduce that subject who has had a great deal of experience along this line. He served on the Classifications Committee of Rotary International and then he headed the Classifications Committee of Rotary International. He has been working at Rotary and Rotary subjects for a great many years. At this time he is the Chairman of the Vocational Service Committee of Rotary International, Thach Guernsey, of Independence, Kansas. (Applause.)

Rotarian George T. Guernsey, Jr.: It certainly does me good to see such a crowd out this morning. I can remember back, not so awfully long ago either, that Rotary International told us we couldn't hold a breakfast on classifications because there wasn't enough interest in it to get you fellows out. I insisted that we could, and we had a breakfast. We had a pretty good sized room in Cleveland and we couldn't get the people in there. Ever since that time they have decided that they could have a breakfast on a convention morning for classifications, and it seems to me that every year it gets bigger.

The reason that the people are interested in classifications is that they do realize it is the backbone of Rotary.

There are a lot of problems which come up every year. It is difficult to have the club sometimes understand that they really should be square in their classifications and really classify the services which are being rendered.

Rotary started out on the theory that each business should be represented, and in Rotary your classification is the business which your concern does, not the particular part of the business in which you are involved. That is one of the hardest rules, apparently, to get the fellows to understand. You take a great big business which employs lawyers, accountants, chemists, engineers, everything of that sort. A great many clubs want to classify that man as a chemist, as a lawyer, as a doctor, or whatever particular part he plays, but his real classification and the classification that he should have is the classification of the concern. If they are in the steel business his classification is steel, although he may be a member of the bar. We have a president of our club this year who says that he is the only lawyer in captivity who has his real classification. He is the general counsel and vice president of the gas company, and his classification is "gas distribution."

That is the thing I want to get across to you. Don't go to a concern which has an accountant and an engineer and give one of them the classification of accounting and the other one the classification of engineering, but see that they have the classification of the concern for which they work. It is very simple. Just look it up and see what the concern does. If the concern manufactures automobiles, everybody in that concern has the classification of automobile manufacturing, and they don't have accounting, engineering, or doctor, or whatever they may happen to do in connection with their firm. The firm may employ all of those men, but the classification of anybody who is in Rotary is the classification of the concern for which he works. (Applause.)

Rotarian William A. French (Santa Barbara, Calif.): That would be a major classification, and then he would have the minor classification under that, wouldn't he?

Rotarian Guernsey: The concern would have a minor classification. Of course the major classification is automobiles. The minor is automobile manufacturing.

Rotarian French: I speak of an attorney working for them now.

Rotarian Guernsey: His classification would be automobile manufacturing, not a lawyer at all. The accountant would be automobile manufacturing also.

Chairman Mayhew: On Page 6 in this outline, and it is also explained in detail in the other book, the professional men are classified. You will get the full details of that. The rule when you figure it out in detail is this: if over a period of three years a man has been devoting seventy-five per cent. of his time to one concern's business, that is his business. We have out in my community some asphalt mines employing several hundred people. They have a doctor hired. He does some practice on the outside, but seventy-five per cent. of his practice is to the employees of these asphalt mines. He gets his income from it, but that is not the main point. His classification is under that of asphalt mines, instead of practicing physician.

Chairman Mayhew: I am going to impose on Clint Anderson and ask him to appear the second time on this second division, the sixty per cent. rule.

Rotarian Clinton Anderson: I am not going to take much of your time. There is a rule and I am going to read it to you and like everything else, it is right in the classification manual. "It shall be the rule that to be eligible for membership in a Rotary club under the classification of any such activity a person must be devoting at least sixty per cent. of his commercial, industrial, professional or institutional life to that acitvity, that is to say, to that business, professional, occupation, concern or establishment, and be getting his living therefrom." That is a comparatively simple statement, and we all ought to be able to understand it and apply it to our clubs. It has become necessary to have it because in many clubs they had a sort of gentlemen's agreement that they would admit any good man in the community into the Rotary club and make a classification for him. Well, that gentlemen's agreement is not always so good. You probably know the man who said, "I have only one competitor in this entire community, and he and I have recently signed a gentlemen's agreement as to how we shall conduct our business and the prices we shall charge, and since then I have had all the business."

It is put down for you in very definite form that a man to be entitled to membership must come under a classification to which he is devoting sixty per cent. of his business, professional or institutional life. That is no more than fair. We only want men in the Rotary club who are definitely willing to come in under the thing to which they are devoting the major portion of their time.

Many men have misinterpreted that to mean sixty per cent. of their income. The trouble would be when the stock market is going up you are probably in capital investments and when it is going down you have got to go back into some other line of activity. It doesn't work out quite right, so we put it where the man's major activity is, his principal and recognized business in the community.

I don't need to take more of your time on that. It is in very plain, simple language, and by a careful, honest application of it you can eliminate practically all the classification trouble that may come up in the future in your club. Sixty per cent. of the professional, business or institutional life must be devoted to that classification under which the man seeks admission to your club. That is all there is to it, and you stay with it. (Applause.)

Chairman Mayhew: Just to impress that figure on your mind, I want to recall to you that a man in attending a meeting of the club, the luncheon meeting, must be there sixty per cent. of either that hour or hour and a half to be counted present, and a member in attending these luncheons must attend sixty per cent. of the meetings during any six months' period.

Rotarian Clint Moore (Muncie, Ind.): Do I understand that a business organization can have more than two members? That is, an active, and a second man in one business organization, one concern?

Chairman Mayhew: The next speaker will handle that. Dan Brownell, as I told you a few minutes ago, has been a member of this committee for a year, and was district governor last year. He is going to take the two divisions under (c), "The interpretation of the ten per cent. rule, first, not more than 10 per cent. under any one major classification; second, not more than 10 per cent. representing 'independent' concerns under common ownership." (Applause.)

Rotarian J. D. Brownell (Ashland, Wisconsin): Chairman Arthur and Fellow Rotarians: No organization can gain the development that Rotary has gained unless it is founded upon very definite ideals. In order to find itself applicable to the exceedingly variously organized life that we have today, there must be a technique developed. The complexity of modern life demands that. As other speakers have demonstrated, Rotary started in a very simple manner with no very definite technique, but as it has developed that technique has been developed also. The basis of our whole Rotary organization is founded upon the principle of classification, so far as the technique of organization is concerned, for two great purposes, the first in order that there shall be an organization without competitive interests attempting to work in the organization together. That is the single classification rule. The second great principle which is found equally vital is the principle that a Rotary club should be a cross section of the community life. That develops the ten per cent. rule.

It is a perfectly simple thing to get together an organization that shall welcome to its membership just as many representatives of every classification as can be induced to join. That is not a Rotary club. Rotary depends for its peculiar genius of organization upon a cross section, not the whole thing. A chamber of commerce can welcome every craft and as many members of any craft as can be induced to join. But to be a Rotary club, and be true to the genius of its development, there can be but one representative, and to be a Rotary club, true to its genius of organization, there can be no more than ten per cent. of the club membership belonging to any one business organization.

It seems to me that is perfectly simple and the purpose of it is certainly logical. Rotarians are human beings and it only stands to reason that Rotarians, as other human beings, tend to be influenced by the source from which they gain their livelihood or by the life under which they live.

I don't care how carefully a man may guard his attitudes or how well he may control them, if he feels that his direct business or professional responsibility is to one certain organization head, he is bound to be influenced by it. And when any matters may come up in the discussion of a Rotary club procedure that favor any certain community major organization, he is going to lean toward that. That is the fundamental principle of the ten per cent. rule, that no Rotary club may have in its membership more than ten per cent. coming under one single major business organization.

It is perfectly true that this is a moot question; during my term of service as District Governor, this question arose more frequently than any other. As one concrete illustration, here was a small north country town. It didn't have much business during the winter months, but during the summer months it is a great tourist center. Of course there are resorts galore. Naturally, the leading men of that community during the summer months are men who are more or less interested in the resort business. When the organization of a Rotary club was fostered in that community, it was only natural that the men who had their contacts with men from the larger centers should know about Rotary and should be interested in Rotary and should welcome the bringing of a Rotary organization into that community as an inducement to bring tourists there. When they began to work out their classifications, they found that the men they wanted in the Rotary organization were forty or fifty per cent. interested primarily in the resort business, and then came the tangle of an effort to try to find a classification that would cover them, because while they were actually in the hotel, resort, boarding house business, they wanted those men in Rotary. The result was that there was a club in preparation for organization that had about forty per cent. of its membership giving at least sixty per cent. of their thought, effort and time to one major classification. What should be done? The only answer that could be given honestly was that such an organization would be a very helpful thing for that community, would be very much worthwhile, but it would not be a Rotary club. The question was asked me yesterday, "Here is a great medical center. In that medical center there are three great major organizations, all coming definitely under one medical interpretation. There is a business adminstration end of it, there is a clinical end of it, and there is a research end of it. But all under one major classification." To reduce that to a ten per cent. rule for that whole organization means we have to reduce not only the membership that club has but the efficiency of the club as an organization in that community. What should be done? The only answer I could give to the question was, "Unquestionably you need an organization that will include all those, but unquestionably, likewise, such an organization would not be a Rotary club."

That is the moot question wherever I have been, and I realize that very fact, that Rotary is so earnestly desired, an indication of the vital influence of Rotary in every community that it touches.

But on the other hand, until we change by legislation some of these principles, we have got to abide by our fundamental principle.

Arthur mentioned particularly a second interpretation here. Would you read that second interpretation again?

Chairman Mayhew: "Not more than 10 per cent. representing independent concerns under common ownership."

Rotarian Brownell: If you will study the proposed future legislation pamphlet, which I am sure can be secured in unlimited quantities, you will find there the proposal that where mergers occur, a number of organizations, each doing a separate, independent business, each coming legally under different major classifications rule, merging under one great business head, it is proposed that those separate entities of organization be treated the same as though they had never been merged, with this one restriction, however, that there must not be in excess of ten per cent. of the total club membership coming under the general organization head, and until that principle has been changed by Rotary International, that is, you and I, we must abide by that rule.

Just one word in conclusion, to repeat: the peculiar genius of Rotary is that each individual club shall be a cross section, not a mass representation of the community, and no club can expect to accomplish real Rotary purposes that does not conform so long as Rotary recognizes that that is its peculiar genius of organization. (Applause.)

Chairman Mayhew: Now because this is a much mooted question and because so many viewpoints have been had concerning this, I want to ask Thach Guernsey if he will in a minute and a half or two minutes comment on that and then Clint Anderson for a minute or two.

Rotarian Guernsey: I think we probably have had more misunderstanding about this rule than any other rule in the classification system. There are two entirely distinct ten per cent. rules. The first one is that you shall not have more than ten per cent. from any one major classification. For example, take under the food industry. You can't have more than ten per cent. of your membership from the food industry although it may be from entirely different classifications. They have attempted to solve that to a certain degree by making three classifications under the food. Formerly the average club couldn't anywhere near cover the businesses which were represented in their community under the food classification and obey that rule. They have attempted to solve that by making three classifications of the food industry. But that is one rule.

The other ten per cent. rule is that no matter what major they are in, you can't have more than ten per cent. where one concern dominates. Let me tell you what we mean by that. There might be an institution composed of several different units, each unit rendering a distinct service to the community. For instance, there might have been a merger and a holding company of the gas company, the electric light company and the water company. Each one of those is a distinct business, although they are all owned by one corporation at the top. Rotary has ruled that where the business is owned under separate ownership but each is a distinct business in the community, you may have in your club a representative from each distinct business with a proviso that you can't have more than ten per cent. from any one institution, but you can have, if one great big head has three or four different sub-concerns, each rendering a distinct service, representatives from each one, but if it is a great big concern that does only one thing, manufacture automobiles, then you can't have but two from it. You can't divide up into departments. But if it is an institution which renders three or four distinct services to the community, then you can have them, but you can't divide up a great big business just because it is big, and have more than one from it.

Rotarian Moore: Even though it may be that the institution is operated under one name?

Rotarian Guernsey: Yes.

Chairman Mayhew: I think it is well that you all get the different viewpoints. One man may state the same thing in other words. This is a very important part and these men are all experienced in it and have experienced hundreds of problems under this one thing.

Rotarian Anderson: I absolutely promise you this is going to be the last time around. The only reason I have to offer for doing it is that I have a different opinion from my good friend Thach. He and I argued this question in Chicago some time ago and we generated a great deal of heat and very little light.

I don't believe there is a ten per cent. rule on the question of how many men you can have from one major classification. Thach and I have studied very carefully the Board ruling and we are not at all in agreement that they actually prove that there is a ten per cent. rule. I am merely suggesting to you that there may be developments by future boards of directors seeking to clarify that, but in your standard outline you will find that it is recommended that each Rotary club shall adopt as a definite rule that the number of active members shall not exceed ten per cent., and so forth. It is recommended, and I believe it is up to the individual club to adopt that rule. There is a difference of opinion on that. That isn't authoritative by a long way; I am just telling you what I think about it and I think in a great many localities you would be better off if you didn't have to adopt the ten per cent. rule. I just want to suggest to you as a little sidelight that if you pick up a Standard Club Constitution you won't find a ten per cent. rule in it. (Applause.)

Chairman Mayhew: I want to tell you that I don't agree with him at all. It was a recommendation from the Classifications Committee to the Board of Directors and they adopted that recommendation and have passed it down and they tell you emphatically that this ten per cent. rule, if carried out, is for the best interests of your club.

One more speaker on, "One member from each classification of business or profession." This speaker was Chairman of the Classifications Committee of Rotary International last year and did an outstanding work. Newton Crawford of Louisville, Kentucky. (Applause.)

Rotarian Newton Crawford: Fellow Rotarians: There is just one thing about classifications that comes up in our committee meetings. I was on the committee year before last and chairman the year before that. We have to use our common sense in all of these things. The plan of membership contemplates that ultimately there shall be in the club one representative of every worthy business or profession. That seems very simple when you first start out, and it is simple if you work it to its logical conclusion. But the trouble with most clubs, and especially the smaller clubs, is that they start out by giving the major classification to the various businesses, because they are not definitely divided up enough to give them the minors. But that defeats the purpose of the outline of the classifications. There is just one instance in there, if you will follow it clear through, that will help you in a great many cases.

Take the major classification of agriculture. Under that there is textile fiber growing. That is subdivided into four: sisal hemp growing, manila hemp growing, flax growing, and jute growing. If you give a man who is raising any one of these the classification of textile fiber growing, you cut out the other three, and if you go into all the major classifications and the minors, when you have a classification brought to you to decide, you find that will be of great help to you. You can nearly always find some minor classification that would suit a man's business.

The main idea to keep in mind always is, "Is the business or profession for which a classification is desired a separate and distinct business and open to the general public?" Each club has complete autonomy. Almost every club has to make a decision in regard to certain classifications. It is the belief of the Classifications Committee that almost every line of service that is open to the general public can be found in the outline of classifications.

The one point about what is a man's classification, is this. You can just keep the idea in your mind that the business a man represents in the community, or the business that a man is known as representing, is his classification. He may be into a half dozen different things, he may be in real estate, he may be in banking, he may be in various other things, but he is known in a community as a banker or as a real estate dealer or as an insurance man. What is his known business, what is he known in the community to represent? That will always help you to define his classification.

I think you should emphasize the spirit of the principle of classification in preference to the rule which interprets the principle. Just use a little common sense and be honest about it and give a man the classification that represents the business that he is supposed to sponsor in the community and you cannot go very far wrong. Be honest about it and have respect for yourselves in making these classifications and not have people say, "Well, they let so and so into the Rotary club because he is a good fellow and he is a prominent man and they wanted him in," but respect yourselves and respect your classification and go by the outline of classifications and you cannot go very far wrong. Then the community will respect you.

In other words, just use your common sense and your head and you will get along all right. (Applause.)

Rotarian Moore: I came here for information, being chairman of our classifications committee for more than three years.

Where did the clubs secure authority for the classification of past service membership?

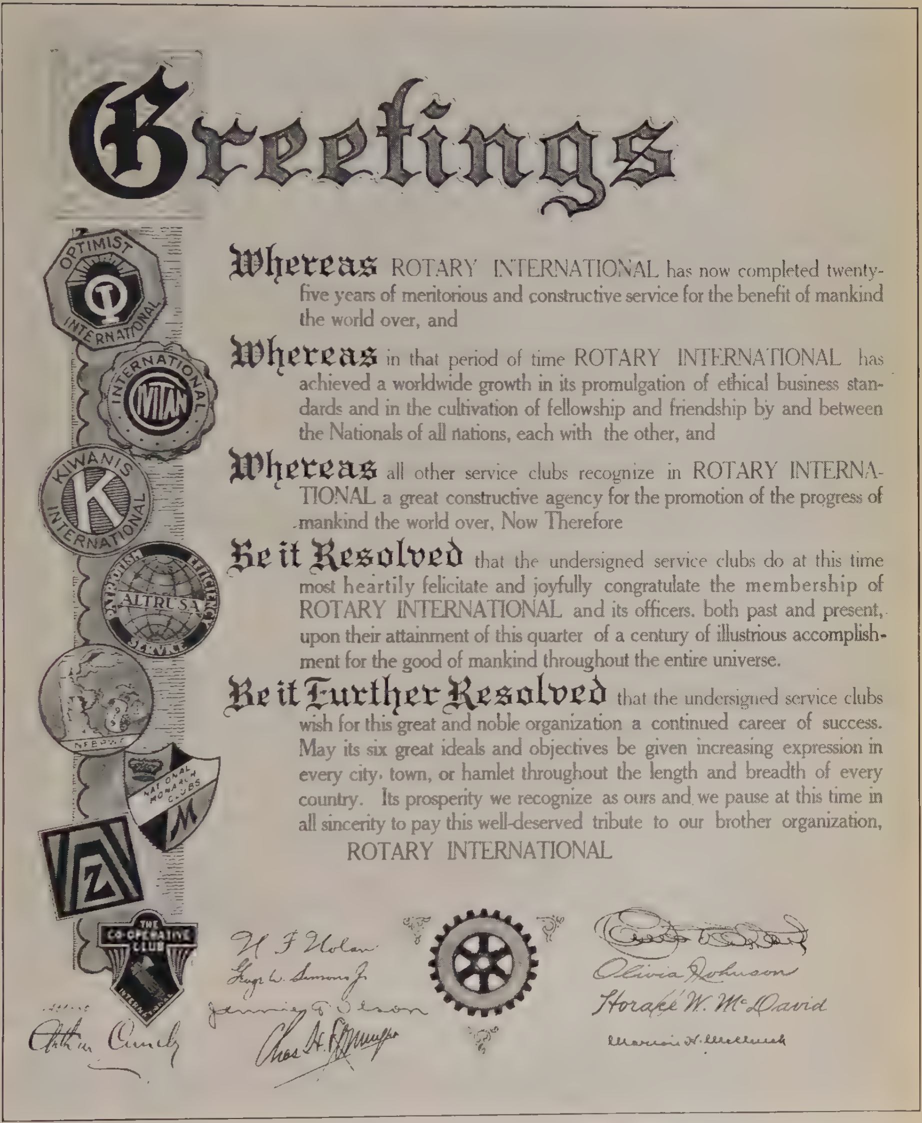
Chairman Mayhew: There is none.

Rotarian Moore: There are clubs that have members under that classification.

Chairman Mayhew: There is no authority whatsoever. It has been proposed by many clubs, but it has never been adopted yet.

This handsome fellow here who has been acting as secretary is Ed Rushmore of the New York Club. (Applause.) The man here at the end of the table, is Arthur Pierce. (Applause.)

Fellows, classifications is a subject that is the most interesting of any for the reason that there will be a hundred problems brought out of every single club and an answer to almost every one of them can be found easily in this literature that has been prepared and is available for you.


OPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL
INTERNATIONAL CIVITAN
KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL
ALTRUSA
NATIONAL MONARCH CLUBS
Z
THE CO-OPERATIVE CLUB INTERNATIONAL

Greetings

Whereas ROTARY INTERNATIONAL has now completed twenty-five years of meritorious and constructive service for the benefit of mankind the world over, and

Whereas in that period of time ROTARY INTERNATIONAL has achieved a worldwide growth in its promulgation of ethical business standards and in the cultivation of fellowship and friendship by and between the Nationals of all nations, each with the other, and

Whereas all other service clubs recognize in ROTARY INTERNATIONAL a great constructive agency for the promotion of the progress of mankind the world over, Now Therefore

Be it Resolved that the undersigned service clubs do at this time most heartily felicitate and joyfully congratulate the membership of ROTARY INTERNATIONAL and its officers, both past and present, upon their attainment of this quarter of a century of illustrious accomplishment for the good of mankind throughout the entire universe.

Be it Further Resolved that the undersigned service clubs wish for this great and noble organization a continued career of success. May its six great ideals and objectives be given increasing expression in every city, town, or hamlet throughout the length and breadth of every country. Its prosperity we recognize as ours and we pause at this time in all sincerity to pay this well-deserved tribute to our brother organization,

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

W F Nolan

Olivia Johnson

Horace W. McDavid

In the second place, any question that is unusual in your mind, send it in to the Chicago office and they will be mighty glad to tell you how seventeen other clubs have had this same problem and how they handled maybe four of them unsuccessfully and thirteen successfully. They are just glad of an opportunity to serve you.

I appreciate the assistance these men have given me, and I appreciate your attendance here this morning. Let's go now to the general meeting.

The meeting adjourned at nine-ten o'clock.

CLUB SERVICE (GENERAL) BREAKFAST ASSEMBLY

The breakfast assembly for the discussion of general Club Service problems (Section 2, for Clubs P to Z), held on Friday morning, June 27, was called to order at eight-fifteen o'clock by Past District Governor Charles O. Grafton, Muncie, Indiana.

Chairman Grafton: I am very much pleased indeed to see such a large crowd here on the last morning of the convention. It indicates the great interest we all have in these different sessions.

There will be no set speeches; we are here to deal with this club service program and the topics that we will take up are club promotion, club budget building, fellowship promotion, and club program building. We have one hour for discussion. This is your meeting. As I said before, there are no set speakers. I have asked one or two here in the audience to make a few remarks in regard to the clubs from which they hail because I know they are familiar with this particular work that is going on in their districts.

The first item that we will take up is the attendance promotion. We have a small club down in the 20th District known as the Winchester Rotary Club. It has so many 100 per cent. meetings that it is just a habit with them, and we expect in our attendance report to always see Winchester in with 100 per cent. meetings. I thought you would like to get the angle from a small club rather than hear a report of the attendance in a large club, because I think the representatives from the smaller clubs are in majority here.

Rotarian Grant Markel of the Winchester club is here this morning and I am going to ask him to lead in this discussion on attendance and how you get attendance in your club.

Rotarian Grant Markel (Winchester, Ind.): Charlie asked me to say a few words about how we have kept up our attendance. In this busy, bustling world of ours, there are causes for everything. We all knew what Paul Harris thought was the cause for the institution of Rotary and the result has been marvelous. One of the causes of this result was attendance. There is no club that can have a high percentage of attendance unless its members are inclined to attend the meetings. We have several ways of getting our members to come to the meetings. In the first place, we have what you might call forty hand-picked men, every one of them a true Rotarian. They have at heart the spirit of Rotary and the lead in the advancement of their fellow men. We employ conservatism in selecting our members. No man can make a good Rotarian unless he has the principles of Rotary at heart and believes in advancement.

We have had men who have made great sacrifices in keeping up our attendance record. The one to which I wish to call your attention in particular was our secretary who has been secretary ever since the club was organized. He had the misfortune to be stricken with paralysis the first of last November. Of course that threw him out and put a black mark on our attendance. In order to relieve that, he resigned from the club. The club wouldn't accept his resignation, but he refused to pay his dues and then they had to let him out. That is the kind of spirit that we have developed in this little club at Winchester, and we are very proud of our record.

I want to say that it lies entirely with the club, depending upon your conservatism in selecting members, whether you are going to have a good attendance or not. There are many things that I could go ahead and tell you about in our attendance record. From the first entrance of a member into our club it is instilled into his mind the pleasure and mental benefit that he will miss if he misses a meeting of the club. We generally manage to have a good program every week, and that combined with other things makes our members really feel that they have missed something important if they miss a meeting of our club.

I think that these few things, conservatism in membership, impressing on the minds of your members that they are really going to miss something important if they miss a meeting, are things to be taken into consideration and will help other clubs in maintaining a high percentage of attendance.

I thank you. (Applause.)

Chairman Grafton: Thank you very much, Grant. I think there was a 100 per cent. club that was trying to hold about fifty 100 per cent. meetings. I don't know whether it was Charlie Beeson, the Secretary, who was taken to the hospital, but I know they held one meeting in the hospital, so they could have a 100 per cent meeting. Who else wishes to speak on this subject?

Rotarian Julius F. Seib (Belleville, Ill.): I would like to tell about our neighboring club, O'Fallon, Illinois. They have had, I think, 184 100 per cent. meetings consecutively. They haven't missed a meeting since they organized. They meet on Monday and we meet on Tuesday. One day they had a fellow who had to be operated upon. He went to his club on Monday and came to our club on Tuesday, was operated upon Tuesday afternoon. For the next meeting they carried him to his club on a stretcher and for the third meeting he was all right again. That is going a long way to make a 100 per cent. meeting.

I was chairman of our attendance committee all last year and, although we didn't have an awful lot of 100 per cent. meetings, we ran over 96 average, and for a club of 62 I thought that was doing pretty fair. I delegated one girl in our office to handle it for me and every Monday morning she called up every member, and in that way we were able to keep up a pretty good attendance record. However, we did feel that the best way to keep attendance records is to have good meetings, because if your meetings get stale the fellows just won't come. You have got to have good, peppy meetings, to get your crowd out.

Rotarian Donald Dickason (Wooster, O.): The other morning there were two suggestions, and I am going to repeat them. One secretary told of his plan in handling one problem, the problem of making up attendance, which is part of the whole question of attendance. He mails out the morning after a meeting a card to each absentee from that meeting, telling him that he was missed, and suggesting that he make up his attendance at one of the nearby clubs. Then, to simplify his making up this attendance, he gives on the card a list of perhaps half a dozen clubs within a ten-mile radius, their place and time of meeting.

After that suggestion was made, another secretary got up and said he carried it a step further. He not only gives the club's place and time of meeting but he writes on the card the names of other absentees, with the idea that a man who is going to drive eight or ten miles to another town may want to have company and they can make the trip together.

Rotarian Harvey Lyon (Oakland, Calif.): Just so that you may know that I am speaking from experience, I might say that I am Governor of the 2nd District, comprising California, Nevada and the Hawaiian Islands, with 156 clubs. We are running around 94 to 95 per cent. average throughout the year. We have had a friendly contest this year with the 12th District, Governor George McKinnis of Oklahoma. We beat him one month. The other months he has been ahead of us. I met him yesterday and asked him about last month's attendance and he said it was 94.32. I was sorry to have to tell him ours was only 94.18.

Now you know that out in California we do not boast (laughter), but just so that you may know I am speaking from experience I might say that we do have from 150 to 200 100 per cent. meetings during the month and we usually have from 15 to 20 clubs that are 100 per cent. all month. We have one club that has had 74 100 per cent. meetings, and I am just confident enough of the loyalty of that club to believe they are going to run up to 184, but they have only been organized for 74 meetings and that is why they have had no more. It is San Fernando in Southern California.

If I might briefly give you a few ways in which I have tried to stimulate attendance this year with good results, one of the best ways to keep track of the way you are going is to have a chart with a black line for membership and a red line for attendance. At the beginning of my year I gave each club a chart showing the way the club had run for the preceding five years. Of course the ideal situation is to have the red line and the black line both on an upward trend and very close together. In that way an incoming president sees the general tendency of his club and it is up to him to correct his club during his year. Now these same presidents at the end of their years are filling in the chart for the year that they have made, and might I remind all presidents here that in Rotary years are not known by the calendar numbers, it isn't 1929 and '30 but it is Tom Jones' year and Jack Smith's year, and this year for the new president is going to be his year and the record that is made is going to be his. No club can be better than its president. If your club has poor attendance this year it isn't the fault of some chairman under him; it is his fault for not asking that chairman for his resignation and putting in a man who will function.

Here is a little chart on which I keep track of the 2nd District for my own observation and my own stimulus to encourage me to try to get the lines in the right shape.

Another suggestion is a pendant on your attendance badge. I am proud to be sitting at the table here with a man from Texas who has a ten-year perfect attendance record, but he says he has nothing to show for it in his club. In California we urged on our clubs and most of our clubs have adopted a pendant which hangs from the large badge, mine, for example, is seven years 100 per cent., and I am looking forward with a great deal of expectation to November when I get eight years 100 per cent. This is not only a reward to the faithful member but it is a quiet reminder at every meeting that attendance does count, and it is surprising how it will affect a member in making the extra effort to keep his attendance perfect. On the way to Biloxi last January to attend a convention in my line of business there was a member from my district from San Diego. I asked him if he would go six miles with me from the hotel over to Biloxi to make up attendance. He said, "I will for one reason: my president has given me one of those pendants for my record and I am not going to lose it." I could give you instance after instance of where this pendant has been the urge, all the urge that was needed to make the member keep his attendance perfect. A new member is given a pendant that says, "Attendance 100 per cent." He wears that until he is forced to lose it, and generally he does not lose it unless absolutely necessary. After one year that pendant is replaced with one that says, "One year 100 per cent," and when he has finished his first year that pendant is taken away from him and given to a new man and this older man is given one that says two years.

About two years ago we had a man in Oakland who had had a hundred per cent. attendance for ten years, and he wanted to go to Honolulu. He said to me, "I am not going if I am going to lose my attendance record. I get back at two-thirty on Wednesday noon and my last chance to make up is in San Diego, twelve miles from here, so I want you to go out with me to that club and get them to put on a ladies' night that night." We did that and he got back and his record is still a hundred per cent.

Let me suggest that another valuable thing for attendance is the group system. By the way, the group system was invented by the man whom I just mentioned, Max Horwinski, Past President of the Oakland Club. The group system is one of the best things you can have in your club for keeping up attendance. Divide the club into groups of ten to twenty members each. You can have attorneys and doctors and other professions and businesses as the basis, or you can have any arbitrary plan that you wish for division, but make each group responsible for its attendance. I mention the Oakland Club because, as you know, the Oakland Club has led the world in attendance for clubs of over 200 ever since the attendance contest was established, with an exception now and then, 240 members running about 95 per cent. through the year. They would not hope to keep up that record without the group system. At every meeting, no matter how busy we are, the president calls on the group chairmen in succession, Group No. 1, No. 2, and so on, and so-and-so gets up and says, "Twenty-five members, 25 present, 100 per cent." That is usually the report. Any man who has below 95 per cent is boohooed down. We think it is quite essential in keeping up attendance to use the group system.

Another important thing, and I have felt the most important of all, is to weed that member out of the club. I will just give you one example of how it works. I went to the Hollywood Club in Southern California early in my year and their attendance was around 72 per cent. I gave them the customary talk, I might call it, that I had been giving to other clubs, and urged them especially to help their attendance, and then went away and watched from a distance. A month later they were still in the seventies. I went back and asked what was the matter. The president said, "I have four or five men who are the cause of it all."

I said, "Won't you do something about it, go to those men and ask them to be good Rotarians, and if they won't, ask for their resignations."

He said, "I can't do that. This man is past president of the club. That man is a charter member. I can't ask for their resignations."

I said, "I don't care whether he is past president or charter member. I am District Governor, but next year I am out if I am not a good Rotarian." I talked to him for half an hour or so and when I left him he hardly said goodbye. He walked away with his head down, and I thought I had forfeited his friendship. I had that discouraged feeling that a District Governor has now and then. I watched, however, again. Pretty soon his attendance was going up in the eighties and then in the nineties, and for the last six months he has been around 98 to 99 per cent. I had a letter from him recently explaining what he had done. He said, "I got seven resignations soon after your visit. I replaced all those men with live ones and have added other members and we are having a wonderful year."

At the first of the year I was hearing from clubs around Hollywood, "What is the matter with Hollywood this year? They are in terrible shape." I went to the president and as I was talking to him about replacing his members I told him frankly of the reports that I was hearing. I was in Los Angeles about three weeks ago and was delighted to hear that Hollywood is having a wonderful year, they have a wonderful club out there. Other clubs gave me the same report. So attendance is not an end in itself, but attendance is fundamental as a means to that end. Attendance is a mighty good indication of the health of any club. If you have dead timber in your club, it is hurting the morale of the entire club. I have learned that Rotarians like to have you talk to them straight. A president should talk to his club straight, to his committee chairmen straight, a District Governor should talk to his presidents straight, and the men will respect that straight talk and come back and give him the kind of support to which he is entitled. (Applause.)

Chairman Grafton: I thank you very much, Governor, for that very instructive talk.

Has any one a better record than ten-year 100 per cent. record? (One.)

Walter is trying to take a little fire out of that. He wants to know how far it is to your next club.

Rotarian Grady Shipp (Vernon, Tex.): Twenty-eight miles.

Chairman Grafton: We shall have to pass along now to the next item of club budget building.

Vice Chairman Walthall: Chairman Charlie and Fellow Rotarians: I am a member of the San Antonio, Texas, Club, with about 265 members. We have had a budget for a long time and I just can't conceive of a large club getting along without a budget.

I don't know how it is from the angle of the small club, but for a club with a ten or twelve thousand dollar annual income and expenditure, I don't understand how it could get along without the budget. An orderly handling of the club's financial affairs in my own judgment is one of the essential parts of club administration. This year we have an engineer for president of the San Antonio club, and he won't have any club organization that he can't put on a blue print, so the entire administration of our club is now on a budget basis.

I would recommend a budget system to any club, certainly to the larger ones. (Applause.)

Rotarian Charles Wheeler (San Francisco, Calif.): A rather funny story, I think, is the fact that it costs over a half million dollars to run the twenty large clubs of the United States; over a half million dollars exclusive of any moneys appropriated for Community Service work, and for the next hundred clubs, it costs approximately a million dollars. That is over a million and a half dollars for 120 clubs.

If any of you men want to take the time to study the subject, I am pretty sure you will come to the conclusion that from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of that money is unnecessarily expended every year. That is a pretty strong statement and a rather strong indictment of Rotary when it is made up of ninety-six per cent. of business men and four per cent. of professional men. It is because many times the directors are spending other people's money and we have let the office forces, like Topsy, "just grow up." I think if there is anything that a club president can do for the incoming president, it is to sit down with his incoming president and talk frankly with him perhaps about the budget system and why it should work for the incoming administration.

We have been getting some figures from clubs throughout the United States and we invite any of you here who want to send us further figures, to do so. We are trying to compile some information for "The Rotarian," and you might have something we could use in connection with this subject.

Some of the information we receive is almost ridiculous. We had a note from a secretary of a club that spends about $40,000 a year, and he explained that the postage item got so large that they divided it up and distributed it amongst the various committees. Rather than that, we have found in some clubs where the postage item was getting large, instead of sending out a letter every other day that might go into the wastebasket, they have a calendar of events published in their Rotary publication and perhaps one good letter a week that is interesting and informative going to members. That saves postage items.

I will tell you of one club where three members published the club publication, taking a live, active interest in it. That club publication made between four hundred and five hundred dollars during the year. Another club had a paid office force take care of the club publication and lost between $1,400 and $1,500 a year.

The same way with attendance, speaking of larger clubs again, and I presume it is proportionately interesting in small clubs, where they have $2,500 a year office help for keeping extensive attendance records, the attendance was very poor, while in cases where there were about two or three men on the committee, active Rotarians who were tremendously interested in keeping attendance records and checking them up with the division chairmen, they had very fine attendance.

The basic thought here is that this expensive method, under which we have grown up in the United States particularly, for handling the mechanics of Rotary, will have a tendency to kill Rotary. You can't tell me of an industry or an organization, private or public, handled the way we are now handling Rotary, that hasn't ultimately died, and if you cared to have me do so, I could name you dozens of them that have died because they were handled the way we are handling Rotary. Rotary must tackle the problem just as soon as possible, for it is becoming a serious thing; it is running into the millions. We must go after it and take care of it right. It is a very important thing for this simple reason, that whenever you do not give attention to those things, you are losing interest in the club, members are losing interest in the organization, but just as soon as you give this work to various members, you have live, active, virile Rotary clubs, and your costs are cut down right away. (Applause.)

Rotarian Cecil Howes (Topeka, Kan.): I am a member of a club of 130 members. I am interested in knowing how the rest of you fellows build your budgets.

I am going to tell you about how we build ours. We have an income of approximately $5,000 a year. We divide it into five sections, two-fifths for others, three-fifths for ourselves. We take one-fifth of it, which goes to Rotary International and our district. We have a per capita tax for our district conference of $2 for every member in the club. That is sort of an overhead expense that we assess against clubs in the event that rain should come and attendance at the conference was affected so that we wouldn't have enough money from registrations to pay the bill.

We take another fifth for our programs and dinners; another fifth for office expense and our bulletins and such other incidental expenses of the club. Then, we take another fifth for Boys Work and another fifth for Community Service work. That is approximate, but we try to hew to that line in building our budget.

When I first became secretary of my club fourteen years ago, we were in debt. It took us about two years to get out of debt. The only way we were able to accomplish it was to build a budget. Since then, we have had money in the treasury for all of the legitimate expenses of the club and when people came around and wanted us to spend a lot of money for some particular item, we were always able to tell them that we didn't have the money, unless it was a project in which the Rotary club was particularly interested and could well afford to spend the money for it. (Applause.)

Rotarian William Emerson (Winnipeg, Canada): We have 250 members. I should like to know how many clubs here raise their community funds by assessment rather than by putting on concerts or stunts or minstrel shows, that make real assessments, so much on the dues.

Rotarian Wheeler: Once a year in the San Francisco Club, we place a card on the table and it is collected after the meeting. It is our Christmas fund for Community Service work.

We have averaged $13,000 a year for the last five or six years. I think that is a very fine way, because there are people in the club who can give $5 and others who can give $25 and others are glad to put in $300. We report carefully how we spend every penny of that money. None of it can be expended except by approval of the board of directors. We have found it a very fine way to raise our funds.

Chairman Grafton: Did your question refer to the community work of the Rotary club or the community work of all the civic organizations?

Rotarian Emerson: Community work of the Rotary club.

Rotarian Thomas Vickers (Syracuse, N. Y.): We raise our budget in about the same way as described by the gentleman from San Francisco.

Chairman Grafton: I should like to hear from a representative of one of the smaller clubs.

Rotarian E. P. Cullum (Cambridge Springs, Pa.): Cambridge Springs has 1,600 men, women and children. Our club has a membership of only twenty. I happen to be the treasurer of it. We have a budget. I stick to that budget, amounting to $500 a year. Our weekly letter costs us, including postage, $1.25 a week. So far, I haven't found any club that has run any less than that on postage. It is the small club of that kind that has troubles. We do run our club expenses so as to keep within our $500 budget. (Applause.)

Rotarian James C. Copping (Montreal, Canada): We work strictly on a budget; I might say our club membership is 240, and we adhere strictly to that budget.

There was just one thing in the discussion so far during the convention that I wanted to ask about, and that is the cost of the weekly publication. We get out one in our office. We purchased a mimeograph machine and we publish the weekly in our own office. It costs us less than $10 a week. One of the clubs reported they were spending $8,000 a year on their publication. I often wonder if that money is well spent. Some of us have gotten back to advertising while others have stressed the fact that there was nothing to be made on advertising.

We find we have had no trouble raising our budget. We have a peculiar system of our own. We haven't had to assess anybody for years. We have a treasurer who is a banker. We are active as a club and I wonder whether regardless of that there should be a strict check-up of the last year's expenses with the incoming officers to see if some of the expenses can't be knocked off. I sometimes think we spend too much money in keeping up attendance. I don't find as a rule the 100 per cent. clubs are doing the most work. They are spending so much energy on keeping up attendance that perhaps some of the other things go by. Our attendance is hard to keep up, because we are seventy miles from the nearest club, which meets the next day after ours, so it is almost impossible to make it up.

I find that if we even up our energies and not all the time stress attendance or some other specific work, the general results of the work during the year will be further advanced.

Rotarian Charles Kent (Streator, Ill.): We have a club of fifty members. We are just starting out to operate on the budget plan. I am just wondering whether some of you can tell me whether we are wrong or not. We are starting to base that budget upon the dues only. The entrance fees form rather an emergency fund, and Community Service and such things as Boys Work are donations, not a part of the budget at all. Is that a proper basis?

I should like to hear from some who have had experience along that line, of including the community budget in the club budget, which is something new.

Chairman Grafton: I will ask that you give him this information immediately following this meeting as we must pass on to the next item in the program.

Rotarian Edgar F. Westrum (Albert Lea, Minn.): Our membership is about forty-five in a town of ten thousand. I think I can answer his question. Our club has been operating for seven years on the budget system. We find that our total expenses for operating the club after a man is a member runs on the basis of $5 a month. With that on a budget system we are able to operate all right. Our admission fee is $10 and after that we collect $5 per month, payable quarterly, from all members. That carries our budget. We are able to send twenty-five per cent. of our membership to the district conference and pay almost all the expenses and we carry on publications and things of that kind.

Chairman Grafton: We must pass on to the next item, because our time is rapidly going; in fact we should have an hour for each one of these discussions.

The next subject is "Fellowship Promotion." I see here Governor-Elect Will Hodges from Gary. I am going to ask Will if he will say just a few words in regard to promotion of fellowship in the clubs.

Rotarian William F. Hodges (Gary, Ind.): I have an idea that what I can say on this subject will not be edifying at all to most of the members here. However, I do believe that it is a most important thing in club work. I say that for the reason that if we do have good fellowship in the club, you will have all the other things that naturally follow. I hope none of you have had the experience I had in a club last summer. I was up in the northern part of our country last summer on a little vacation and I visited one of the clubs up there. I went into the club room and I sat down at a table. I sat between two members of the club. Neither one of them spoke to me during the whole noon hour and after it was over they got up and left and I did likewise. I didn't blame them much for treating me that way, because there might have been something about me which they didn't like. There was, however, a splendid gentleman with me from one of the clubs down in central Illinois and they treated him the same way.

It did me a lot of good, however, because I went back to my club (I have been president of my club this past year) and called in my fellowship committee. I told the boys the experience that I had had in visiting a club in the northern part of our country. I emphasized as much as I could both the importance of fellowship among Rotarians in the club and of making visitors that came in feel that they were at home and among friends. I think we have built up a fellowship in our own club and I think this little incident of my life has contributed materially to that fact. I have also visited other clubs where they met you with open arms and took you in and sat you at a table and introduced you to some of the fellows, and if they didn't introduce you, the fellow who sat next to you immediately grabbed you by the hand and told you how glad he was to have you there and introduced himself. It makes you feel a little bit better, doesn't it? It certainly does. If there is one thing in Rotary more fundamental than another, it is the fellowship and friendship that you establish in these clubs.

We have one club over at Chicago Heights that visits us quite often and they have commented upon that, and our district governor who is just retiring paid us a fine compliment upon the fellowship that we have in our club, brought about by our fellowship committee. If you have a chairman of the fellowship committee who doesn't watch the door when the club begins its session, he is not on the job. The chairman must do it or someone else of the fellowship committee should keep his eye upon the door, and if any stranger comes in, he should immediately be met, taken to the club, and shown the real fellowship which Rotary should guarantee to every one of its members. (Applause.)

Rotarian Si Adams (Dansville, N. Y.): I want to talk to the smaller clubs. Fellows, the fellowship part of your program is a good deal like the musical end of it. You have in your club of fifty about three or four men who are capable of leading in music. You also have in the average club of fifty about three or four men who know how to do this fellowship work, and when they discontinue this work, when they stop exerting an influence over the fellowship committee to show them how that thing is done, you are about as badly off as you are singing without a piano and without a leader. Go back and study it out and see if I am not right. There are half a dozen fellows in your club who know how to do that fellowship work. There are ten or fifteen clubs that couldn't do fellowship work if they died trying.

Get the fellows to function who know how. There are a lot who never will know how. When the leaders stop on that it is just as bad as leading the leader in your music. See if it isn't. (Applause.)

Rotarian William Barr (Bluffton, Ind.): We have a club of fifty members. I think that your club fellowship committee should take its job seriously and I think in a good many clubs this is not done. It is, as Governor Hodges said, the most important feature after all in your Rotary organization. If your membership hasn't developed into a club of friendship, something is lacking in that local club, but to get at some of the details of fellowship work, I think, is a thing that we should do here. If you have a member who has someone in his family who is sick and goes to a hospital, the fellowship committee should keep in touch with affairs so that they will know about the trouble which has come into the home. You don't always have to send expensive flowers, but a little note of sympathy goes a long way with the recipient in a case of that kind.

Then every club has its trouble with cliques. The same group will gather around the same table. That is a fine thing that shouldn't be discouraged altogether. However, the fine friendship which exists in that particular clique should expand into a larger circle, and so occasionally, I would say, the fellowship committee should see that these cliques are broken up and that members rotate from one table to another and that they be really Rotary members.

The fellowship committee should see that for the first six or eight weeks a new member is in the club he should be given special attention, that some member of the fellowship committee is assigned to that individual to see that he moves from table to table and gets the spirit of friendship which is in the club.

Then I think that this fellowship meshes in very closely with attendance promotion, with club program building. I think that the inter-club fellowship is a thing which the fellowship committee should promote by urging and insisting along with the attendance committee upon absentees from their own meetings going to a nearby club, if possible, and there enlarge the friendships through these inter-city meetings.

I am going to speak about attention to guests. There should be one or two members of the fellowship committee who sees that guests are properly located. There should be a constant instilling in the minds of the membership of the club that a guest in a Rotary club is just the same as a guest in your own home and you should see he feels just as much at home. I think fellowship is the basis of Rotary. This original Rotary club here in Chicago were fellows who built a close acquaintanceship. I don't believe that any of the rest of your Rotary program will amount to very much if Rotary fellowship falls down. That extends into all of the steps clear up into international fellowship and good will.

Rotary transmutes individuals into acquaintances as the first step and then as the great step, transmutes these acquaintances into splendid Rotary friendship. (Applause.)

Chairman Grafton: There is just one minute left on this subject.

Rotarian Sam Bridges (Pine Bluff, Ark.): We have a club of 92 members. We had an average attendance of about 79 to 80 per cent. up to this past year, and by doing all the things you just mentioned we have raised it to an average of 92.

Rotarian Otto B. Liersch (Corning, Calif.): I should like to say a word for the really small club. I have a suggestion to the fellows from very small clubs, a thing that has a two-fold purpose. I asked my fellowship committee to get busy and any time they saw a visiting Rotarian come into the club they should bring him to me and introduce him to me as president of the club. This had a twofold purpose. In the first place, it makes him feel as though the club has an interest in him if the president will shake hands with him and give him a friendly welcome. The second purpose would be that I think it is very wrong to call on a Rotarian who is not able to stand on his feet and speak. Very often a Rotarian comes to a club with hopes of being able to speak. The president at the time of introduction has the opportunity to offer him the floor for a few minutes. If he is a speaker he will want to speak; if he can't speak he has an opportunity to decline. He feels as though he has been given an opportunity. (Applause.)

Chairman Grafton: We have just five minutes left to take up this last item of club program building. What have you to say on this matter?

Rotarian W. W. Seay (Tuscaloosa, Ala.): We have printed our programs for the entire year in a small pamphlet. We have adopted the Aims and Objects Plan and we have every program outlined through the different committees. Last year our International Service committee put on programs using university students from Latin America. It has been an outstanding feature of the Tuscaloosa Club for the past year. I believe it has done more to promote attendance and fellowship in our club than anything that we could possibly have done, and the year before we were one of what is known as the problem clubs. While our attendance is not around a hundred per cent., it is around 85 to 87 now. I believe the adoption of a standard program that will carry through the entire year will help any club of this size.

Rotarian William A. French (Santa Barbara, Calif.): We don't go so far as the gentleman who just spoke, but we do operate under a program committee, and I believe if you are careful in selecting the right chairman of your program committee, it will operate successfully.

Chairman Grafton: Is there anything more in regard to the club programs? How about the program of some of the very small clubs?

Rotarian George Hegarty (Waterville, Me.): The vice president of our club is the chairman of the program committee for the year, and he chooses a monthly committee. The monthly committee functions and the vice chairman acts as general chairman. We find that works out very satisfactorily. We have 76 members in our club.

Rotarian Carl Bimel (Portland, Ind.): Chairman Charlie and Fellows: We have 5,277 men, women and children in our town. We have 39 members, so we don't have much to draw on. We don't have much money to draw on but we work it pretty far ahead. Every year we have the Grand Army veterans there, we have the Boy Scouts every year, we have the letter men from the high school. Last year we had Jimmy Phelan, coach of Purdue, talk to these fellows, and they got more kick out of hearing him than a dozen commencement addresses. I think it did them good. I go to the district conference and everything else and I talk to Bill Barr and Bob Huen and Grant Warple and all the fellows and find out where they get their programs. I want to know where they get them cheap because we can't afford to pay any money for them. I have run the program for two years and I am going to run it this next year, and I have down tentative programs for six months. I don't mean I have those fellows listed, but I have their names down and I think I can get them. I run it at least two months ahead.

You talk to these fellows at the conference and get the names of famous surgeons in Indianapolis or Fort Wayne or you get men from the General Electric at Fort Wayne or the Cash Register company at Dayton and places like that, and they will give you a darned good meeting.

For instance when we had the National Cash Register man we had all the smaller merchants around town to hear him. He didn't talk against the chain store but he told them how to make better business men out of themselves. It really did a lot of good.

Once a month we have about three of our local members on a program. We have a weekly paper we get out and we mimeograph it and by mimeographing it you can use cartoons.

Chairman Grafton: Is there anybody else?

Rotarian Leslie Sammons (Shelbyville, Ind.): I just wanted to sound one keynote, it seems to me, of this whole situation and that was first expressed by my friend Governor Lyon: your club is no stronger than its president and if you have the right man for president, you will have but very little trouble with your club. If the presidents make up their minds that they have a responsibility and they assume it, I think this whole agenda will be taken care of.

Chairman Grafton: Gentlemen, our time has come for adjournment. The session at the Stadium will start at ten o'clock.

The meeting adjourned at nine-fifteen o'clock.

The Vocational Service Craft Assemblies

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 24

Assemblies for each of one hundred classifications were held in downtown offices and hotel parlors Tuesday afternoon for the discussion of trade practices, craft associations and Vocational Service internationally.

A special "vertical" assembly, bringing together all the classifications related to the production, marketing, manufacture and distribution of wool and woolen products, was held under the chairmanship of Rotarian James F. Dewey, member of the Vocational Service Committee of Rotary International, and a woolen manufacturer of White River Junction, Vermont, U. S. A.

For a complete report of this assembly, see pages 239-268.

Resolutions making recommendations to Rotary International were adopted by some of the craft assemblies. The meeting of those in the classification "Transportation—Rail" adopted a resolution recommending that there be accepted as a policy of Rotary International, the greater encouragement of a higher standard of service among all those in the field of transportation. The rail transportation representatives recommended the coordination, cooperation and encouragement by all members of Rotary, of all classes of people engaged in the transportation industry, whether members of Rotary or not, with the hope and belief that great good can be accomplished by imbuing all with the spirit of Rotary as expressed in its Sixth Object.

Almost all of the trade groups devoted some time to a review of the advance made in recent years in elevating the standards of business practices. Some of the groups adopted resolutions recommending to Rotary International the viewpoint that men accepted for membership in Rotary clubs should be or become members of ethical societies or organizations of their respective crafts in their area whenever such organizations exist. This would help to insure the admission as Rotarians of men who have subscribed, as a rule, to a code of trade or professional ethics.

Rotarians from overseas, particularly those from Europe and Central America, contributed interesting viewpoints to some of the craft discussions. Some of the European Rotarians served as chairmen of their group meetings, and were able to present the international aspects of many trade problems. A special session was held for the professional secretaries and assistant secretaries of Rotary clubs, giving them an opportunity to get better acquainted with each other, and to discuss problems encountered in the administration of Rotary club affairs.

Proceedings of the Wool Industry Vertical Assembly

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 24

The assembly, held at the Stevens Hotel, convened at three o'clock, James F. Dewey, Member, Vocational Service Committee Rotary International, White River Junction, Vermont, presiding.

Chairman Dewey: Gentlemen, I am very glad that you are here, because, as you realize, this meeting is an experiment of Rotary International to determine the value of the vertical as compared with the horizontal type of Vocational Service Craft Assemblies. Under the horizontal type of assembly a great many subjects pertaining to the same industry are covered in separate meetings, whereas under the vertical type of assembly all the subjects pertaining to one industry in all its branches are covered in one meeting. The woolen industry has been selected for the experiment and we shall, from the standpoint of our connection with this industry, discuss it in all its phases.

I am going to call on John Van der Vries, manager of the north central division of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who is our Vice Chairman, to state the purpose, scope and plan of this meeting.

Vice Chairman Van der Vries: I am the one person in this group who is not connected with the woolen industry, and what I have to say here has been drawn up entirely from the broadest possible angle in order to give you a picture of the developments that have taken place in Rotary, so as to bring us up to the place where we are today.

Rotary first took up the subject of business methods in a formal way in 1910, when Paul Harris appointed Arthur F. Sheldon on the first Committee on Business Methods. Such a committee did not become a standing committee, however, until 1912. Recognition of the real value of forming codes of standards of business practice was taken up during the year 1913-14. Then followed a year in which Rotarians were advised to assist in every way possible the writing of codes in their various crafts and professions. It was at this time that Rotary adopted its code of ethics.

During the following years, active campaigns were carried on urging Rotarians everywhere to take up this type of activity in their craft associations and to apply the standards of their crafts to their own private businesses. In 1917-18, trade associations were definitely accepted as the machinery through which these standards should be established in lines of business.

The work thus far, however, had been carried on in a more or less informal fashion. It was not until 1920-21 that the present campaign was really put under way, over 1,300 codes being collected and carefully analyzed during the year. As a result of this study, certain definite characteristics of codes were determined upon and were recommended to Rotarians for incorporation in the codes which they were assisting in formulating. Since that time about 150 codes have been adopted in various crafts and professions, the existence of which may be laid definitely to the influence of the Rotarian members of these organizations.

The value of having the Rotarians in a given craft or profession meet together at international conventions was early recognized. At each of the conventions from 1912 to 1920 such meetings were held, for a time under the name of trade and professional meetings and later under the name of vocational meetings. In none of these, however, was the idea of "business methods," or, as it was later known, "vocational service" emphasized.

From 1920 to 1928 these assemblies or group meetings were discontinued at conventions of Rotary International. It was not until 1928 at the Minneapolis meeting that they were resumed under the name of Vocational Service Craft Assemblies. From this time on, the emphasis was placed on "vocational service" instead of on "vocations." In other words, the emphasis was placed on the "how" of business rather than the "what." These Vocational Service Craft Assemblies have thus been in existence two years prior to the present session. At Dallas 94 such assemblies, attended by approximately 3,000 Rotarians, were held, a remarkable attendance in view of the unfavorable weather. These assemblies were enthusiastically endorsed by those in attendance. Over 100 such assemblies are being held today.

In these Vocational Service Craft Assemblies, it is assumed that those in attendance are in the main competitors. The problems discussed in these assemblies, therefore, are primarily those which arise in the dealings between such competitors. In other words, the problems discussed are those common to manufacturers of a commodity, or to the distributors of a commodity, or to the members of a given profession. It is true that in a number of the business groupings, due in part to the small numbers in attendance, men engaged in different steps of business such as manufacturing, distributing, financing, warehousing or any other from the raw material stage until the final use is made of it, may be gathered into one assembly. Because of this fact in many instances problems having to do with buyer and seller relations have crept in along with the problems of competitors, or with what we might call the horizontal problems of business.

During the year 1928-29, at which time I was a member of the Vocational Service Committee of Rotary International, the question of the advisability of holding an assembly of all those in a given field of business from the producer of the raw material to the seller of the final finished product, was first considered. The holding of a special assembly for the consideration of problems of this type has been proposed at various times since that date but nothing has been accomplished until today.

While, as stated above, the problems of buyer-seller relations unconsciously have crept into the discussions in many horizontal assemblies thus far held, it is our hope that the group here present will discuss so far as possible exclusively those problems which are of the vertical nature, that is, the problems of trade arising between the various steps in the processes of production and distribution. It is, of course, evident that we shall be forced at times to discuss such horizontal problems as are definitely interwoven with the processes of trade, but we do wish to place the emphasis on the discussion and consideration of vertical problems.

In order to show the distinction, may I illustrate from another field of activity? In various states forming the United States of America, there are commissions under various names having to do with the regulation of transportation matters. Owing to the peculiar relationships between these states and the federal government these commissions can discuss, treat and rule on only those transportation questions which are definitely intra-state or definitely confined in their effect within the state. As soon as a question crosses the border of a state in its nature or its effect it becomes a problem of the Federal or Interstate Commerce Commission, thus becoming an interstate or federal matter. The main problems discussed in craft assemblies the past two years and those being discussed in the hundred or more assemblies held today can therefore be called *intra*-industrial or *intra*-craft problems, whereas the problems to be discussed by us this afternoon are those of an *inter*-craft nature.

In the consideration of these problems, may I state that as Rotarians we should consider these problems not only as to their ethical or legal phases but also as to their uneconomic character.

These questions of trade relations have been foremost in the minds of American business men since the deflation days of 1920. As is well known, the United States, prior to 1920, was most active in the development of its productive capacity, both on the farm and in the factory. As a result, this country, in which prior to 1920 there had always been a seller's market due to the fact that production had not equalled consumption, since 1920 has become a country in which there is a buyer's market. The seller no longer has the upper hand. The whole situation has been reversed. The buyer is now in the saddle. Due to the development of research facilities and the application of inventive genius, economists are now frankly stating that the productive capacity of the United States will always exceed its power of consumption. There is thus a definite right-about-face in the attitude of mind of all engaged in the various stages of our distribution machinery. Such a reversal could not happen without giving rise to many new problems and without accentuating those already existent. Because of this fact there has been more discussion these past few years concerning these *inter-craft* or *inter-industry* relations than in any other time in the history of the United States.

This discussion culminated in January, 1925, in the holding in Washington of a National Distribution Conference under the auspices of the then Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover. This conference concluded that the wasteful and harmful practices which existed were not inherent in the machinery of business but were due in the main to human failings, such as lack of definite organized information and the imperfection of performance which characterized alike producer, manufacturer and distributor. It was further convinced that these problems were possible of solution only through the fullest information, the heartiest cooperation and recognition of complete mutuality of interest by the consumer and the producer as well as the various distributive agencies which operated to assist both.

Those present at the conference brought to the fore many causes of friction such as:

The unreasonable cancellation of orders.
The unfair return of goods.
Unsatisfactory deliveries.
Unjustifiable claims of shortage or damage.
Misrepresentation by salesmen.
Unreasonable demands for concessions.

They agreed that studies should be carried on into the following fields:

1. Methods for reducing any losses due to returns of merchandise, to delays in filling of orders and to cancellations.
2. Methods for determination of those existing credit practices which make for friction between contracting parties and which may involve questions of ethical procedure.
3. Practical reasons for urging the adoption of and adherence to high standards of business by manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in all trades.
4. Methods for creating effective central organizations, for gathering information as to causes of complaints; for setting up machinery for eliminating these causes; and for bringing about the voluntary arbitration of claims which arise during the course of business transactions.

This latter agreement led to a resolution suggesting the constitution of a joint trade relations committee formed of representatives of manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and the consuming public to act as a clearing house for complaints of objectionable and destructive practices and to promote such coordination as will effect economies and improve mutual relations. Those in attendance analyzed the outstanding complaints into four main heads:

A—Complaints of retailer against wholesaler and manufacturer:

1. Salesmen promising things house cannot fulfill.
2. Selling direct to consumer.
3. Selling competitor when line is supposed to be exclusive.
4. Deliveries unsatisfactory as to time, qualities and quantities.
5. Misrepresentation by salesmen.

B—Complaints of the manufacturer and wholesaler against the retailer:

1. Failure to confirm orders.
2. Unreasonable demand for concessions.
3. Taking discounts when not earned.
4. Unreasonable cancellations.
5. Unjust return of merchandise.

C—Complaints of wholesaler against manufacturer:

1. Discounts and commissions.
2. Unsatisfactory deliveries.
3. Selling to competitors.

D—Complaints of manufacturer against wholesaler:

1. Unreasonable cancellations and return of goods.
2. Unfair pushing of competitive or private lines.
3. Unreasonable demands for concessions.

There are, as many of you are aware, many men who believe that the elimination of these practices is not possible by voluntary joint action of the parties concerned and who for this reason believe that the regulatory hand of government must be a party to any action towards the desired results. As a result, there are being carried on and have been carried on during the past two or three years, a large number of so-called trade practice submittals, in each of which a given line of business organized has appeared before the

Federal Trade Commission and in cooperation with this governmental body has worked out the rules of the game.

There is in the United States a chief executive who is a business man by experience rather than a public official by profession. During the eight years that he was Secretary of Commerce he advocated but one gospel, viz., that in these days when group action has replaced individual action, organized groups with their great power should recognize the responsibility which goes with such power and should use this power to solve the problems of business by the initiative of business itself, and further that it is a function of government to step in and assume a regulatory or restraining hand on business only when business by its own failure to act has clearly demonstrated its inability and has thus forced government to act in the public interest.

Rotarians are not expected to go into their craft groups or associations to carry on activities as Rotarians, but as members of such organizations to take the leadership in seeing to it that self-government by business becomes the order of the day.

This assembly is an experiment. It is based on the assumption that Rotary, with its interest in standards of business practice, could well devote an afternoon session to the meeting of a group in which all engaged in one or more of the numerous steps in a given line of business could discuss in the open those problems of trade relations which those present believe worthy of their serious attention. There should be the frankest discussion, this being an assembly of friends. There should be no hesitancy in bringing to the fore those matters and those trade practices which in the minds of those here present are either unethical or uneconomic in their nature. It is hoped that the experiment tried out here this afternoon will be the forerunner of more such assemblies, and that the experience of this group may lead to ways and methods by which future assemblies of this type can be made more effective and more productive of desired results.

Chairman Dewey: Gentlemen, in order that you may be fully informed of all the members of this organization as far as the officials go, Ralph K. Hubbard is the Secretary. He is from the Packard Mills, of Webster, Massachusetts.

As you have heard from John's speech, we are here today to discuss what the ideal of service has contributed to the betterment of the business standards of your several classifications, not the point of view of the ideal of service within your own classification, but in order to keep the vertical point of view, you should present those applications on the subjects which have to do with the relations between men in your own classification and those of other woolen classifications from whom you buy and those to whom you sell.

I am a woolen manufacturer at times. I say "at times" advisedly as you men well know the conditions today. I know that there are a lot of faults to be found with the men in the classifications on each side of you. I am pretty sure today that those are to be discussed at some length by the men here present, but if we remember that we are Rotarians here and that we are not going to get into any debate but that we are going to state the facts as we see them, I am sure a lot of good will come out of the discussion.

We have several classifications, as you see on this board, which we hope to cover. We can't give too much time to each one of them, probably ten or fifteen minutes, in order to get through in a reasonable time this afternoon. They cover the wool grower, and the wool seller. I put a third one in which I had hoped to cover, the wool scourer, because I had hoped there would be a man here who is very much interested in that line of business. But as he is not here, we shall skip that. We shall then go to the woolen manufacturer, the woolen commission seller, the woolen wholesale cutter or clothier, and to the woolen retailer, that is, the man selling the cloth.

You have had blue cards passed to you on which we are very anxious to have your name so that they can be collected later this afternoon.

There is going to be a complete record made of everything that is said this afternoon. Possibly in the latter part of the afternoon we shall get an expression of opinion from you men as to whether you believe it is worth while to continue this organization in somewhat of a permanent nature. I don't mean a president and secretary and things of that kind, but whether this vertical assembly should be continued so that it could possibly have another meeting at Vienna next year and then the following year somewhere in this country, so that we could discuss our problems with each other, so that we could correspond and find out just where the troubles are, and maybe help to right them.

Also, we have a man here who will try to sum up the latter part of this meeting as to what has been accomplished. He is a pinch hitter, but I am sure that he is going to try to tell us, as he sees it from a layman's point of view, just what we might get out of this meeting.

We shall first take up the subject of wool growing. I know there are at least two men in this room who are interested in that business. I hope they will be willing to get up and start it, say what their problems are, discuss ways in which they think they can be bettered.

Rotarian Joseph Arkoosh (Gooding, Idaho): I don't know what to tell you gentlemen. I wasn't expecting to be called on. Selling wool from the grower to the speculator has been really unsatisfactory in the past. While we have had competition and it has been sold on a competitive basis, it has been sold for very much less than the actual cost price. This year the grower received twenty cents for his wool. The buyers themselves told us that they were buying it under the market on account of selling conditions; first, because they didn't know what the tariff was going to be, and second, the stagnated markets did not permit them to buy it at a better price.

The actual growing of wool in our territory is very expensive. I don't know what it is in other parts. However, our wool cost us twenty-eight cents in the bag this last year, for which we received twenty cents. So, you can see it hasn't been very profitable.

The grower has many problems to contend with: feed, labor, debt, and the industry. His sheep are turned out into the mountains among the pines and forests. He doesn't know whether he is going to lose all or any part of them. The losses are great. If we are under a twelve per cent. loss during the year, we are doing well. There is no way that has been found whereby we can cut overhead. I don't know what to tell you about it. I haven't prepared anything and this is just as it comes to me.

Vice Chairman Van der Vries: Are there any customs of the people to whom you sell that you feel are not giving you a square deal in their methods?

Rotarian Arkoosh: This year prices have been low for the reason that no one knew what the markets were going to be, they didn't know whether the tariff was going to be increased or lowered, and the stagnation of the market was such that it made it difficult.

Chairman Dewey: I am sure you don't mind answering questions.

Rotarian Arkoosh: If I am able to answer the questions, I shall be glad to.

Chairman Dewey: Do you believe there was any combine among the buyers?

Rotarian Arkoosh: No, I don't. I believe they paid the best they could. I mentioned selling to speculators; I don't know whether or not they are speculators. As a matter of fact, they buy wool and sell it. Whether they are speculators or not I don't know.

A Rotarian: Do you think the entry of the government into the buying field is going to help or hurt the wool grower?

Rotarian Arkoosh: That is to be determined later. However, the government organization was a competitor in the field.

Rotarian Ralph K. Hubbard (Webster, Mass.): Has the wool grower over the period of the past four or five years been able to make any money?

Rotarian Arkoosh: He can't make any money unless he obtains thirty cents for his wool. He would have to have thirty cents to make any money because the wool costs him from twenty-eight to thirty cents to produce. It is impossible for the growers to make any money. If the industry doesn't show any bigger returns than it does this year, it will be in a very bad way.

Rotarian Hubbard: Is it lower this year than it has been for some time?

Rotarian Arkoosh: It is lower this year than it has been since 1920.

A Rotarian: Do you have a wool growers' association?

Rotarian Arkoosh: Yes, we have a wool growers' association. The producer has no way of setting the price of his commodity. He just has to put it on the market and take the price offered. We have no way of determining the price. We are merely producers and we have to take what we are offered. You, as manufacturers, set your price, and if you don't get it you keep your merchandise. With us, it is impossible to keep the merchandise because it involves too much money to the individual.

A. Rotarian: How do you arrive at the cost of growing wool?

Rotarian Arkoosh: That is arrived at by our association collectively. For instance, there will be a thousand growers. It will cost one grower more than it does others. We take the average as the cost of the production of wool.

A Rotarian: How much does the cost of growing wool vary among individual growers?

Rotarian Arkoosh: Probably from one to three cents.

A Rotarian: Are you producing more wool than the market wants?

Rotarian Arkoosh: No, we are not producing nearly all the wool that is consumed in the United States. I understand there are 350,000,000 pounds produced in the United States. Of that 305,000,000 pounds are shorn wool. We consume something over 600,000,000 pounds.

A Rotarian: Do you market your wool through any association?

Rotarian Arkoosh: We do not.

A Rotarian: You have an association?

Rotarian Arkoosh: We have an association of small growers. They pool their wool and sell it through a pool, but the larger growers are selling individually on the competitive market.

A Rotarian: Do the smaller ones get a higher price?

Rotarian Arkoosh: Sometimes they do and sometimes they don't. It depends upon the desirability of their wool. In our part of the country we produce the most desirable wool that is produced in the United States. The reason for that is we feed the sheep. They are fed hay and grain the entire winter.

A Rotarian: I belong to a wool association. I raise wool under farm conditions. We market our wool, most of us, to an association. We don't get anything for it this year. Last year we got very little. I wondered if you were marketing it in the same way. I wondered why we are not getting more.

Rotarian Arkoosh: The larger growers haven't pooled their wool.

Chairman Dewey: How much wool do you sell?

Rotarian Arkoosh: I produced about 20,000 pounds this year. There are growers in our part of the country who produce 300,000 pounds, and some of them 400,000 pounds.

A Rotarian: Is it possible for the wool growers to combine and scour their own wool and market their washed wool?

Rotarian Arkoosh: That has been tried, I think. The wool grower primarily is a borrower. He has to work on the other fellow's money. If financial conditions are just right, that may be put over, but under present financial conditions it is impossible for the grower to process his own wool. It can't be done. There are not enough of them involved, and there is not sufficient capital to enable them to process all of their wool.

A Rotarian: If it could be done, would you get a better break?

Rotarian Arkoosh: I really believe we would. There are several steps between growing wool and weaving wool, or even putting it in the yarn. The top makers and the scourers and the weavers and all have to be taken into consideration. If we could scour our own wool, no doubt we could make more money out of it.

Chairman Dewey: Before passing on to the next subject, I am wondering if Rotarian Stanley Smith of Middlebury, Vermont, who is connected with the United States Government Department of Agriculture, investigating the wool situation, will say something.

Rotarian Smith: At the present time the Department at Middlebury is concerned with mutton production rather than wool. I originally came from the West, the same place Mr. Arkoosh hails from, and have observed several differences between the eastern market and the western market. The small New England grower has two ways of marketing wool. He may ship to Boston or he may sell to some local wool manufacturer. The local wool manufacturer, if he has grade A wool, finds that a very good market. Last year some of the growers sold for eight to ten cents more than the Boston market paid to other growers. There are speculators there also. They have not received anywhere near the same for the wool as those who have consigned their wool to Boston or sold to the local wool manufacturers.

I was told recently that the Massachusetts wool producers who pool their wool this year are having this wool manufactured into blankets and selling their own blankets. At a meeting of New England sheep and wool producers this spring in Boston, considerable comment was heard about that and most of it was favorable. They like the plan very much.

I know that part of the wool we produced there at the farm has not been sold yet this year, but conditions seem to indicate that to get anything for that wool, it will have to be sold in some other channel than the speculative channel. The wool I think is being bought for twenty-six cents, and considering the difference in freight rates between the west and the east, that is quite a low price. Most of them are holding their wool for a different time to dispose of it.

Chairman Dewey: Have you any questions you would like to ask?

Vice Chairman Van der Vries: Do you investigate any complaints that arise in this interchange?

Rotarian Smith: I have heard complaints. One man will complain about the system of selling, and another will complain of something else.

Vice Chairman Van der Vries: I wish we would find out what the real complaints were.

Rotarian Smith: There is no definite set of complaints that I have heard. Some men market direct and like that system very well and others have found it unsatisfactory.

A Rotarian: I should like to ask how the government advances the money to the wool grower?

Rotarian Smith: I am not connected with the Federal Farm Loan.

Chairman Dewey: We shall take up the second subject, wool selling, covering waste and reworked wool. If there is any one to start that subject, we shall be very glad to hear from him at this time.

Rotarian Charles Stern (Albany, New York): If I may digress for a minute, I was quite interested in the previous discussion. It was my privilege for a period of ten years to be a deputy attorney general of the State of New York and I was assigned during that entire period as advisory counsel for our department of farms and markets which was then the Department of Agriculture, headed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

This sheep-growing proposition was a very active matter, of course, in all agricultural meetings. One of the bitterest complaints we had to contend with was the destruction of the sheep. Today it seems to have turned around a bit. They seem to have more wool apparently than they can dispose of at a proper price, but in those days I remember that the State had something like 300 attorneys, with whom it was my duty to keep in touch. They were assigned to the different counties in our State. Wherever there was destruction of sheep, it would be followed up by an action against the dogs that were running wild throughout that county and also an action by the farmer before the Commissioner of Agriculture for an appropriate return for the sheep destroyed. So the reason for projecting this thought at this time is that possibly in some states they are not getting the protection for their sheep that they are entitled to and should have.

I know New York State has gone a long way to protect sheep growing, with the result that it is quite a fairly popular industry, not a very great industry with the farmer, but one about which I have not heard the complaints in regard to the fair return of money that seem to be given here today. I think that leads right up to all the other questions involved, not alone the question of supply and demand, but it is the question of a fair amount of business. That is the thing that I want to touch on that was so splendidly treated by John in his very carefully prepared paper which I think went very, very well from alpha to omega of all the troubles that all of us have to meet.

We find, as do all of you, that in our business relations with either the man from whom we purchase or the man to whom we sell, that the main difficulty is whether there is any real business or whether we are forcing business. If there is what we are pleased to call a fair volume of business, we have very, very few troubles, but if business is very limited in quantity, then you begin to learn what trouble really is in your particular industry. A man who wouldn't find fault with a piece of cloth, if he is able to dispose of it very readily, has a great deal to say if he cannot sell it promptly. If the purchaser finds fault with the cloth, the manufacturer goes back to the man who produced the raw material and says there is something wrong with the raw material and he returns it to you. Those items go with poor business. That is what we are going through today and that to my mind is the source of most of the difficulties and of many of the evils.

There is, however, growing up in our particular line of manufacturing an evil, and I regard it as a considerable evil, that they used to think in the old days was confined more particularly to the purchaser of cloth, namely, the cancellation of orders. Take, for instance, in our line, and perhaps I might better confine myself as closely as possible to that. In our line we have in our sample rooms perhaps over ten thousand samples of reworked wool. That means in reworked wool there is a possibility of producing all grades as to fineness, as to length of staple, as to colors, as to quality, and as to many kinds of usages which do not readily suggest themselves.

We shall say that we receive an order from Mr. A for ten thousand pounds of one of these ten thousand different lots, although there is no such thing in our business as a ten thousand pound order any more, but it sounds good. We shall say that he orders and wants it to come by express. He receives the wool and makes up a piece of cloth from the shipment. He tries to market that piece of cloth and he thinks he has the cloth marketed when they say, "Here are your specifications; you start right in." He starts right in. Ten thousand pounds might make him 100,000 yards of cloth. He gets to about 5,000 yards when something happens to the selling end or with the commission house or something else. Then what happens? Then there is a break. Then he comes right back at you and you have on your hands 10,000 pounds or a goodly percentage of an article that you considered sold, that you have gone out into the open market and bought.

That is what happened to too many of us a year ago. We had large quantities of stock sold. The thing affects every one, business slumped and orders were not standing up the way they should have. The result was that most of us were left either with raw material or with wool or with cloth and the first thing we knew, owing to lack of business, there was a falling off of prices all along. That is what hurts business, and that is what makes business die.

On the other hand, you come to the other side of it, and probably your practical hard-headed man will say, "Well, why don't you, when you get an order, go out and just buy a little bit?" The point is that when you go out and buy a little bit, in our line of business, the chances are when you go to the next purchase of a small quantity, you are not getting the same article and then you are in trouble. We have to have great numbers of sorters and the more the change in the raw material that we get, the greater the amount of sorting that we have and the more likely we are to have losses. Those are things of course that you want to avoid as much as you can. That is one of the great evils, too, today. I wish I had this in logical order, but when a man stands up today in the textile business, he has so many grievances in the back of his head that they want to tumble out at once. That is one of the great evils, what we call "hand-to-mouth" buying.

I don't pose as a prophet, but I haven't been able to see for a few years back nor do I see for a few years to come any opportunity to change that difficulty, and that is a real difficulty. Twenty years ago it was possible in our line of business to go out twice a year to see our trade. Our customers were able to approximate with reasonable certainty what their requirements would be throughout the year. The reason, probably as will be explained by the cutters and the manufacturers of the cloth end and so forth, was that there were so few styles in those days and it was easier to approximate the requirements, but the fact is that you could do it twenty years ago. You could see your trade twice a year. Your trade would say, "We use so much." You were able to go out and buy with a reasonable certainty that the raw material that you purchased would be used all along the line, but today you can't do that.

The same man that you saw—I don't care what your particular line of textile manufacturing is today—once a year eighteen years ago and were able to book his requirements, you are lucky if you have to see him only twelve times a year today, and then you have difficulty booking his requirements.

That makes it difficult for the reason that a man who orders from us today wants that order delivered very promptly. We have received an order from a man on Saturday morning on a new number that he has never used before asking us if we won't ship him that morning so many pounds of a certain number. Of course, it is utterly impossible because you couldn't do it. It would be not only hazardous but it would be a physical impossibility to anticipate requirements of a customer to the extent of being able to guess what he would use. The best you can do today is to hope to have the raw material on hand.

Business has definitely changed. Whether it was the unfortunate situation which came in 1920 to 1921, when the man with his shelves piled to the ceilings and the manufacturer with the warehouses loaded to capacity found that he was playing a losing game, a game which ruined many people and almost ruined others; whether that has been such a dreadful lesson; whether that is the reason that so many manufacturers are absolutely unwilling to go back to the old kind of buying, I am not here to say, but I think probably that was one of the unfortunate lessons that drove men to the kind of buying that we have today.

I feel that as long as we do have this buying today, and I fear it is here to stay for a while, we are not going to pull out of the situation very well. It would seem to me at any rate that all these laws and all the legislation isn't going to help us one bit. What we have got to do is to wait patiently, keep our wheels turning as well as we can, until we get back to some sort of normalcy. How long we shall have to wait, I don't know, but until we do, we are going to have these evils that beset us on all sides, namely, the unwillingness to purchase, the unwillingness to take goods in appropriate amounts, the unwillingness to stand by an order after it is given.

I am simply repeating what John has said, that those are the evils which we all have to contend with. So, gentlemen, all I can say to you is that the remedy is not really a remedy, it is the remedy that will continue, namely, that we are all driven to curtail our running expenses just as well as we can, with the result that if you don't run properly, so as to keep your people employed, they will have no money to spend. It is a circle, and until everything gets going again, as before the war, we are going to have all the troubles of which I have been permitted by you in your very kind indulgence as to time and patience, to discuss.

I want to thank you all for your great patience. I know we are all hoping for a better day and in the meantime we shall have to struggle along as well as we can.

Chairman Dewey: Are there any questions for a minute or two that you would like to ask Mr. Stern? If not, the third subject which we had in mind to take up today was wool scouring, but I am not sure there is any one here to talk on that. I had in mind Mr. Charles Wagner of Camden, New Jersey; is he here in the room? If not, we shall skip the matter of wool scouring and go to the woolen manufacturing. The manufacturing of wool is a subject on which there are some men here who will be able to help us quite a little, in the discussion in which we are engaged in this afternoon.

Rotarian A. L. Sprague (Uxbridge, Mass.): What I have to say about the woolen manufacturers is more in a general line than on a specific line.

This Vertical Assembly in the woolen industry affords a golden opportunity for a clearing-house of our own line of business. From conditions shown this spring, it may be possible that the country is losing its business bearings. There is talk of high wages being a burden; of raising prices to cover increased costs of production due to low demand; of curtailing output by agreement in order to prevent the country from being flooded with goods; and there is even talk of passing laws to cure unemployment.

If wages are generally cut, if prices are raised, and if production is rationed by agreement so that all manufacturers in each branch of industry may have a certain amount of business, regardless of whether or not they deserve it, then we might as well close the book of American progress. For by adopting any such program as that, the textile manufacturers will have confessed their inability to provide leaders who are able to progress onward toward a greater and more widely diffused prosperity that will abolish poverty. This would be a sad ending for the woolen textile industry.

Good business, which in turn means general prosperity from the wool grower to the retail merchant, is not something which comes by chance. It is the result of proper modern machinery used with the greatest skill and in the most economical manner. Through the thirty odd years in which I have been connected with woolen manufacturing, I have never yet found our business poor as a result of any outside forces. It has always been due to some defect in our own organization and whenever we located and repaired that defect, our business became good again, regardless of what anyone else might be doing.

Only disaster can result when the fundamental principles of business are disregarded, and what looks like the easiest way is taken. These fundamentals as I see them are: to make an ever-increasingly large quantity of goods of the best possible quality; to make them in the best and most economical fashion; and to force them out on the market. These fundamentals are all summed up in the single word, "Service." Service which carries through every action of a business.

Service starts with discovering what the people need in fabrics, design and coloring, and then supplying that need according to the principles of quantity and quality. First, one must keep ahead of the needs of the people and not be content to sit around simply filling the demand of the moment and creating that bugaboo of the textile business, overproduction. I make bold to state that there can be no overproduction in the woolen textile industry. The overproduction that is said to exist is simply a surplus of goods for which there is no market at the prices quoted by the retailer. The so-called overage simply consists of goods that people do not want. These goods are made up at the order of the cutters and retailers, who thought they knew. When the mistake is discovered, there is a mark-down sale and when the next order is placed the mill is asked to absorb the loss. It is not that the mills are making too much cloth; it is simply that they are ordered to produce too much of the wrong kind.

Right here is where the word "information" steps in as a part of service. Probably the woolen manufacturer is the least informed person as to where his product is going. What information he does get is through selling organizations, whose only explanation of not selling the goods of the mill they are representing is a vivid description of how cheaply the other fellows are selling their goods.

This situation is brought about by permitting buyers to say what the mill shall make and the price at which it shall make it. Buyers have regarded the mill simply as a tool for the conversion of raw materials into fabrics. Since there are about 1,100 of these tools, buyers have played one against the other and hammered all down to a price based on cost of material, labor and power, or less. The correction lies in a policy which will not await the approach of the buyer, but which will itself approach the buyer with a definite merchandise proposal.

This is no impossible plan. A vertical merger in the cotton industry recently made a survey of the market, and finding a large demand for a fabric for the manufacture of play suits for children, revamped its equipment to profitably make this one fabric, and then went into the market and sold buyers sufficient yardage to run its three mills day and night for six months. This success was based upon the fact that the mill did the offering and not the buyer. So you see service in this case meant information, the desire anticipated from information, and then the fulfillment of this desire aggressively brought before the buyer in a non-competitive market.

The next step of service is in the plant itself. Service has got to give the material made a fair chance as to quantity and quality. In the business world today it is considered wasteful for a manufacturer to retain a machine, although it will satisfactorily do the work, if another machine appears which will do the work better or more cheaply. American industry never hesitates to scrap a machine the moment a better one can be had. That is considered as economy in business.

So in the last twenty-five years in the textile manufacturing business, single-operated looms have given way to groups of six or more automatic looms to a weaver; 40-inch and 48-inch cards with ring condensers to 60-inch cards with tape condensers; mule spinning to frame spinning; the doing away with the handling of single pieces to the group or set idea of ten or twelve pieces to a set, all having the same finish. Thus, we give service a chance in the factory to make a better piece of goods at a lower price.

And last of all, service must function in getting the finished material into the hands of the ultimate consumer. The forces at work in and among distributors bid fair to corner the manufacturer. He is placed under the necessity of basing prices on a degree of urgency felt for keeping his equipment in operation. The atmosphere of the trade is one of exploitation. It is an atmosphere where profits are sought upon a basis of trading ability, rather than earned by virtue of a service rendered. The mills have played long enough a losing side in this time-honored game of "Do unto others as they would do to you, but do it first."

Commercial history teaches that exploitation invariably succumbs to service. Today two opportunities lie within the grasp of the woolen industry. They can be simply stated. The first is: make a better product at the same price as anyone else; and the second is: make the same quality at a lower price than anyone else. For each of these services there is an almost non-competitive market today. That market can be reached by a definite merchandising proposal, based upon a simplification of mill activities. The opportunity will be seized by the mill that goes ahead and does it while the rest shout in chorus, "It can't be done."

We are traveling a road that no one has traveled before. The way is not easy. Many well-meaning people have held out that there is another road on which the going is much easier. They point to the road of regulated prices, state aid and the sanctifying of things as they are. They do not know that that road is also a very hard one. There can be no substitute, either temporarily or permanently, for service and leadership.

In the woolen industry at present three things stand out in the front. First, better knowledge of our own industry in relation to its various branches. Second, the proper equipment in both machinery and man power to produce what the country needs of our own particular product. Third, the best means possible to get this product into the hands of the ultimate consumer. (Applause.)

Vice Chairman Van der Vries: The last two speakers have brought out a point that I think we ought to bear in mind very clearly. We have changed, as I said earlier, from a seller's to a buyer's market. That means that whereas, in the old days of buying twice a year, the manufacturer transferred the responsibility of getting rid of the goods to the buyer, and the buyer had to take care of it, that has changed in the last eight or ten years in the United States and the buyers have learned to dump that responsibility back on the seller, and the buyer has been enjoying the fact that he has shifted that responsibility from his shoulders to the man from whom he buys.

The last paper brought out the fact that what is needed is intelligent information. That shift which we made in the United States six or eight years ago has brought home to everybody the knowledge and the conviction that what is needed is this very thing of information which you mentioned, and that has forced the United States for the first time in its history, in the census that we have been carrying on this past spring, to take what we call a census of distribution to supplement the census that we have of manufacturers, employment, labor, agriculture, and so on. For the first time we are handling the problem of the financial distributor intelligently. What does that mean? It means that for the first time (and I suggest that you all watch the result of the census) you are going to be able to tell what the market is in various sections of the country for different commodities. That seller who forces onto a buyer more goods than can be consumed in the market that is being taken care of by the buyer, is performing not only an uneconomic piece of business, but almost, you might say, unethical.

So this question that you brought out, of proper methods by which the various stages in the woolen industry can bring you information and definite facts as to what the market is in various classes, is the kind of information that you have to get.

Rotarian Sprague: In the last two or three months there has been a certain class of dress goods that has been very prevalent in the market and that has a good manufacturing feature. It was a cloth that was successful. I venture to say that there has been almost twice as much of that cloth made in the last eight or nine months as this country can possibly consume. Somebody is going to hold the bag at the end. Somebody is going to take half price for the goods, and that is why I say that our Woolen Institute or some department of the government can inform us when not and how not to make certain classes of merchandise. And it demands of us that we create the market for a fabric, so that we may be big enough to go to the buyer and say, "Here is something that you do need. We have figured this out to a certain proper channel of merchandise, to go to a certain proper make of clothing. We want you to take this because it is the best article being made at this present moment for that particular kind of material."

That is what these large units should be able to do, and not go in and because tricollette with a finish on it of a particular kind goes onto the market, we shouldn't jump in with 400 or 500 looms and make some more tricollette. To my mind that is silly. That is what I should like to bring before you and get some expression why we can't, as reasonable people in the same line of business, know more about what our market conditions are.

Rotarian Douglas Pickles (Bury, Lancashire, England): I just want to add one point. I have a great complaint to make about the breaking of written contracts by the people with whom we do business. I have an incident in mind, about a firm of blanket manufacturers, which we had just before I left. We have made a written contract with a firm for something like 3000 pounds.

We find that that contract will not be taken up, although the placing of that order persuaded me to purchase some high-priced wool. I don't know whether your wholesalers in this country do things in that way or not, but it has become a general custom, I am afraid, now with the larger plants in our own country. They don't exactly tell you that they are not going to take these contracts up, but they delay, and have such discussions with you every time you go there, you know it is inadvisable to take any serious action, and you know if you did take legal action, which perhaps you could do, you would not only lose favor with that particular firm but with all other firms because it would become public.

Chairman Dewey: Is there any other woolen manufacturer here?

Rotarian W. W. Blair-Fish (London, England): I would suggest your point of ethics here. This strikes almost the question of ethics. The cancellation of orders seems to be a very vital factor in your trade.

Chairman Dewey: Is there anyone here who will enlarge on this subject?

Vice Chairman Van der Vries: Tied up with that particular sale and living up to that contract is the question as to how the sale was made. If that sale is forced in such a way that after it is made the buyer feels that he has been imposed upon, he retaliates, so it is a double action question in every case.

Rotarian Pickles: I have many contracts made on a rising market that have not been taken up and the buyers do not intend to take them up. Although I am a good Rotarian, I have lost confidence in the people with whom I do business to a large extent.

Rotarian Bernard Mathews (Camden, Me.): I should like to inquire from the members here whether or not they consider that the Woolen Institute is acting as a trade organization as we look on a trade organization as Rotarians, and if not, why not.

Vice Chairman Van der Vries: I have never seen a definition of the word "institute" that was universally accepted.

Rotarian Robert A. Julia (Lewiston, Me.): I am very much interested in the Woolen Institute. The Woolen Institute functions more or less the way your Rotary club does. The directors and the president are the Aims and Objects Committee, but the trouble is the manufacturers do not follow up the policies of the Aims and Objects Committee.

Chairman Dewey: I am a member myself of the Woolen Institute and had great hopes that it would accomplish all that we wanted it to, but its reason for not accomplishing the things we wanted, I think, was largely due to the members that composed it. That is, they were not good Rotarians, as I have noticed them. They would say one thing and do another, about the same as we talk of this contract with the man buying our cloth. They apparently started out all right, but they didn't live up to the contract in good faith.

Rotarian Sprague: In referring to the Institute, regardless of what action is taken, do you think that the collection of information that they give us is reliable? Do you think it depicts the condition of the country as they depict it in the various lines on which they give you the information? Is it a valuable source of information? They have the machinery there to do it, but are they doing it?

Rotarian S. R. Byersdorf (Chicago, Ill.): When James asked me to champion the cause of the wholesale clothiers, I called upon some of the leading men of the various branches of the wool industry, because I felt that there wasn't any one of us that had enough of a slant on it. I wrote to the Woolen Institute in New York and I confronted them with the questions which are given here this afternoon. In answer to that, they sent me out a questionnaire. Did you wool men get this questionnaire?

Chairman Dewey: Yes.

Rotarian Byersdorf: I think the same thing obtains among the woolen manufacturers as does among the clothing manufacturers. They devote too much time to self-preservation. They all have good intentions and they all feel that it is going to be a saving for their business, but then they go home and take the "line of least resistance" in getting their business. There isn't any one of us to blame. It passes from one to the other. It is just a continual chain of unethical procedure from one end to the other. If you want, I can read these questions that have been asked by the Woolen Institute.

No. 1. Statistics on production, billings and stocks monthly and weekly.

No. 2. Uniform cost methods.

No. 3. Inter-trade relationship and disputes and arbitration.

No. 4. Code of practice.

No. 5. Mutual adjustment bureau.

No. 6. Registration of fabrics by trade name.

No. 7. Broadening the market for wool products.

No. 8. Style service, which concerns the cutting-up business.

They go into detail here asking you to check off which one of these questions you were interested in and to give your ideas.

Chairman Dewey: We have had brought out here complaints which are more or less general, especially one complaint by these two English Rotarians. If there is anything that can be brought up that is enlightening regarding what they spoke of, it seems as if this is the time to discuss it. I wonder if Mr. Bowers is here. Has any one anything more to say regarding woolen manufacturing before we pass on to the next subject? I don't think there is a woolen commission man here; as far as I have been able to learn there is not one holding that classification. If there is, we should be glad to hear from him. If not, we shall go on to the wholesale cutters, the makers of clothing.

Rotarian Julia: I should like to make a few remarks. You brought up the Woolen Institute, and that kind of stood me up. I can connect the Rotary club up with woolen manufacturing in this respect: you have in your organization foremen in your different departments. They should take the place of your Aims and Objects Committee in your Rotary club. They are part and parcel of your organization. No organization is complete or will be successful unless these men are taken as your Aims and Objects Committee. You give them standards to work upon. They expect their departments to work on these standards. You base your costs on these standards. You expect these men to work with you and maintain the standards. Just as your committees in Rotary fulfill the obligations that are put on them, these foremen are expected to do the same. I didn't know this was in Rotary, but I can see where they cling together.

You spoke of the Woolen Institute. The great trouble in the Woolen

Institute today is that the woolen manufacturers, and I am one of them, haven't worked cooperatively with the Woolen Institute.

Eighteen months ago Mr. Whiteside made the statement that he would be perfectly willing to send the cost department of the Institute out to the numerous woolen mills that were connected with the Institute. There are three hundred and some odd mills connected with the Woolen Institute. You would never begin to guess how many mills availed themselves of that opportunity. That goes to show that the woolen manufacturer today is so self-centered in himself that he wouldn't avail himself of the advantages that other men with broader minds who had been out and studied the field have. I am very frank to say I was the first one to ask for the assistance, and the assistance I got from the Woolen Institute was a revelation to me in my business.

I am not a member of the board of the Institute, but I am very much interested in it. I am sure that the Woolen Institute could function and function well, just as much so as any Rotary club, if they had the complete cooperation of all their members. (Applause.)

Chairman Dewey: Mr. Julia is General Superintendent of the Derring-Milliken Mills.

We shall take up the next classification of the woolen wholesale cutter.

Rotarian Byersdorf: I am sorry that there are not more manufacturers here. We could take a crack first at ourselves before we start in on the woolen men. The fact that the woolen commission men are not here eliminates one of the factors with which we deal, and the one with which we have the most complaints.

After listening to the talks from the men in the different branches of the woolen industry and the memories ringing in my ears of what I have been told on all sides by manufacturers and retailers, I find that there would be only one solution and that would be a unified effort on the part of all those identified with the woolen industry to get the men of America to dress better. That may seem a little far-fetched to you, but in my business, in addition to buying woolens, I attend to part of our selling, and in such capacity, I come in contact with not only the trade but with a great number of their customers.

We are treating this subject from the wrong end today. It is all starting from the consumer. When the consumer doesn't buy, the retailer doesn't buy, and when the retailer doesn't buy, the wholesaler doesn't buy, and that is how it goes all the way along the line. We have to do something to educate that consumer, and when he buys more clothes, it means I am going to buy more goods. When I buy more goods, the mill is going to buy more wool, and there will be less poor trade practices, and you are going to find a happier business than you are in today.

There are many complaints that the wholesalers have to register and there are many complaints that can be made against them, but they all have their basis, and that is to get the American men to dress better and buy more clothing. The more clothing they buy, the more wool fabric it is going to take.

I have prepared, with the assistance of some of the leading men in our line and the lines affiliated with ours, a paper more or less of a memorandum, which sets forth some of the complaints that we have to offer at this meeting. I am sure that if there were more woolen commission men here, they would possibly find that it was striking home if they would be willing to admit that.

Woolen and worsted manufacturers continue to complain about the state of demoralization existing in the industry. Certainly there is ample room for complaint. However, an analysis of the conditions bringing forth these complaints indicates that, here again, reform must begin at home. Certain of the conditions contributing to the present chaotic state are mentioned below:

In certain states, among these the state of Rhode Island, mills are permitted to run two or three shifts in twenty-four hours. Obviously, the mill running day and night can undersell its competitors. In so doing, employment is curtailed. The establishment of free trade would seem to be the solution for this specific complaint, and would do away with the inequality existing between certain states, and therefore certain mills.

One of the Rotarians spoke about cancellations on the part of his sources of business. I would like to ask the woolen men why, when I have ordered two pieces of a style of material, that they write back to me they can't make it because they haven't sold the warp of the cloth.

Rotarian Julia: I would like to ask you if you ordered two pieces of goods, would you be willing to pay a premium on the warp?

Rotarian Byersdorf: When I buy that goods, it isn't bought with the understanding that one piece or two pieces cost me more money. In my business we have occasion to use special styling. That has been brought about because of the lack of originality among woolen designers.

Rotarian Julia: You would expect to pay more for two pieces?

Rotarian Byersdorf: You don't go out and offer your goods on a warp basis. You show me your line. I buy a piece or buy two pieces. I can't expect to buy four pieces when conditions don't warrant it, but I commit myself to the best of my ability under the circumstances. I buy two pieces. We go out and sell them. We don't sell any more of the goods. We send you the order for the additional piece. The mill writes that they can't make the goods because they haven't sold enough of it. Why shouldn't they deliver the goods? If I buy a piece of goods and sell a man three suits from that piece, I can't very well turn around and write that man we can't deliver those three suits because we haven't sold sixteen suits, which constitute a piece. That is a problem that hasn't been solved.

Rotarian Julia: You are not answering my question. If the price is $1.50 on the warp, would you be willing to pay $1.65 for two pieces?

Rotarian Byersdorf: If it is the standard price of the market for two pieces.

Rotarian Julia: If it were the standard price you would be willing to pay it?

Rotarian Byersdorf: If it were the prevailing price. However, I wouldn't want to commit myself if I thought somebody else could buy warp for $1.50. Unfortunately, there isn't just two prices in the woolen industry today. I should be willing to compromise with just a difference of fifteen cents in price.

The manufacturer, which collective group certainly constitutes the mill's largest customer, is given no preference over the retailer who seeks to "steal a march" on his established sources of supply.

You know that is the greatest menace today to the cutting up trade. You can't go to any of these large stores but what they know the prices

DISTRICT GOVERNORS 1929 1930

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First District

HARVEY B. LYON
Oakland, California
Second District

CARLOS SANCHEZ MEJORADA
Pachuca, Mexico
Third District

FRANK R. FREEZE
Calgary, Alta., Canada
Fourth District

MILTON E. LIPMAN
Salt Lake City, Utah
Fifth District

STERLING M. WOOD
Billings, Montana
Sixth District

CHARLES MCMILLAN
Ft. Collins, Colorado
Seventh District

WILLIAM A. LEWIS
Hays, Kansas
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ROY P. BRIDGEMAN
Grand Forks, North Dakota
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G. RAYMOND EMPSON
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W. RICKERT FILLMORE
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LEON S. LIPPINCOTT
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LESLIE C. SAMMONS
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ARTHUR R. CHRISTY
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CARL E. STEEB
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Twenty-second District

M. R. KEYWORTH
Hamtramck, Michigan
Twenty-third District

FRANK H. KINCHELOE
Charleston, West Virginia
Twenty-fourth District

LUIS PINA Y RUIZ
Colon, Cuba
Twenty-fifth District

MORGAN RICHARDS
Selma, Alabama
Twenty-sixth District

CHARLES W. BUCHANAN
Toronto, Ont., Canada
Twenty-seventh District

JOHN NELSON
Montreal, Que., Canada
Twenty-eighth District

ARVIE ELDRED
Troy, New York
Twenty-ninth District

VERNON H. HODGES
New Haven, Connecticut
Thirtieth District

THOMAS P. KENNEY
Worcester, Massachusetts
Thirty-first District

GEORGE E. GRAHAM
Kentville, N. S., Canada
Thirty-second District

DAVID E. THOMPSON
Blairsville, Pennsylvania
Thirty-third District

IGNATIUS BJORLEE
Frederick, Maryland
Thirty-fourth District

WILLIAM GEAR SPENCER
Hillsdale, Michigan
Thirty-fifth District

CORDIE J CULP
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Thirty-sixth District

EDGAR H. HUNTER
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Thirty-seventh District

DAVID C. MCINTOSH
Dover, New Hampshire
Thirty-eighth District

HOWARD W. SELBY
West Palm Beach, Florida
Thirty-ninth District

G. BRUCE MACHEN
Savanna, Illinois
Fortieth District

R. B. BRYANT
Stamford, Texas
Forty-first District

HUNTER METCALF
Marfa, Texas
Forty-second District

FRED J. JOYCE
Tempe, Arizona
Forty-third District

ALBERT T. PETERS
Peoria, Illinois
Forty-fourth District

WILLIAM F. LODGE
Monticello, Illinois
Forty-fifth District

BIAGIO BORRIELLO
Naples, Italy
Forty-sixth District

SAM E. THOMPSON
Kerrville, Texas
Forty-seventh District

SAM H. WHITLEY
Commerce, Texas
Forty-eighth District

ETIENNE FOUGERE
Lyons, France
Forty-ninth District

CHARLES A. HAPP
Northampton, Pennsylvania
Fiftieth District

WARREN T. ACKER
Scranton, Pennsylvania
Fifty-first District

FRANK M. FRANKLAND
Jackson, Tennessee
Fifty-second District

CHARLES J. RONALDSON
Christchurch, New Zealand
Fifty-third District

PAUL DUMONT
Bern, Switzerland
Fifty-fourth District

OTTO SIEDLE
Durban, South Africa
Fifty-fifth District

JULIAN A. BURRUSS
Blacksburg, Virginia
Fifty-sixth District

HENRY R. DWIRE
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Fifty-seventh District

ERNEST L. WITHERS
Waynesville, North Carolin
Fifty-eighth District

PETER L. SLIS
Rotterdam, Holland
Fifty-ninth District

SALVADOR ECHEANDIA
Madrid, Spain
Sixtieth District

LOUIS E. STEINMANN
Antwerp, Belgium
Sixty-first District

CHARLES S. LEMONS
Blytheville, Arkansas
Sixty-second District

ALFREDO COLMO
Buenos Aires, Argentine
Sixty-third District

FRANCISCO MARDONES
Santiago, Chile
Sixty-fourth District

ALFRED C. C. HOLTZ
Melbourne, Australia
Sixty-fifth District

VACLAV TILLE
Prague, Czechoslovakia
Sixty-sixth District

HANS FLORELIUS
Oslo, Norway
Sixty-seventh District

JUAN ANTONIO GUIZADO
Panama City, Panama
Sixty-eighth District

ROYAL DANIEL
Quitman, Georgia
Sixty-ninth District

UMEKICHI YONEYAMA
Toyko, Japan
Seventieth District

LUIS A. CHAVEZ VELANDO
Arequipa, Peru
Seventy-first District

EDMUNDO DE CARVALHO
Sao Paulo, Brazil
Seventy-second District

WILHELM CUNO
Hamburg, Germany
Seventy-third District

of all the materials. A piece of goods that averages $2.50 or $2.60 is reduced about twelve cents a yard. In a suit of clothes, you would have fifty or fifty-five cents reduction. The retailers would lead you to believe they should have a two or three dollar reduction. After all the reduction in the price of woolens was more or less arbitrary. The conditions confronting the industry were internal conditions and not due to the wool itself.

There is another situation that has to be overcome. When you go into the average woolen house or sales agency in New York, you are not coming into contact with the mill owner, you are not coming in contact with any practical men. You see a lot of men who are the ones who pick out the styles and tell you to put a twist in this side and take this out and move it over there. There is no practical application as far as I can see from the woolen selling end of it.

Once in a while some live outfit in New York brings a woolen man out west. That doesn't happen very often. That is another condition that we have to face in our industry.

Any retailer may secure reference samples from any selling agent. They go and buy these goods and they have them cut, made, and trimmed. They send the goods out to a manufacturer who cuts, makes and trims so many yards of goods for them. All the devising we have done to get out lines of merchandise that have consumer acceptance is all for naught. We have to have the large retailers with us. We can't depend entirely upon the smaller distributor. We have to have them all. When you come into contact with the big fellow, he has us beaten.

That only can be overcome if there is a unified effort on the part of the manufacturers and the mill owners to get together and each one chart his course and follow it out. I think there is enough business for each one of us in our respective lines. I think there are plenty of manufacturers that can take up all that the retailers have to offer when business is good, and when business isn't good, we should take the consequences accordingly.

The practice of introducing supplementary lines merely for the purpose of stimulating latent business is followed. We go into the average woolen house. They don't want to go to very big expense in making up sample blankets. They cost lots of money. They limit their sample blankets. They confine themselves to as few styles as possible. They won't start out with anything startling, something that is going to be a stimulus to the trade. They wait and see what is going to develop in the middle of the season. We have our goods bought. Our commitments are in. We buy some goods over and above what we have sold in order to assure ourselves of delivery in the middle of the season. Along comes the woolen house and offers something new, offers it to a few unscrupulous competitors, and that is another point that is of great interest to our business, that is threatening the very vitals of our business. They offer the goods to the competitors and they go out and start something new and you have your house packed full of goods that you have sold in advance by reason of the fact that your customers have bought them and you thought they were going to sell the rest of the season.

Then you take your woolen manufacturer. Why can't he specialize more? It is like certain big companies making a line, starting in from the very lowest price to the uppermost price. They sell their goods to any man who is able to pay the bills, no matter how he does business.

Speaking of one of our finest manufacturers, who told me that they were selling a garment made from one of our finest mills for $13.50 more than was offered to them by an unscrupulous competitor in the East who had no regard for business ethics whatsoever, just merely the cutting up of the cloth, delivering the garments whether they were delivered the way they were represented or not I don't know.

There is another point that is of vital interest to the clothing industry. I have experienced it myself and called it to the attention of mill owners, but only too late, after the damage was done. That is a situation that the clothing manufacturers are up against.

As for the ills in the woolen industry, I think you gentlemen are capable of solving them in your respective fields. The present wool situation is anything but encouraging to the wholesaler, in so far as the stabilization of the commodity is concerned. Of course I have been hearing all these Rotarians talking here about their troubles with the selling of the raw wool, the woolen goods manufacturer, and they realize what they are up against, but don't you think, gentlemen, that there could be some unified effort on the part of the wool grower, the woolen manufacturer, the wholesaler and the retailer to bring about a greater demand on the part of our public today to dress better, to appeal to ego? The time was when our clothing business was one of the leading industries. I remember when they used to have a dummy standing in front with side whiskers and the price on the coat. You went into a store and they told you the suit was $50 but by the time you left the store, you bought it for $29.50.

Then came along some houses that told you to go to the store that carries their merchandise, that they had one price and you would be guaranteed satisfaction. The other houses started to do the same thing. They brought the clothing stores up into the front. Then we over-advertised. We enlightened our public too much. There is nothing hidden today in the value of a suit of clothes. Why? Because we do not stress styles enough. If we stressed more upon style from the woolen manufacturer down to the retailer, I think we would do a great deal to bring this clothing business back again on its feet and would eliminate a lot of these troubles that beset us when times are hard.

Chairman Dewey: Any questions you would like to ask Mr. Byersdorf? Is Mr. Doty of Cincinnati here?

Is there any further discussion you would like to have on the classification of the wholesaler?

We now come to the last classification, woolen retailing. I am not sure whether there is a retailer here or not. If so, I hope he will enter into the discussion.

Rotarian Frank Eliel (Dillon, Mont.): I am in the retail business in a very small town, a town of about 3000 people, in Montana. We are in a region that is very largely, almost exclusively devoted to live stock interest. It is unnecessary for me to say that the industry of sheep raising, as well as cattle raising, is our most important industry, so I was greatly interested in what has been said this afternoon. I was enabled to get more or less of a picture of this column that has been erected—the foundation is down on the earth, the shaft built up nicely of polished commission men and manufacturers and cutters up, and now finally, you reach the ornate capital, the retailer.

I didn't want to have you led into the very erroneous belief that retailers are entirely without a voice. We may be speechless but we sometimes do talk. The retailer, too, has his troubles. He has cause for complaint, of course. The retail problem is not one of an economic nature, cost of production, cost of distribution, elimination of waste, efficiency, and all that. The retailer has something intangible, something incommensurable to deal with, and that is public taste. He deals with the ultimate consumer, and when you deal with the ultimate consumer you are dealing with a problem in which there is a psychological factor, the problem of taste. Public taste enters into it. There is such rivalry among manufacturers that they are constantly changing styles, constantly trying to produce something that has greater appeal to the popular taste. The retailer places his order for a given line, for given styles, and before the season has fairly opened he finds that there is something else in vogue, and that the demand is altogether different from that for which he gave his orders. Isn't the retailer justified in placing orders as small as possible in anticipation of the possibility of just exactly that turn of events? He is doing hand-to-mouth buying and that is said to be the root of the present depression in business. He must do hand-to-mouth buying or else go into receivership.

I have heard much discussion today of piece goods, of garment manufacturers. Do not be led into the belief that all our wool goes into piece goods and into suits and coats. There is the blanket manufacturer, and even the blanket manufacturer goes in for style. I know one blanket mill, which has built up a very large business upon the basis of the attractive styles that they produce. They produce different patterns and different colors every year. Of course the retailer is going to be cautious with all this perplexity, with all these multitudinous styles and colors confronting him.

There are also the manufacturers of knit goods, and style enters into that. Just behind me sat a Rotarian from Delavan, Wisconsin. I am very sure that he knows more or less about the manufacture of sweaters, we will say. So I beg of you, when you are laying blame heavily upon the various agencies that are employed in the manufacture, in the conversion of raw wool, of wool in the grease into the finished product which the ultimate consumer buys, I want you all to remember that it isn't a question exclusively of price, it isn't a question of promptness of delivery, it is a problem that involves that intangible, incommensurate element of popular taste.

Of course we cannot always anticipate just exactly what turn the public taste will take, nor can we anticipate what colors are going to prevail, and for that reason I say again we exercise due caution, and there is nobody in this group who will blame us for being cautious. And there is this further that I want to say, in 1920, we had placed a great many advance orders, among them orders for clothing, Mr. Byersdorf, and suddenly came the great collapse of business, the slump. We realized at once that our outlet for clothing would be greatly curtailed. Naturally we went to our manufacturer and asked permission to cut down our order to meet our probable requirements. Do you think he gave us that permission? He did not. Of course when we speak of cooperation and coordination, we feel that we are justified in the belief that it will extend just that far, that the manufacturer would permit us to modify our orders sufficiently. In other words, that he would take some of the inconvenience as well as we ourselves.

The community in which I am doing business ships annually about two and a half million pounds of wool. We ship just about one-seventh of the entire wool clip of the state of Montana. Our business prosperity depends almost entirely upon the prosperity of the sheep men and other men engaged in the live stock industry. We want to have as much consumed as is possible. We want to have the business of manufactured wool stimulated to as great an extent as possible. We are heartily in accord with that movement, but when demand is stimulated by artificial means, when a demand is created by costly advertising, and the cost of that advertising goes into the cost of the product to the retailer, one wonders whether the artificial stimulus isn't perhaps worse than the disease. I hope that I have contributed a little to the consideration of this question that you have undertaken, and that the little may have been enlightening from the point of view of the retailer. Thank you. (Applause.)

Rotarian Herbert E. Phillipson (Dowagiac, Mich.): I want to comment upon the Chamber of Commerce man's remarks. I think he hit the nail on the head better than anyone else. The retailer has a complaint against the manufacturer. Perhaps he is somewhat to blame himself. I am speaking of our own case. Our store has been in one location seventy-two years, and in one family. Our manufacturer came to us last year and said our orders were not large enough. They are still very good friends of mine. They brought competition into town. That competition today has failed, as has three of its predecessors in the same location in the town, right at the start of their season. This large manufacturer has had to take them over with a $125,000 obligation, and the small chain stores that they had in adjoining towns. At the start of the season they advertised goods, well known brands, at less than we can sell them. This one manufacturer took them over because they didn't want us to handle the goods any more for the reason that we couldn't use enough during a season. They are flooding our customers, not the neighboring towns but our own towns, with merchandise at less than can be sold by people who pay for their goods, and it is making a very great hardship for the two legitimate retailers in the town, who do pay for their goods, to sell goods. In seventy-two years of business in our own town, I have never countermanded and never will countermand an order.

Rotarian Byersdorf: I would like to concur with Rotarian Phillipson here, and at the same time to take issue with him. In the advertising lines, in the clothing business, the retailer has helped to make them as arbitrary as they are today. They have never given recognition today to quality of other lines. They say, "I handle such-and-such a line," and that is all. We have just come out of the pioneer stages in this clothing business. As I stated before, twenty-five or thirty years ago this clothing business was in a rut. Everyone bought a uniform suit of clothes. When I first went in to sell young men's clothing, they said, "We sell such-and-such a line." A salesman would come along with eleven trunks, all one model, and all the goods were staple. What brought the clothing business to its present development, and the same thing has undone the clothing business, was the stimulus that was offered by the manufacturer in getting out new styles. That will also answer the Rotarian from Dillon, Montana. If I come along with a staple line, he says, "I am not looking for that merchandise; I want something that will be an incentive for my trade to buy." A man comes along in the middle of the season and says, "It is not going to be blues; I think it is going to be greens." In goes a cancellation. They have been made up. Labor costs money, and plenty. Right there I might say to you gentlemen, the reason that the clothing business had to reduce their prices and maintain their standards is that up to ninety per cent. of the operations in a suit of clothes consists of human labor. We don't employ machinery as they do in other lines. We can't buy machines that will help us to reduce prices and still maintain our quality. Because of that reason people have been using unethical means in order to bring about their end. That is the reason you can't very well organize this industry. Credit is very cheap in the retail clothing business. I will cite the instance of this man's experience here. You come home from the road. The sales manager says, "Why can't you get up into Kentville? We ought to have an account there." All right, we get an account.

A man is in business six months or a year and he strikes a bad season. He is depending upon his daily sales to meet his bills. He hasn't got money to pay the credit man at home because no matter how enterprising the sales manager, he has to report to his head that he is collecting the money. If he can't get it one way, he is going to get it another way. He forces this fellow to put on a sale. He puts on a sale out of season. The other merchants in the town know this but they can't help it. They have to follow the same thing if they want to maintain their business. That is the situation that the clothing business has produced. As far as changing styles in the middle of the season is concerned, the clothing manufacturer may be somewhat to blame, but it goes right back to the consumer. We have to have a unified effort in our business to educate the consumer along different lines.

Rotarian Edouard Willems (Brussels, Belgium): Speaking on this question, first, I am the man who invented these vertical meetings. I have insisted for four years on having vertical meetings at every convention, and I am very happy to see that it has happened. I have been the professor in a school of sociology and in a school of commerce. In the school of commerce there has been a great study of this question. The question as to clothing was taken up and the industry concluded to prove that the whole thing was in control of the woolen commission men.

It is perfectly well organized. The question has been studied as to who gave the fashion, what you call the finer element in it. But where is the fashion made? I can give the facts as to the Paris market. On the Paris market, at the end of the year there is a meeting of the commission men and the wholesalers. They decide, for instance, on a certain shade, or a certain number of shades. These have to become the fashion. You know the industry works on a small scale and can only produce small quantities if they are not largely organized.

The woolen commission fellows have chosen certain shades and have passed an order to the great dyeing merchants in Germany, and when they decide on certain designs, they have to become the fashion.

The wholesale cutters decide what should be the style of the suit and what should be the cost. When these two points have been determined, the wholesale merchants are the masters of the market because they pass their articles to certain houses who are going to sell everything. They know that this year this manufacturer will sell everything they have decided on because they have decided what the style will be and what the shades will be. Then at a certain moment they put out a fashion. How is it done? I have a personal reason for knowing how it is done. Great cities, and only great cities, establish fashion. I don't know how they do here, but Paris establishes the fashion for France, and Brussels establishes the fashion for Belgium, and London establishes the fashion for England. You find in all of those cities young men of the very best families who sell. They live on the wholesale commission sellers and the wholesale cutters. They take their clothes to certain tailors. The tailors get an exact description of what a man should wear from his boots to his necktie, and whenever there is a great festivity or a ball at Buckingham Palace or a horse race, you will find quite a number of young men and young ladies go there dressed in what must become the fashion. You know that imitation is everything that makes fashion, and when the gentleman who has an old suit sees a most elegant man dressed in this shade, he must buy one. So, the question is not that of getting better clothing, but that of creating fashion clothing. When I was young the fashion was that every lady had a black velvet suit and a black velvet suit lasted for her whole life, and even was passed from the mother to the daughter, and the same was true of good woolen clothes.

Now you have another problem. You have over-production everywhere. So you have to make everything of a different style every year bcause of that problem.

Rotarian Byersdorf: Am I presuming upon your time? I know this clothing business could take all day and all night, but I should like to answer the eminent gentleman here from Belgium.

I don't know whether Rotarian Willems is acquainted with the retailing situation in this country or not. You just go out on that balcony there and see the thousands of machines passing, and pass along any home at night and hear the radio playing, and see the girls come out with their $1.95 silk stockings on, and you know that money is spent in the beauty parlors of this country almost to the same extent that we spend it on our Navy, and that will give you an idea of where the men's clothing business comes in.

When I say quality, I mean style, because without quality there can be no style. We have been led to believe in this country that you could get style without quality. That is just an alibi, an excuse that we can go to a store and buy a $22.50 suit of clothes. That $22.50 suit of clothes is reacting on your industry, too. You know how they like to come in and buy your stuff cheap, and you have to sell it to them cheap, but we are raising in this country an aristocracy. I happen to be in an industry that caters to the college trade. The college man in America doesn't care what some French count is wearing. His eyes turn more to England. Even though he may try in some sense to follow the English styles, we should remember that this is a very large country, we have a very diverse population here. And just as diverse as the population, just so many different ideas of styles have we over here. You take in the New England trade, there is a demand for a different class of merchandise than there is in the West. If the manufacturer carries the entire trade throughout the country he has to have all the styles to meet the styles in the different sections. The university crowd wants a style different from the ones worn on the street. Why? Because the American dresser has become standardized. Why? Because he goes to the stores that are able to sell clothes that are ground out like so many sausages and consequently he can buy them for $22.50 or $25. There is no appeal made to his ego at all. These chain stores and these so-called manufacturing retailers have jumped into a breach that has been opened wide by the woolen manufacturer.

It may sound altruistic and may not be possible at all, where everybody seems to be grabbing what they can these days in order to keep their heads above water. I still maintain that there should be a unified effort on the part of our industry closely identified to selling the clothing to the wearer, to stimulate more ego in the average man on the street who is busy today buying his automobile and all other luxuries except the suit of clothes that should help to improve his appearance.

Vice Chairman Van der Vries: I think we will all agree that in the application of Rotary the thing we are trying to do this afternoon is based probably on one statement and that is the promotion of good will through understanding. We are a small group here. If I remember my Scripture correctly, it says a small bit of yeast doth leaven the whole loaf, or something like that. What I want to say is that we as Rotarians can't even make a starting point on this thing unless we understand what the various problems and the various complaints are. Those complaints that may appear to you on the surface as being located in a certain part of this whole machinery may on investigation prove to be entirely elsewhere.

There was quite an interesting instance of this not long ago in a case where a number of ladies representing the public had had serious difficulty with some garments that they had purchased. When the first case arose, one woman had sent the garment to a cleaner and it came back ruined. She caused a great deal of disturbance in that cleaning establishment. When the second case arose, the cleaning establishment pricked up its ears, and when the third case arose, they began to get busy. They investigated. They called in these women and found out where the garments were purchased. They went to the particular store where the garments had been purchased and took it up with this retailer. The retailer told where he had bought it and so on. They followed every step until they came back to the source, and there they found that this disturbance had been caused by the fact that the manufacturer of the trimmings on those particular garments had introduced a new type of manufacture, a new synthetic process, which brought into being a bit of trimming used which had never been tested in the cleaning establishment way down the line. When they found the root of the trouble, they found it wasn't between the consumer and the retailer, or between the retailer and the manufacturer; but it went way back.

That problem could not be solved until the thing had been thoroughly carried from beginning to end to find the real root of the trouble. I don't believe that we can do anything in a group like this unless we actually get together as to what the complaints are. We have had a number brought up here this afternoon. I don't think we have really scratched the surface yet. We don't mean generalities, we don't mean discussions on the changing trend of the time on economic lines, a reversal of our types of doing business and the resulting problems caused by it, but there are problems of business practice which may have to do with even credits, or what not. We ought to get started out of a group meeting like this a comprehensive statement of every type of criticism that is made by any stage in this whole process either up or down, with the people with whom they do business. I should like to raise the question whether you here feel that it would be the proper function of Rotary International, through its machinery, to go to the tens and hundreds and probably thousands of Rotarians who are engaged in some part of this game to see if we can't compile the criticisms that are made up and down by the different people engaged in different parts of this whole distributing machinery.

If that is worth while, then we have made a start; if it isn't worth while, then we are through, so far as our Rotarian influence is concerned, but I should like to raise that question.

Rotarian Charles R. Daniel (Lethbridge, Alberta, Canada): It seems to me that a lot of this cancelling of orders and misunderstanding and hard feeling would be eliminated if they bought cooperatively and jointly. We are doing a great deal of that in our country, that is, we are marketing most of our wool through a pool, through cooperation.

If the wool grower is willing to hold his wool in warehouses and feed it to you as you want it and you manufacture it as the retailer wants it, that would eliminate all of this cancellation and bankruptcy and everything of that kind. The gentleman referred to good will coming through understanding. I think we can't get an understanding of the wool industry any better than getting people together and cooperating. It seems to me that when you solve this question you will have to bring in that word "cooperation."

Rotarian Blair-Fish: The general question of whether we can usefully put out a statement and as Rotarians take up the problems which arise, and see whether it would be a good line of action to follow is what I am particularly interested in. On that point, I should like to put this consideration forward: let us compare Community Service and Resolution 34, where we say that we don't want to handle a matter which is properly taken care of, which can be properly taken care of by an organization which we as individual citizens should support and upon which we should serve if that organization exists. And further, that we should not take up any job as Rotary International or as clubs unless we are prepared to see it right through, and not make fools of ourselves and play with it and give ourselves a bad name. I submit that those same considerations arise on this very interesting problem of the various industries with which our classifications are concerned.

I have heard a lot this afternoon about your Woolen Institute, which I understand is the association which takes care of the trade in a certain vertical sense, right up and down the line. I heard one speaker say that one of the troubles of that Institute was that there were not good Rotarians in it. If that Institute is so constituted that it can take care of all these problems and investigate them in a thoroughly scientific manner and give you advice on them, give you light and guidance as to how you should proceed to solve your economic difficulties, the possibility is that you may consider that your real cause of action as members of various branches of the wool trade, is to get into that Institute and see that it really does the job which it should do. That is to say, if that is the case, why should Rotary International or you as individual Rotarians spend time on it, doing the job which your own experts can do for you? That may not be the right course to pursue, but I think that is a matter which perhaps is of vital consideration to us, this avoidance of duplication of machinery, of duplicate effort, if our own organizations can be made to function and do that economic job for us.

Rotarian George T. Guernsey, Jr. (Independence, Kan.): Is the Wool Institute an institute of the whole woolen industry or simply an organization of some of the manufacturers?

Chairman Dewey: It is an organization of practically all of the woolen manufacturers, ninety per cent at least. It does not go vertically.

Vice Chairman Van der Vries: I want to agree entirely with Mr. Blair-Fish. My question was not the question of setting up an organization to solve the problem; my question was whether we as Rotarians in our organization, following out an experiment that we tried here, consent to go into the promotion and the gathering of those elements of this whole industry which we believe to be unethical.

Chairman Dewey: Do you want an expression from this group?

Vice Chairman Van der Vries: What are you going to do when you close this meeting? Does this end it?

Chairman Dewey: That is what I was going to bring up as soon as we have a chance to sum it up. Rotarian John Bentley, Cleveland, Ohio, a Past Director of Rotary International, is going to sum up what has been accomplished at this meeting as far as he is able.

Rotarian Bentley: You will all agree with me that I have rather a tough job to pinch hit for Harry Rogers, but it has been very interesting for me to sit here this afternoon and listen to the discussion. My classification is that of a paving contractor and as we are all ethical, there are no troubles in our business. Consequently, I could be drafted this afternoon to attend this meeting because the paving contractors are not in session on account of the ethics of our industry being on a proper basis.

I had the pleasure of being the Chairman of the Business Methods and Vocational section meetings the last year that a session was held. It was my recommendation at that time that they be discontinued for the reason that there did not seem to be sufficient interest in the group meetings to justify the continuance of those meetings. I am very glad to see them started again. I felt at that time that there should have been more interest taken in those meetings and I felt that if the interest was taken and the attendance was sufficient, that great good could come from these very meetings.

I have enjoyed this afternoon listening to discussion here because it has brought in every phase of your industry. I think that is probably one of the reasons that we were not successful before, because we divided up the industries to the extent that we did not get together and tell each other our troubles with the men with whom we were doing business.

It is not my province to enter into a discussion of your industry or your troubles, because all I know about them is just what I have heard here this afternoon. My province is to express an opinion as to the value of this meeting and I want to say to you gentlemen that I think that great good can come from this very meeting here, if you proceed along the proper line to follow up the work that you have started here today. I want to say to you that unless you do follow it up, you might just as well have been enjoying yourselves some place else rather than come here this afternoon.

It will not be possible for Rotary or the members of Rotary to put any industry on an ethical basis. You gentlemen have got to go back as ambassadors to the industry in your different communities and sell the idea of Rotary ethics, probably not by that name, but sell the idea of ethics to the men in your communities, in your line of business.

The Rotary members themselves cannot do very much unless you go back to your trade organizations and sell the idea to them that business can be put on an ethical basis and on a profitable basis.

I like the international aspect of this meeting. We have several here today from across the seas and I think that if they go back and carry the message to the industry in their countries, when we go across the sea next year, if a meeting like this is held, you will have a great many of the men of your industry at the meeting there. I think it has been a revelation to some of them to find out the troubles that you have here. Our troubles in America are different from the troubles in Europe, but you can learn a great deal from them and they can possibly learn something from us.

Where does Rotary enter into this problem? Rotary enters into it because we are advocating peace among nations. I can see a great opportunity for us to advocate peace in a war that is going on today, in the great war among the business men of this and other countries. I can see where Rotary can enter into that if we will go back to our several industries as ambassadors of Rotary to those industries advocating the proper business methods and the proper procedure in carrying on our several lines of business. (Applause.)

Chairman Dewey: You have heard John's statement, but possibly before I put that, I wonder if "Thach" Guernsey has anything else to bring to this meeting.

Rotarian Guernsey: I don't know that I have. I am sorry I couldn't get here in the beginning. I have been very much interested in it. I think that we really have got the germ of a big idea. I don't know just exactly what is going to be the best way to bring it to a culmination, but I should like to think that you fellows will not let it die. I am not sure that you are ready to go to a general wool meeting yet. I think that probably we should have another meeting next year along the same line with the idea that ultimately we will attempt to bring together a meeting of this sort, only making it general, not only Rotarians, but non-Rotarians under our leadership, and see if we can't develop it.

I believe that is how the industry is going to have to settle it. We can't go ahead and have the manufacturers get together and try to solve the problem. If we are going to solve it, it has got to be solved along the whole line and the whole trend of our organization today is by groups. I believe that if you fellows will make an effort to study the situation, ultimately you can have a meeting of the wool industry, and if you get representative men of the wool industry together, I believe that a great many of your problems can be easily solved, if you will have the leadership of fellows who have our ideals. It doesn't seem to me that there are insurmountable obstacles. Most of them I think could be settled on a basis of good will and understanding. It seems to me we have the start of a wonderful thing.

Chairman Dewey: I think Thach is right, that the troubles generally are not with any one specific branch or part of the whole industry. When they get together that way, the men that they want to tell their troubles to or complain to, maybe, are not there, but here you have them on both sides. Your troubles are not like in my case with some other mill but they are with either the commission man or the man that is buying the cloth.

The only way we can get understanding is by having such a meeting as we are having here today. John asked a question which we want you people to answer.

Rotarian Eliel: The discussion this afternoon has disclosed that there is a broad field in which there is misunderstanding and a lack of cooperation in the woolen industry, and therefore I move that it is the sense of this meeting that the agencies over which Rotary has command be applied to further discussion, investigation and perhaps solution of those difficulties that have been brought up.

The motion was seconded, put to a vote, and carried.

Chairman Dewey: I think our attendance here has been affected a little bit by two other meetings, one on textile fibers and one on the clothing industry. Undoubtedly our attendance would have increased if those had not been held. I would say to you men that there has been tremendous interest in this. There have been hundreds of letters sent out and lots of men who could not come to this meeting are very much interested. We now adjourn.

The meeting adjourned at five-forty o'clock.

Proceedings of the International Business Practice Conference

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 25

The meeting convened at two-forty o'clock in the Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, I. B. Sutton, Immediate Past President, Tampico, Mexico, presiding.

Chairman Sutton: I was particularly impressed this morning in listening to the splendid address from Past President Harry Rogers, who is with us, in that he gave us his reactions as a business man. I think that because we are business men we want to look upon Rotary in its true sense as being a business organization and give the Vocational Service part in Rotary its true place as one of the real fundamentals. We must recognize Vocational Service as being, to my mind, the fundamental in this great organization of business and professional men.

We are called together this afternoon to discuss international business practices. You might say that this meeting is an experiment. We want to see whether there are problems in common, whether there are business practices that might be discussed and can be discussed advantageously among the Rotarians from the many nations represented here. We do not anticipate coming to any definite conclusions on these problems today, but we do hope that out of this meeting we may be able to determine whether it is advisable to attempt to hold a much larger meeting in Vienna, and through the findings of this meeting and the interchange of thought here, be able to get our orientation for the agenda of that meeting in Vienna this next year.

I might say that the meeting is called for that purpose and also, perhaps, I should state the negative side of it, that this is not a meeting called together to discuss tariff problems. Our topic is international business practices. We have with us men from all of these nations making up our great Rotary family, and we want you to feel perfectly free to give us the benefit of your advice and your ideas. There are no formal speeches prepared for this occasion. We come here to exchange thought on this matter, so expect you to come forward with your ideas. Just to give the meeting a little start, I am going to call on William de Cock Buning, and ask him if he has anything to offer on the second question on the agenda, "Can there be established as between all nations unity of thought and practice in business dealings?"

Rotarian William de Cock Buning (The Hague, Holland): Rotarians, this is quite a surprise for me, and I am not quite prepared to bring this matter into discussion. However, I will make the best of it and I hope that you will offer your mind on the subjects of which I am going to talk. I have been in business for a long time in the East Indies and I have dealt there with every nationality; I have dealt with Arabs, with Indians, with Japanese, with Chinese, and with every other national. I found in those days that there were many bad practices in business, and I hoped there would come an organization to fight for fairness in business.

I shall give you an example of what I found. One merchant bought goods, let us say copra, and he bought it on long delivery terms. If the price went down, then the merchant generally became very exacting in examining the goods and gave it a closer examination. When the price went up, he was quite ready to accept anything, just to get the stuff.

I could give you many other examples. There was a lot of bad practice over there in the country where I was. When I came to Europe, I found that things were even worse. I found not only the same practices in buying and selling goods, bad practices, but there was the question of bribery. I think, Mr. Chairman, that that is the principal point of which I am going to speak now.

When I came, for example, to Egypt, I talked about the duties of Rotarians and about Vocational Service. I proposed there that the Vocational Service Committee should take up the fight against bribery in Egypt. They all laughed. They said, "That is impossible here because you can't do anything, you can't buy or sell anything without bribing somebody."

That shows that there is a lot to be done towards fighting this bad custom. How can we fight it? In my opinion we have to get the governments to make laws against bribery, but the government is only a mirror of the public mind, and if we want to fight bribery, we must go right to the bottom and try to influence the public mind. How can we do that? Here, in my opinion, is where Rotary can step in. Through our Vocational Service committees we can try to influence the public mind. We can try to influence the chambers of commerce to do something against this bribery habit, and through our personal influence we can also try to awaken the conscience of the people towards this question of bribery.

I know there is bribery in every country, not only in Egypt. I just gave the example of Egypt because it is known to you all, I think. In every other country there is more or less bribery. I thought that there was no bribery in my own country, Holland, and there I found out that there was bribery, that there were managing directors who would only buy if they got a certain commission from the factories that sold the stuff to them. So, I am sure that bribery is not a strange thing here in America and that it takes place in every other country of the world.

I hope, Mr. Chairman, that we shall hear more about it from this meeting and about what is done in some of the other countries. I know that in England there is an anti-bribery law. England is one of the few countries where the man who has bribed or who has received a bribe is punishable by the law. There is also an anti-bribery league in England that brings these cases before the law and that lays its finger on the cases that come to their knowledge.

In Holland we have an anti-bribery law, but that has to do only with official bribery. There, every official who bribes or who receives a bribe is punishable. So, in most countries in Europe there are laws that fight only official bribery. There are only a few countries that fight bribery among merchants.

I think it would be a very good thing if you Rotarians could induce all communities to get these laws in different countries, and, if possible, a uniform law, so that all those people in the merchant line will be punishable who receive bribes or give bribes.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that is a sufficient introduction. (Applause.)

Chairman Sutton: I want to present our Vice Chairman, who is Vice President of Rotary International, Dr. Otto Böhler, and our Secretary, W. W. Blair-Fish, of London, England.

I am going to ask Rotarian Blair-Fish to read the two paragraphs that we have here, giving the purpose of the meeting.

Secretary Blair-Fish: One aim of this meeting is to find out whether it is feasible to get Rotarians from the different nations together for a frank discussion of problems relating to business practice. This present assembly is not only to explore that field but to provide the background for a large meeting of the same sort to be held at the Vienna Convention.

Those who are present should be advised that one of the results of this meeting should be a determination as to whether or not it is advisable to have such a conference in Vienna, and if so, what topics can properly be treated. We ought to get from this present meeting a large number of topics suggested for inclusion in the program of the meeting at Vienna.

Chairman Sutton: Rotarian de Cock Buning has opened up a tremendously interesting subject to us and I believe that the Economic Committee of the League of Nations has had this point under consideration. Perhaps someone present might give us in just a moment or two something they know has been done by that committee, because they have held international meetings and have tried to do what we are aiming to do here, bring about some unity of thought.

Rotarian de Cock Buning: I may reply that the Economic Committee of the League of Nations has considered this question of bribery, but I think that their conclusion was that they were too busy yet to give it much thought and not much has been done up to now.

Chairman Sutton: Rotarian Sydney Pascall, of London, England, represented that organization and I am sorry he is not here today.

Rotarian T. C. Thomsen (Copenhagen, Denmark): It was in 1927 that the Economic Conference held at Geneva, in Europe, invited Rotary International to send a representative to that very important meeting. The man selected was Sydney Pascall, Director of Rotary International. He made at that meeting at Geneva a very strong statement putting forth the view that bribery and other unfair business practices were questions that ought to be examined most closely by the League of Nations. He made such a strong impression on everybody present that they actually decided to request the International Chamber of Commerce to study the question in the various countries all over the world and to report back to the League of Nations. The International Chamber of Commerce did that through various branches in the many countries, and there was an international conference of the Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam last year, 1929. A resolution was passed requesting the League of Nations to call a convention with a view to legislation against bribery. In other words, the International Chamber of Commerce decided that the outstanding feature in unfair business practices affecting the countries was bribery and they have taken quite a definite stand that from now on bribery must be stamped out in every country as far as possible.

As to other unfair business practices, that is a big field and a matter for generations to come, but bribery is something which we can get together on all over the world and help one another to stamp out.

At the beginning of this year I had the pleasure of meeting Sir Arthur Salter, who is Director of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations. I asked him what he had done with regard to the request of the International Chamber of Commerce. He said that they intended to call this convention, but just at the moment they were too busy with the tariff conference. He said he hoped to call such a convention next year in the spring, provided it was felt that the time was right.

Rotarians in all countries can contribute to this matter by talking to their respective governments in the various countries, either individually or in cooperation with local chambers of commerce. No one will take any interest in bribery unless we do it, or do it in cooperation with the chamber of commerce.

Next year we expect to have a convention on bribery, and we should like you in the interest of world peace to be favorable to suitable legislation against bribery. If that can come about and we can all contribute to that in our respective countries, I feel quite sure that next year there will be such a convention in Europe on bribery, and something will be done.

Of course legislation is one thing and carrying out legislation is another. You know that in this country you have prohibition. As in other countries, if laws passed are not supported by the people themselves, those laws are bad laws. Therefore, we should arouse the public interest in this question of bribery.

Business practices all over the world have exactly the same standard as is determined by the morals of the people in that country. The higher this moral standard, the higher is your business practice standard, and therefore this is exactly in our line, something we can work on where we are, so that we in that way can gradually contribute to legislation and to the fact that that legislation will really be effective.

I have had the pleasure of meeting a good many Rotarians in Europe, having been in all countries there and organized clubs, and it has been of special interest for me to see the number of Rotarians that have begun to practice Rotary after they have been in Rotary a little time and have actually become imbued with the spirit of Rotary. I shall give just an instance. A Rotarian in Denmark was in the paint trade, a trade where there was a lot of bribery. He called in his people one day and said, "We are going to have no bribery in this establishment." Another man said, "Do you mean that?" He said, "Yes. We are going to have an honest business."

They thought the man must be crazy. But it was actually done. The result was that after a few years this Danish Rotarian has eighty per cent. of the business in Denmark and he exports to twenty-eight countries. That is because his business standards are on a high level and he has the confidence of the buyers. So, if you have the courage of your convictions in Rotary, if you try to practice such standards courageously, you are going to profit. "He profits most who serves best," is really true. (Applause.)

Rotarian John Van der Vries (Chicago, Ill.): I wish to talk directly to the question of whether Rotary has a proper field in this line of work. As I look at Rotary, taking the four fields of service in which we as Rotarians are engaged, it is divided into four fields, as we know—Club Service, Community Service, Vocational Service, and International Service.

Club Service is in a sense entirely concerned with the internal organizations of our clubs. The next step, Community Service, means the place that we as Rotarians are going to occupy in those local or geographical organizations of which we are a part, the chamber of commerce and others.

When it comes to Vocational Service, the question comes, what are we going to do as parts of the trade associations to which we belong? We are taking up another type of organized business activity and we are developing and finding out what Rotarians can do in that type of organization. Yesterday we had the first session of a new type, what we call the vertical type, in which the idea was to see what part Rotarians could take in bettering business practices in industry by gathering all Rotarians engaged in a single industry, from the raw material producer down to the actual user, to discuss problems of trade relations found in that industry.

The last type of service that we talk about in Rotary is this question of International Service. What I want to bring out is this: if there is a parallel, if in Community Service we mean that we are to go into the community organizations and bring the idea of Rotary to them, and if, in Vocational Service, we are supposed to go into our trade associations and take the proper lines of activity there, why isn't it logical that under International Service we should go as Rotarians into the various organizations which exist and there apply the ideals of Rotary?

I look upon the Rotarian spirit a good deal along the line of being an accelerator. I believe the world is gradually getting better, but our function is to see that that improvement takes place as fast as possible and to accelerate these forward movements.

As has already been mentioned here, in 1927 there was an Economic Conference of the League of Nations. That was followed a little later that same year by an international conference for the abolition of restrictions and prohibitions on exports and imports. We had that same year the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce. We had that same year the meeting of the Pan-American Commercial Conference, all of them definitely organized groups to study these various problems that enter into trade.

Now the question is, is there a field for Rotarians to accelerate the good type of work that is being done by those international organizations?

I happened to jot down here just a few of the questions that have been discussed in those various international groups, such questions as arbitration, that is, the settlement of economic questions without resort to law; questions having to do with the introduction of proper rules in the development of air transport, which will eliminate what we might call the geographical barriers between countries; such things as the formulation of fair bills of exchange between countries; such questions, for example, as arise in the competition between various countries relative to the expenditure of money in armaments; such questions as uniform bills of lading; such questions as communications between countries, customs formalities, certain features of custom tariffs, double taxation, dumping from one country onto another; the treatment and management of fairs and exhibitions for the promotion of trade between countries; the development of highways connecting countries with each other; such questions as patents; such questions as parcel post regulation which is a very moot question between Cuba and the United States, for example; such questions as standards of living and unfair commercial practice, and so on.

What I want to bring out is this, that if there is a parallel in Community Service between our jobs as Rotarians and the organizations in the community, if there is a job in Vocational Service between us as Rotarians and the work being carried on by trade associations and institutes, and so on, isn't there a corresponding parallel with respect to the functions of Rotarians in taking up and accelerating forward movements in these questions of international trade which are being discussed the world over by groups of business men? (Applause.)

Chairman Sutton: Fellows, this is getting very interesting indeed. Van has made quite a comprehensive statement of some of the problems which might be considered in this international business practice survey.

Now that we are all here, and now that perhaps it is the smallest and most comprehensive international group that we may have together during the convention, perhaps we should have a song, something typical of this country. I am going to call on our song leader to lead us in a song and expand our chests a little bit.

Singing led by Folsom D. Jackson, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Chairman Sutton: I was delighted to hear from John Van der Vries that he feels there can be some unity of thought among Rotarians from all of these nations in these business practices.

Now the discussion is thrown open to all of those present, and I hope you will present your thoughts in as concrete a manner as is possible, because we have men here now from twenty-five nations.

Rotarian Guy Bogart (Beaumont, Calif.): Just one word as to why I feel Rotary International should and must step into this field of trying to get a better international understanding, not merely on generalizations but on specific problems. All of the other groups, your chambers of commerce, your governmental groups, and almost every other organization have the power or the purpose of passing resolutions and passing laws or at least taking measures leading up to laws. In all meetings of those groups there are, necessarily, people with the idea of carrying out a certain line of propaganda or coming with preconceived and rather static ideas. Rotary, because of the nature of its organization in all its fields, is not a legislative group. Whenever Rotarians come together officially as Rotarians, they do not come to pass resolutions of a specific nature as to what your tariff or your arbitration or your armaments should be. They do not come with the idea of trying to force through any particular bit of legislation, and that, it seems to me, is the biggest problem which we are going to have to discuss at Vienna and everywhere else where we have these international meetings, that of being very careful that we keep simply to the Rotarian spirit of orientation, because there will be an insidious move almost unconsciously to have Rotary, either internationally or locally, pass resolutions endorsing this or that or the other specific problem, and the very fact is that Rotary is not here for that function but simply to form a matrix within which we can get understanding. That is being tried out locally. In counties in Southern

California, we get together occasionally in order that the different groups may understand the inter-county problems without passing any resolutions, and we go back better informed to our boards of supervisors and our governing bodies. It is the same way with Rotary International, the only object of such a meeting for discussion of tariffs, arbitration, armaments and whatever may come up, will be simply that we may understand one another's ideas in the different countries so that we can go back to our own geographical and national units with a spirit of understanding of what the other fellow is after.

As long as we keep on that basis we are safe, and it is necessary that we have some such organization as Rotary to step in and accelerate this international understanding. It is high time that Rotary should, in this sense and with this limitation and with this thorough understanding, take up at once and consistently and as one of its major programs the matter of specific and concrete problems of world business. (Applause.)

Rotarian Georg Schmidmer (Nurnberg, Germany): We received our charter only this year, so I may say we are a baby club, but as the babies are always admiring the ideals of the parents, so we admire the ideals of Rotary. (Applause.) We know that Rotary may do a great deal of good, not only concerning the Sixth Object but as well for business principles. Of course I have not had much experience up to now, but I know that Rotary International and the aims and objects of Rotary will do a great deal of good.

As to bribery, we, of course, have suffered much. Therefore many years ago we founded and created an anti-bribery association, and I must admit that it has done a great deal of good, because now many of the business men, if they don't want to go to law, go to this private anti-bribery association. In this respect Rotary can do a great deal of good, especially if the Rotarians make up their minds that as soon as they find a system of bribery which ought to be objected to, they will take it up with such an anti-bribery association. In this respect I am sure that the ideal of Rotary will do a great deal of good. (Applause.)

Chairman Sutton: Perhaps T. C. also might state that at the express invitation of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, Rotary has been asked to send a representative to its meetings. Is that not so?

Rotarian T. C. Thomsen: No, that isn't so. The League of Nations has a special desire to keep in close contact with Rotary International and it has been arranged that I, as Chairman of the European Advisory Committee, form that connecting link between Rotary International and the League of Nations. I have been to Geneva and talked to all the responsible heads of the League about all sorts of things that interest Rotary International as well as the League of Nations, because our aims and objects are pretty well the same in many respects. One result is that any club in any part of the world can now write to Geneva or to Chicago and get any kind of information they want about the League of Nations' work or the International Labor Organization's work. There are a lot of interesting things in regard to labor. I think we published a list of publications that you can get free just by writing in.

Naturally, the European clubs are taking a great interest in these economic matters. Last week we had at the International Assembly an hour and a half of informal, open, frank discussion on these subjects. It was very, very interesting to all of us, very informative, just the kind of thing we want so that we can know the point of view of the Americans and the point of view of the Europeans on many of these questions.

I think that in the future we shall never have an international conference of any character unless we have such an open, informal discussion, so that we can explain to our fellow Rotarians of other countries exactly what our point of view is, which are the things that may avoid conflicts.

We in Europe, the European Advisory Committee, have appointed an Economic Committee of outstanding Rotarians in Europe who will examine these economic questions and discuss them and bring them up-to-date as far as Rotary is concerned, and following our suggestions, the Board of Rotary International has appointed a North American Economic Committee of five or six outstanding Rotarians in this part of the world. It is our idea that we shall present the European points of view to this North American Committee so that they may know what Europe thinks of these economic matters, and, vice versa, we expect the North American Economic Committee to keep us in Europe enlightened upon your point of view on tariffs and other things.

That is useful and it is necessary that we should approach these questions. It is not sufficient to slap the other fellow on the back and say what a nice fellow he is, when in our hearts and in our minds we feel there is something done in America or Europe which is bad for the feeling of one country against another. Let us discuss it quite informally and frankly as good Rotarians.

That is one step forward, and I think we shall follow it with economic committees in other parts of the world, an economic Rotary committee for South America, one for the Pacific part of the world, and in that way we shall gradually get more contacts through Rotary all over the world and gradually build up a method of approach for these economic questions so that Rotary can contribute to lessening those conflicts and that accumulation of explosive matter which normally takes place.

There are just two thoughts more I should like to present to you. The question of bribery is a thing that should be attacked locally before we attempt it internationally. If we have sufficient Rotarians in other countries—you have it here in the United States, you have it in RIBI, and we are beginning to have it in many parts of Europe—we should be able through our trade organizations, either as you do in America, with codes of ethics, or by other means, accomplish the same result or attempt to accomplish the same result and stamp out bribery and other unfair practices from our trade.

If that is done through Rotary or the Chamber of Commerce or in other ways in various countries, and in that way the standards of business practices in the various countries nationally are gradually lifted, then parallel with that accomplishment, and following it will come attempts to attack this problem in an international manner.

There are already large international associations which have attacked this problem. My friend de Cock Buning mentioned copra. A few years ago I was managing director of the Company of Denmark with 3,000 employees interested in this very trade. We imported many, many cargoes of copra from the East, soy beans, and all that sort of thing. We have what we call an International Oil Seed Association, and when there are any disputes about the quality of the copra or soy bean or peanut, whatever it is, we have standard methods of taking samples of shipments. These samples are sent to London, where they are examined by experts, and we have a code of arbitration that awards so much compensation if the products are not up to standard. In that way we have simplified this question of complaints on contracts, and it is carried out in a most efficient and excellent manner.

In just that same way I think we Rotarians who have international business associations should endeavor to lead up to something of that kind in international commerce. It is a big question, but it can be attacked if you just focus your thought upon it. You know what kind of difficulties we have, what kind of complaints come up, and by just thinking about it, and, in gatherings like this one, getting together on it, we can certainly do things.

I had the pleasure yesterday of attending a Vocational Service meeting here, and a lot of business practices were discussed. I mentioned some from Europe. We had a most successful meeting, indicating how Rotarians, once having got their thoughts focused on these things, can contribute to building up the right kind of business practices in other countries, and that is the stepping stone to the further field, an international field. (Applause.)

Chairman Sutton: Fellows, I am going to present the Chairman of the Rotary International Vocational Service Committee, Thach Guernsey, who I think should come forward and take a seat up here. Thach has had charge of this work during the year. (Applause.) I want you to know him because he has taken a great interest in this work. Also the Chairman of the North American Economic Advisory Committee, John Bentley. (Applause.)

It is very, very interesting to see how these thoughts are coming out and being presented here, and this question of bribery and its prohibition in England as explained by Rotarian Buning and the thought advanced by T. C. just a moment ago, more or less substantiating what we are trying to do in Rotary, are different avenues of approach by education, by regulation, or by prohibition, but it does seem to me that Rotary can do so much in lifting the standards of business practice throughout the world by having the associations themselves adopt these standards of correct practice. I think that first the Rotarian and the tradesman in his association must be educated up to the point where the individual feels the necessity of doing the thing, because if it comes down from above, many of these prohibitions are not effective.

Rotarian Herbert Coates (Montevideo, Uruguay): Chairman Tom, I have been trying to reach an understanding in dealing with the exporters and the manufacturers of this country for a great many years, and if we answer this question, can there be established a unity of thought in business dealings: can the universal adoption of the ideal of service make practical contribution? We will say yes, of course it can. If we just bring common Rotarian principles in our international feelings down onto the same basis of practice that I understand to be the customary thing in this country, we make the biggest contribution to a general understanding between all of us, the buyers and the sellers, at the two extremes of the world.

What we want through Rotary and the contribution that Rotary can make to a general business understanding, is a presentation of a neutral viewpoint of the differences between the far distant and the home crowd. You know we have quite a distinct way of doing business to that which you men here have. We are agreed in the principles of fair trading, we are agreed to the principle of supply and demand, we are agreed in the principle of getting the article that we want to sell and the sort of article that we want to sell. We are going to do our end of the business in our way, just the same as your country will do your end of the business in your way, and there is a big difference between the two things when you compare nations such as Tom comes from, and such as I come from in the far South, and such as I have seen in other parts of the world. If you in discussion try to adjust those differences only between interested parties, you find, of course, that we are pulling our way and you are pulling your way and we don't get to any common ground or agreement, but if we could bring the Rotarian sentiment into it, if we as Rotarians, each and every one of us, by informing ourselves, could get to that position of contributing a mutual element in the adjustment of the differences, then we should make a valuable contribution to a mutual understanding which without any doubt would help the business of all of us.

I think, Tom, that all we want is to understand that the people in my country are just as good Rotarians as the people in Canada or Great Britain or the United States. You say, "Well, but we understand that you have a different way of thinking." Of course we have, but in the main we have the Rotarian principle, and if you simply bring that element into discussions where there are differences that don't amount to anything else except the want of understanding, you will find that no matter what language we speak, what country we come from, we are just human, we are just anxious to have a square deal, we are just anxious to deal with men who will treat us fair and square, and by getting to a basis of mutual understanding I feel that Rotary could make a very powerful contribution to the adjustments of many differences that cause ill feeling, international ill feeling, which starts in a little way and which grows and grows until what was a matter of just a misunderstanding, if taken in the first instance, grows to be a matter of almost a separation of people.

Yes, Tom, we can make a contribution. Rotary can make a simple contribution of taking each other on the faith of our belonging to this organization, of our having the same ideals that this organization represents, and putting them into practice and living them in our business. (Applause.)

Chairman Sutton: Fellows, we know that in practice Rotary is contributing in many parts of the world. There are changes coming about in world business today, there are so many consolidations, business in one country is extending into another, overcoming and overstepping the tariff and the national prejudices in establishing factories in the other country, and in that way these great business concerns are branching out and are affiliating themselves with the same class of business in other countries, so that I feel that Herbert is right, there can be a unity of thought. I believe you will all agree with me that Rotarians can promote that unity of thought. I should like to hear from others of you as to any additional suggestions you have here this afternoon.

Rotarian John Bentley (Cleveland, Ohio): I have been very much interested since arriving in Chicago and meeting the Rotarians from different countries. I have been interested in finding that we are all very much alike. The customs may be different in the different countries, the languages are different, but as business men I think we are all thinking along the same lines.

It has been interesting to find out that they do have bribery in the other countries. We have bribery in America. It isn't going to be a simple matter to eliminate bribery. It isn't going to be a simple matter for us to correct the business practices of business men throughout the world. I can see a great opportunity for Rotary through this very organization to start the work for better business practices throughout all the countries where Rotary is represented.

We are not going to do it in a day, we are not going to do it in a year, but if the men in this room go back to their several countries and carry back the message that Rotary stands for better business practices, for the elimination of unfair methods, and if we go back as ambassadors of Rotary to our trade organizations and carry the message that is being discussed here today and keep on carrying that message from year to year, eventually we are going to affect business practices of the entire Rotary world.

I am very glad to have served on the North American Economic Committee. It has been a pleasure at least to have been named as chairman of this committee, and I do hope that those who are appointed for the coming year will follow up this work and make a real study of the problems that are confronting the business men of America today and in turn have the meeting with the Advisory Committees of the other countries to the end that Rotary will contribute in a large measure to better business practices throughout the world. (Applause.)

Rotarian Adolf Morsbach (Berlin, Germany): Mr. Chairman, I am not a business man. My field is scientific research, and so I am going over another bridge of international understanding, not high policy and diplomacy, and not business, but the cultural bridge which is going as far as I know how into the middle of the heart of the nation. As secretary of our club I have had some experiences, and if you will allow me, I shall express one thought which I think would be very well worth while for us all.

The German clubs are rather young. We have in Berlin only about forty-five members. So not all the vocations of Rotarian fellows and brothers in other clubs are represented. Sometimes, for instance, an iron manufacturer comes to Berlin and tries to find his colleague, a Rotarian fellow in our town. It is impossible because this vocation is not represented. If we are going to avoid bribery and all those bad things we talked about, then I think we must first give a good example ourselves. If a man doesn't find a representative of his branch in a town like Berlin, then if he is a Rotarian fellow I think he should find his way to the president or the Secretariat. We know our friends who are not yet members of the Rotary club who are very good and working at least in the Rotarian spirit, and I would be very thankful if perhaps this thought could be considered, because we in Germany are, as in other countries of the world, very anxious to enlarge and to intensify the Rotary spirit.

You know, gentlemen, that Germany especially is now going on with the Rotary thought very rapidly, and we are in the great possession, as you know, of two big ships. The first ship is the Zeppelin and the other one is the Bremen, but there is still another ship we are much more proud of, and that is the friendship we want to bring to you all. (Applause.)

Chairman Sutton: I am sure you would all be glad to hear from some of our Rotarian friends in the Orient. I see some of them seated down here in front of me.

Rotarian Shigeru Uchida (Seattle,, Wash.): I came from Japan, but I am now living in Seattle, so I belong to the Seattle Rotary Club. As the last speaker has said, the Rotary club can do a great deal in improving the business practices and particularly international business. There are many other organizations similar to Rotary in this country, for instance, Kiwanis, Lions, and so on. Those organizations have the same classifications as our own, including lawyers, shipping men, bankers, and all kinds of professions and vocations. So in cooperation with those organizations we can improve business practices, but at the same time we have to bear in mind that the Rotary clubs should not get the entire credit. We have to work closely with others and give credit to them, too.

My idea is to make up the business code of ethics, like our own, leave out the name of Rotary from that code, and let the other organizations get together on this work for the one great common cause. (Applause.)

Sir Charles Mander, President of RIBI: I don't hail from the Orient, but I should like to say just a word or two in regard to the conception of this afternoon's meeting. My own feeling is that it is much too hazy and lacks the definite, concrete attitude which we ought to adopt and which we are adopting when we split up into our vocational groups.

I feel that in dealing with business practices, Rotary is trying to do too much at one time. It is like trying to irrigate some of your Arizona deserts. If you pour water over the whole desert, you don't get a crop at all. If you concentrate on a couple of acres, you get something that is worth while. I should like to see the problem tackled more definitely from the bottom. Every speaker this afternoon has said that Rotary should accomplish its ideals in business life. These vague generalities are very comforting to read and to hear, but they don't get us anywhere.

What I suggest is that next year the specific malpractice of bribery, and only that, be discussed, in all the vocational group meetings. We discussed the matter yesterday in our group meeting and we got the opinions of Americans and Canadians and Englishmen and others as to how they in their particular craft were trying to eliminate bribery. We were all surprised and interested and very much helped by hearing how other men in our lines of business were tackling it from a different aspect. If everyone spent a couple of hours next year in dealing with the subject of bribery alone, we might accomplish something. That is perhaps of peculiar importance in international trade. We could take the subject of bribery alone, discuss it for a couple of hours and let the chairman of the Vocational Service Committee then make a comparison and list all the different methods by which bribery had been attacked by Rotarians in their vocations. Then I think we should take a definite step forward. I believe in education and in regulation derived from the bottom and not from the top.

This is one of the hazy meetings like international meetings, such as the Chamber of Commerce, where they pass vague resolutions and then the men go back to their nations and nothing happens at all. We want to start from the bottom.

In regard to prohibition, if that means anything, it is not successful in many respects, and I don't advocate it. (Applause.)

Chairman Sutton: Sir Charles is quite right, the purpose of this meeting perhaps is a little hazy. It was stated in the beginning that we were here to explore the field. Rotary as an international organization wants you from each one of these countries to say whether we are to undertake this problem of bribery as an international group at our next convention, and if it is agreed at this meeting that we should do so, we are only too happy to do that thing, and if you fellows feel that we should promote this thought of international arbitration in business, that we should attempt to correct the breach of international contracts, and so on, if that is your opinion we shall be guided by it.

The chairman of the Vocational Service Committee is sitting alongside of me and perhaps he might have a thought to add to this discussion.

Rotarian Thach Guernsey: Chairman Tom, as you said, this was simply an experiment. We want to get the viewpoint of Rotarians from all over the world as to what they thought was possible and desirable for us to try. We had two rather opposing ideas as to what we might do. One was, as Sir Charles has just suggested, to pick out one or possibly two or three specific topics.

Rotarian Mander: I said one.

Rotarian Guernsey: You said one, and I said possibly two or three, as an amendment. What we hope today would be that the various people would suggest various topics which we could consider as topics for next year.

The other thing was entirely different. I think that practically everybody concedes that bribery is wrong. We may practice it and think we have to practice it in certain parts of our businesses, in certain countries, but I think all nations agree that it is wrong, although they go ahead and do it. But on the other hand, there are certain practices which in North America are considered entirely proper but which in other countries are considered entirely wrong. I think a great deal of our misunderstandings are due to the operation of these different ideas when you get into a contract. We make a contract with somebody from South America. We expect it to be executed along our ideas; they expect it to be executed along their ideas, and our minds have never met at all.

Our committee was wondering whether it would be possible to develop a common standard. Of course it is very easy to say that we are all for a high standard in business, but what we really meant by that question was whether it was possible to really adopt a common standard available to all of us which was absolutely definite and certain, so that when you enter into a contract with somebody on the other side of the world, you mean exactly the same thing. To my mind, a great many of the misunderstandings which go to bring about international ill will are not due to the fact of bribery or things of that sort which we all concede are wrong, but what causes the ill will is that I have one understanding and you have another, and then we get into a dispute about it.

I should like to have some discussion this afternoon as to whether we are too visionary on that matter, or whether you think we could make some progress along that line. (Applause.)

Rotarian William Hung (Peiping, China): Mr. Chairman, another from the Orient, from the Peiping Rotary Club, Peiping, China.

China, as you gentlemen all know, is a country which has rather an old culture, and if bribery is one of the cultural products, China can well boast having nurtured that by-product to a very high degree of efficiency.

I suppose the giving of something which should not be given is bribery, and the receiving of something which should not be received is graft. We have plenty of both bribery and graft in China.

I do not know, however, of any particular country on the face of the globe at present, whether in the remote past or at the present time, where these twin brothers, bribery and graft, are entirely absent. It seems to me that bribery is one of the moral problems which affects humanity everywhere. It is not necessarily one of the most pressing problems which cause international irritation.

Not being a business man myself, I am apt to look upon the whole problem from a rather academic angle. From the academic angle, it seems to me, gentlemen, there is a body of men in the business world who are, for the purposes of international relationship, the most important people. They are, as a matter of fact, the vanguards of an international civilization, and through it, international goodwill and understanding. I have in mind that body of men who are engaged in what is generally known as foreign trade. Take, for instance, back in Peiping, when I sit down at my table for a meal, I eat bacon that comes from Denmark, I drink lemos shipped from Australia, and as you see, I smoke American Virginia tobacco inside an English pipe. Such phenomena, to mention only a very few instances, was entirely unthought of in the days of King Solomon, with all of his wisdom.

This body of men are often the carriers of new ideas and new methods that elevate the standards of living everywhere throughout the world, and in many instances elevate the standard of morality and ethics. On the other hand, upon their shoulders, many of whom are those Rotarians who can influence others, is the duty of finding out wherein are to be found today the international, inter-racial, inter-cultural irritants and try to find them wherever possible. Take, for illustration, one thing. We have a very happy series of clubs in the Orient. Everywhere I travel I find Rotary clubs not only international in thought but international in membership. Friendship is the real solution for all irritants.

We realize today, gentlemen, the world is not really equal. There are communities which are particularly backward, communities backward in business organizations, communities backward in scientific researches, communities backward in the policies of war and of diplomacies. These have been generally characterized as the subject communities, subject nationalities.

It seems to me it is a special burden, an obligation upon the shoulders of those represented here, from the stronger nations, the stronger races, richer communities, to put upon their shoulders this burden and to enter into the life and understanding of those communities in which they trade. When they go back to their home country, it is their duty to approach their clubs in an intelligent manner.

After all, let me repeat what I have said before: it is the spirit that counts, the thing that makes Rotary such a powerful and useful organization.

Probably the matters of tariff and transportation and all those intricacies of the economic system can be ironed out by such international bodies as the League of Nations and other learned societies. As Rotarians it seems to me our supreme duty is to promote international friendship. (Applause.)

Rotarian Everett W. Frazar (Tokyo, Japan): It is very difficult for me to follow the eloquence of my esteemed Rotarian friend from Peiping, but the spirit impels me to stand and just say a few words.

I am a composite. My people came over in the Mayflower. My grandfather went to China ninety-six years ago, and my father went in 1858. I was born in China in '67. I have been educated in America, traveled in Europe and have been doing business in China, Korea, Japan, Manchuria, Kamchatka, and Siberia, so I have had quite an experience. I give this background merely to give way, if I can, to what I would say now.

I have listened with the utmost interest to what has been said. I am in entire sympathy and accord with this idea of investigating something which comes very close to everyone in the world. In my experience with governments and private individuals all around these troubles that you have mentioned, this list, beginning with bribery and trade-marks and patents and financing troubles, is outstanding. We talk about it in the various organizations, and I think that we should continue. We have struck a very valuable vein of ore which I think we should follow up and get some good out of for ourselves and for the world. I believe most heartily in concentration, but at the same time it is a new field. We do not know when we are driving this shaft down whether we shall strike gold or copper or zinc or something else. I think it would be an excellent idea if some form could be provided by Rotary where the metals that we bring out could be analyzed so we could find out just what we must do to work it properly.

I hope sincerely that some council may be formed within Rotary to which we can bring our personal experiences and troubles and let them decide which one should be most vigorously explored.

Rotary, I think, is the real solvent for this purpose. We all have our national organizations. In Japan the Americans get together. We have half a dozen societies that meet. I also belong to many other organizations. I have many Swedes in my office, so I belong to the Swedish Society. I have half a dozen nationalities, and I go to their organizations, but we don't get anywhere because there is always some little thing which interferes.

It seems to me that Rotary is the universal solvent. It has no rewards in the way of titles or anything of that kind. Therefore, we are working merely for the pleasure of doing something to make the world a better place to live in. I don't think that any organization could tackle this with any hope of success any better than Rotary.

Rotarian de Cock Buning: I should like to follow out the ideas of Rotarian Mander. He said that we must confine ourselves to one of the features of bad business practices, and he mentioned bribery. What I expected today was to hear more about bribery. There are represented here about twenty-five different countries and we have heard from only two or three as to what is really done in those countries to fight bribery. I am going to tell you something more about it. First, there is Belgium. The Belgian clubs have got together all those in their clubs who have the classification of law. They had even some members of Parliament in their clubs, and those members have drawn up a law for fighting bribery in their country. That law is going to be presented to the Parliament.

There you have one instance of practical work by Rotary clubs. We in Holland have gone another way. The Rotary Club of the The Hague has called together representatives of different organizations, the representatives of the chamber of commerce, a representative of an industrial organization, and so on. That committee is working now and trying to find the best way to fight bribery in our country. What I hope is that you will all go back to your different districts and try to get your clubs interested in the same question, and then when we come together next year in Vienna and the question is brought up in a meeting like this, every country can tell us exactly what is done in that country. If they don't see a chance to find it out, let them form an economic committee just as is done in Europe, and if they haven't an economic committee, let them try to get one, and then I think we can go on in a practical way in this line.

The question is this: has this bribery question got to be put before a meeting like this, or is it better to have it discussed in vocational groups, as Rotarian Mander proposed. I am in favor of discussing it in a bigger group, for here you get all different countries together and here you get many vocations together, where in the vocational groups you have the chance of only a few people talking about it and all perhaps from the same group and you don't hear what is happening in other groups.

So that is my proposal, that we move here in this meeting that we shall have next year in Vienna a meeting like this especially for discussion of bribery. (Applause.)

Chairman Sutton: Rotarian Frazar said that Rotary could well be the solvent, and that, of course, is the thought of this meeting. There is a stenotypist here taking down all that is being said, and all the ideas that come to us from the many countries, and the Vocational Service Committee, which is an international committee, will take into consideration all of these ideas in preparing for the year to come. Perhaps the larger meeting would be the better, because to that meeting the chairmen of the separate assemblies could come and present the findings of those assemblies so that we might have the benefit of the separate assemblies and come to some resolution after having considered all of these suggestions.

Going back to the statement and the suggestion thrown out by our good Japanese friend who is a member of the Rotary Club of Seattle, Washington, that the service clubs of this country and other countries might promote this sort of thing, of course, we heard from Past President Harry Rogers this morning that 141, I think he stated, standards of correct practice have been adopted already through the influence of Rotary clubs in this and other countries. That, to my mind, seems to be a very fine showing as a beginning.

Crawford McCullough has given this problem a good deal of thought, I believe, and I wonder if he hasn't something to say to us.

Past President Crawford McCullough: I am very glad of the opportunity, Mr. Chairman, because the Convention Committee devised this meeting today for a very specific purpose. We have been dealing, and the tendency is to deal increasingly, in generalities. As certain speakers have pointed out, it is easy to adopt a standard of conduct in a general way, but it is not so easy to apply it specifically at all times.

Rotary now has reached out until it no longer in theory but in practice embraces most of the countries of the world. A great many minds in Rotary, then, have been groping for something specific that Rotary could do as an organization to carry into effect the objects which it attempts to serve.

The idea the Convention Committee had was specifically this: that this afternoon, by a representative meeting such as we have here, we could conduct an inquiry as to whether Rotary could sponsor with the addition of men outside of Rotary, or with men from its own ranks, an annual or a biennial conference on international business practice. One speaker has pointed out that we must look before we leap, and that we shall probably accomplish more by attacking the thing most immediately at hand and progressing from that to other things not so closely at hand. But, at the same time what we had on our minds was this: perhaps we would not want to limit a congress of this sort entirely to Rotarians. Perhaps we should want to do it next year at Vienna, but perhaps at Vienna we would find it both expedient and wise for Rotary to call its next congress to include not only representative men who are Rotarians, but representative business and professional men outside of the ranks of Rotary.

We had in the back of our minds something like this: back about ten years ago a Rotary club in the United States first began to do the work which is now generally recognized as an objective activity of Rotary, the work with crippled children. This made such an appeal to Rotary club after Rotary club that there came an insistent demand that it should be considered one of the objective activities to which all Rotary clubs might have a part if so desired. It was recognized, too, that Rotary is not an organization to specifically take in hand and direct such movements, and, therefore, there was organized in due course, under the auspices, shall I say, of Rotary, the International Society for Crippled Children. This Society has now grown until it is indeed what its name implies, an international society. It has its own officers, it has its own secretariat, and functions entirely outside of the organization of Rotary itself.

It may be possible for Rotary to start in a specific way and so enlarge its activities in this international business practice conference so that out of it might grow an organization comparable to that of the International Society for Crippled Children.

The committee had no conclusions, and in consultation with the Vocational Service Committee of Rotary International, there were no conclusions. It was hoped that this meeting would be purely an inquiry and that out of this meeting might come certain specific conclusions which may be passed on for the consideration of the Convention Committee next year so that whatever sort of meeting is called at Vienna, it will be definitely known beforehand what is proposed to be done and the limit of the subjects which will be discussed at that time.

I think I have nothing further to add. The time at your disposal is not great today. It is interesting to hear many of these various phases discussed, but what we are anxious to get is action out of this group to instruct us in our work next year at Vienna, and perhaps a vision amongst all of us as to what we are eventually driving at. (Applause.)

Rotarian Thomsen: I think what Crawford McCullough has just said hits the nail right on the head. I feel that the question of bribery is now a subject that is mature for introduction into that great field, the real international field sponsored by Rotary. It should be an international effort. I think the time has certainly come that we next year at Vienna should thoroughly discuss this question of bribery, in cooperation with other men interested in this field.

We have heard that there is an anti-bribery association in Germany, in England, and in Sweden, and we should have all these parties represented to help us to bring this matter out into the real international field.

The next thing is international contracts. I want to make the definite suggestion that we certainly should at Vienna next year have a discussion on international contracts and international arbitration, and beyond that, all the other questions of unfair business practices. Let us look at the Rotary clubs all over the world as the workshops for these ideas. Let us, through "The Rotarian," and through the various magazines all over the world in Rotary, and through the Rotarians going home to their own countries, try to make every Rotary club in the world take an interest in these things and discuss them in their clubs. They would get a great deal of interest out of it and then they would, by discussing it and by focusing their minds on these things, develop certain ideas that we could bring to the vocational assemblies and to this great assembly and, finally, out of this ground will grow up one idea after another, and it will come quite naturally.

As Sir Charles Mander said, we should concentrate on the things where we really can do some good work, but we should at the same time fertilize the Rotary ground all over the world, because there we have a very responsive problem. We have men who are pledged to take an interest in these things, and if they do focus their minds on them and discuss them, we are sure to get a rich harvest. One thing after another will come up, and we can in that way give our contribution to the work in Vienna. (Applause.)

Chairman Sutton: Fellows, T. C. Thomsen has made the direct suggestion that the finding of this meeting be that a similar assembly be held at the Vienna convention and that at that meeting in Vienna we consider bribery, international contracts, arbitration, and other problems.

Rotarian Van der Vries: I second that motion.

Chairman Sutton: And at that meeting such international societies as are already organized to fight these incorrect practices be invited to send representatives to assist us at that time.

Rotarian Wilfrid Andrews (London, England): Chairman Tom, I am in entire accord with all that Crawford McCullough has said. I think the real object of this meeting is to endeavor to create in the international sphere a machine such as we endeavor to create in our community when we set up a Rotary club. We endeavor to discuss in a community the ideal of service through the various channels of activity which are represented by the membership of the club. But when we get into the international sphere, we are in a very much larger and a more important business, and a matter which wants handling with more delicate care than, I am frank to say, the majority of the Rotarians at the present moment have the ability to handle it. There are organizations that have been referred to that specialize on these problems. It is a wise thing to ask them to work with you, to use the international contacts which Rotary in its international being has set up as a means of disseminating a program for the tackling of these large international business questions, but I suggest to you that you do not tie their hands by any particular thing. They are more expert than you or I at the real core of the problems which lies at the root of international trading troubles. It may be that bribery is one of the things. We know that it is. It may be that the question of contracts is one of the things. But if you are going to ask them to collaborate with you in the discussion of these things generally, will it not be better to ask them to collaborate with you in the formation of an agenda which you shall discuss without tying their hands to any specific thing?

I suggest to you very strongly that it would be inadvisable for us to set up here a specific line of thought at Vienna. If I may make a suggestion it is that the line of activity is to send out invitations to these other organizations to send their representatives to discuss with us international business practices, and ask them to appoint their representatives to discuss with our convention committee or our International Board, such problems as may be discussed, which may be very much more pertinent to the international situation than even bribery. They will send you possibly a man specialized on bribery who may not touch the real root matter. They may be able to send you someone a great deal better if the meeting is not limited to this one thing.

Then I would like to inject this thought: this whole subject seems to me to devolve on leadership, and the leadership of this movement is the responsibility of every individual Rotarian the world over. As I tried to say in a speech the other day before the International Assembly, I have great admiration for all the services that have been rendered by the leaders in this movement in time past. I have nothing but very great admiration for the methods which they have adopted to disseminate Rotary's principles and purposes throughout the various communities in which Rotary clubs operate, but when you use the Rotary International machine as a unit, for the development of international purposes, then please let me say frankly that I do not see at the present moment amongst our leaders, valuable as they are, the type of men to whom we ought to present this machine to play on to bring about the greatest possible use. Those people do exist. Those organizations exist. Let us collaborate with them. We preach the doctrine of collaboration in Community Service. We say if you have anything to do, try to find an organization which does it and help them. If we want to play a part in international business relations, let us do the same thing there, and take into collaboration the bigger, the wider organization such as, I believe, the Pan-American Union, the League of Nations' Union, people that are specializing in this thing and say, "Gentlemen, we have here an organization representing sixty-odd countries of the world, men of business coming from those parts of the world, who are sold on the idea of service, and men who want to do the right and proper thing; send your representatives to tell us how it can be done and we will do what we can to assist you." (Applause.)

Chairman Sutton: You have had the thought presented by T. C. that we should define subjects to be presented and discussed and the thoughts previously presented that bribery should be preeminent in the discussion in Vienna. Now comes the suggestion of Wilfrid Andrews that perhaps we should not specifically state the different items on the agenda for that meeting. Perhaps we could bring the matter to your attention through a motion, if T. C. cares to put that motion. Of course that motion might be amended, and as we only have about four minutes more for this meeting, according to the program this afternoon, I should like to bring the meeting to a very happy termination by doing something practical.

Past President McCullough: I call your attention to this fact, that whatever you do, whatever this meeting expresses as its desire, it will mean that for next year's meeting preparations will have to be commenced at least eight or nine or ten months prior to the Vienna Convention.

Chairman Sutton: That is something, of course, that should be borne in mind. If we are going to do as T. C. has suggested, invite the international societies to prepare and send representatives to meet with us, of course they must have that advice well in advance and we ourselves want to go to that meeting prepared.

Rotarian Thomsen: I appreciate the word of caution from my friend Wilfrid Andrews of RIBI, but I do feel again that this question of bribery is ripe for discussion. This was referred, as I told you, to the International Chamber of Commerce. If there is any body of men in the world which is competent and capable of saying which is the most important thing, it is the International Chamber of Commerce. They are the business men of the world. We have in the International Chamber of Commerce perhaps over 100 outstanding Rotarians. At the Stockholm Conference of the International Chamber of Commerce, about 17 came to the Stockholm Rotary Club weekly luncheon, although there was no mention in the program of the conference that the Stockholm Rotary Club had a meeting on Tuesday. They came there. It is surprising how many men of the International Chamber of Commerce are Rotarians. I won't take the time to tell you, but we are going to cooperate through these men with the International Chamber of Commerce. I don't feel any diffidence about putting forward here the suggestion that we should at Vienna discuss this question of bribery and invite outstanding men of existing organizations interested in this question. I should like to move that.

Rotarian Andrews: T. C. has had a second bite; may I, too?

Rotarian Thomsen: I am not through yet. One thing more. Having talked to the League of Nations as I have in Europe, could we not also, apart from official motion, agree that we should in our respective countries ventilate this question with our local chambers of commerce and with our local governments so that next year when the League of Nations very likely is called into international convention for a discussion of bribery, the ground work is done and there will be an atmosphere favorable to legislation of this kind.

Chairman Sutton: T. C., in making your motion to this body, do you eliminate the international contracts and arbitration?

Rotarian Thomsen: The international contract and arbitration should also be included.

Chairman Sutton: What about the other problems? It seems to be Wilfrid's idea that there may be some other problems.

Rotarian Mander: We ought to do one job at a time.

Rotarian Thomsen: Then let us confine ourselves to bribery at Vienna and we can have a meeting there and informally discuss these other things.

Chairman Sutton: I see no reason that we couldn't discuss those three items and have people thinking about them beforehand. The idea I have in mind is that if we inform the Rotarians throughout the world that they will have an opportunity to consider these matters and discuss them, they may come forward with some very splendid ideas on any one of the three.

Rotarian Thomsen: The bribery part is now so mature that we can there invite all the people outside the Rotary field to cooperate with us and perhaps construct that machine that will take this work over.

Rotarian Andrews: I am sure that T. C. Thomsen is the last man to put himself up as the expert who shall decide what shall and what shall not be discussed in international relations. He expresses himself on the ground that it is advisable to have other expert bodies specializing on certain activities in international life to discuss with you problems, to discuss with you bribery. I ask him to go a step further and to take advantage of that information, that knowledge, that experience, based on many years of active and intimate work, backed up by vast financial resources, to ask them what they would like discussed on the agenda and not limit them. If you are right that bribery is the thing, then it is right. They know that better than you do, T. C. Now pick that out as being one of the causes. As Crawford has said, there is eight months' preparation necessary for this. A board can write to them, it can give the consensus of opinion of this meeting that they would like to discuss one thing. Take them into consideration. Hard and fast resolutions made in an assembly of this sort tie your hands and put you into a straightjacket very often and prohibit you from getting effective service, and I feel certain there are a large number here who would prefer this thing left free for our board to discuss with these international bodies, through the year, and others if you like, and then build an agenda which shall be discussed, which will take that measure in, maybe concentration on bribery, maybe concentration on something else, but if you value their assistance so much to have them there at all, for heaven's sake give them the compliment of saying, "we want you to build the agenda as well." (Applause.)

Rotarian Thomsen: I meant to ask the International Chamber of Commerce what they would like. Let's put it up to an International Committee to decide on that and invite such national bodies, together with all committees, to draw up the agenda.

Rotarian Andrews: I agree.

Rotarian T. C. Thomsen: Then we agree.

Rotarian Andrews: Absolutely. But that is different from what you said just now. (Laughter.)

Rotarian Bogart: As I understand, there is a motion before the house.

Chairman Sutton: There is a motion but it wasn't seconded.

Rotarian Bogart: Then I move that the resolution as read by President Tom be adopted with the deletion of the phrase which explains what we shall consider, and that the agenda be left entirely to our International Board.

Rotarian Thomsen: All right.

Rotarian John Van der Vries: I second it.

Chairman Sutton: It has been moved and seconded. Is there any further discussion?

The motion was carried unanimously.

Chairman Sutton: Thank you.

The meeting adjourned at four-thirty o'clock.

International Boy Welfare Assembly

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 25

The International Boy Welfare Assembly held during the breakfast hours on Wednesday morning, June 25, had as its purpose the discussion of questions prepared by the 1929-1930 Boys Work Committee of Rotary International. The Assembly was under the general direction of John E. Carlson of Kansas City, Kansas, and Arthur B. Stiles of Owego, New York. The program was a unique one in which all present participated. Those in attendance were placed at the tables in groups of eight, with a chairman at each table, who directed the discussion. From the discussion came suggestions and ideas for use in practical programs of boys activities to be sponsored by the Boys Work Committees of Rotary clubs for the coming year.

Varied were the suggestions expressed at the breakfast in regard to ways Rotarians can effect an intelligent contact with boys: through various established boys agencies, boys clubs, personal contact; by inviting high school boys to attend Rotary luncheons, helping the delinquent boy, and helping boys in any of their personal problems, great or small.

The next subject discussed at the breakfast was the importance of education and organized recreation for boys. It was pointed out that the importance of these activities could be emphasized through boy life surveys, schools, back-to-school movements, assigning boys needing advice and help to certain men in Rotary clubs, service determining recreative needs, the sponsoring of recreation activities in and out of school, and through supervised playgrounds.

A great deal of time was taken in the exchange of ideas relative to how boys can be helped and directed through Vocational Guidance. The various ways mentioned in which boys could be helped in Vocational Guidance included the following: cooperation of Rotary clubs with existing agencies in a community outside of the public schools; sponsoring the organization of such agencies for Vocational Guidance, the agencies to be sustained by public support; cooperation of the public schools; sponsoring the organization of a vocational advisory council composed of representatives of schools and civic clubs; stimulating public interest in vocational guidance.

The Assembly was very much interested in the encouragement of the international exchange of youth. It was the sense of the meeting that international exchange of youth could be encouraged by cooperating with international, national, and local recognized boys agencies which are sponsoring travel tours of American boys to different countries, and vice versa. How the boys should qualify for such tours, it was agreed, is a matter to be determined by local Rotary clubs.

That attention to and interest in the rural boy to activities should be an important consideration of boys work committees was revealed through the following suggestions of ways of serving the rural boy: 4 Square Clubs, 4-H Clubs, father and son banquets and meetings, farmer nights, regular Rotary meetings occurring in agricultural districts, i.e., school houses, the homes and lawns of farmers; picnics, etc.

Proceedings of the Community Service Assemblies

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 25

Four of the sixteen Community Service Assemblies were reported: (1) Clubs of 151 members or more—Clubs A to H; (2) Clubs of 51 to 150 members—Clubs F to J; (3) Clubs of 50 or less members—Clubs M to O; and (4) Clubs of 50 or less members—Clubs V to Z.

CLUBS OF 151 MEMBERS OR MORE—CLUBS A TO H

The discussion assembly on Community Service held for Rotarians from clubs of 151 members or more, A to H, was called to order at two-thirty o'clock by Past District Governor Richard C. Hedke, Detroit, Michigan.

Chairman Hedke: Fellows, the purpose of this meeting is to discuss the work of Community Service in Rotary. It seems to me that in Rotary Community Service is a matter of showing us how we can best serve our community through the various personal and business activities. This meeting today is not going to be a formal meeting at all, but it is going to be an open and free discussion. Let's get into the spirit, for in that way we can get the most out of it. It is true that I have asked various Rotarians to introduce the subjects, but after they have been presented we want you to enter into the meeting. It is your meeting, and as a result we want to get something out of it showing us how, in our own communities, we can better put into effect Rotary's Community Service program.

The first and probably the most important subject has to do with Resolution No. 34: "Is Resolution No. 34 cramping Community Service?" I am very happy to present Harry B. Hall, President of the Rotary Club of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who will speak to us on this subject.

Rotarian Hall: Chairman Dick and Fellow Rotarians: Frankly, the first I ever heard of Resolution No. 34 was when Dick wrote me that he expected me to discuss it. So if nothing else comes out of this meeting, something was accomplished by getting me to read Resolution No. 34. He did suggest, however, that I review very carefully Rotarian Clinton Anderson's article in the May "Rotarian," in which he discusses at considerable length this subject, suggesting, I think, that Resolution No. 34, adopted at the St. Louis Convention in 1923, does cramp Community Service.

I am assuming that all of you have read the resolution. It is a very carefully worded document, suggesting, as I interpret it, rather strongly, that the objective of Community Service in Rotary is accomplished by the participation of individual members in Community Service without necessarily a concerted activity in community work on the part of the club itself.

So far as I can see, Resolution No. 34 does not attempt to cramp the activity of clubs in community work, but it does very strongly suggest that Rotarians should participate in Community Service as individuals. It brings up the same question, however, that we have in our club in Milwaukee: what is the club doing as a club in the community? What has it ever done that really amounted to anything? We have that come up every year in our club, and I think you probably do, too.

Clinton Anderson says that it is his feeling that the resolution is guilty of cramping the clubs in expressing Rotary idealism and service to the community. He also says the resolution did not say the club could do nothing as a club. If interpreted correctly, he and many other Rotarians do feel that this resolution does cramp the activity of the club as an organization.

To show you how far away I am, personally, from his point of view, it seems to me that this resolution could have had even more teeth in it than it has, and it could have quite definitely restricted the activity of clubs in communities to the advantage of Rotary as a whole. Now I know that is probably contrary to the point of view of the majority of the men in this room. But I have always felt that Rotary was an educational movement, largely for instilling the gospel of Community Service into its members so they may participate in community work outside of Rotary, that Rotary as an organization should not participate in these as a club. Here is International Service, Vocational Service, Community Service, and Club Service. International Service, outside of international meetings which may be held, is, in some respects, nothing more than a gesture; it has to be conducted as an individual proposition. That is certainly true, too, of Vocational Service, educating members in Vocational Service. Then, why should Community Service be treated any differently? Clubs get the idea that they must carry on these activities as a club.

Gentlemen, Community Service must be considered as a proposition of the individual Rotarian. In our club, for instance, we have had some very definite examples of the effect of Rotary education on individuals, and I want to cite a few of those in a moment, but I first want to call your attention to the fact that if Rotary as a whole, as a club, takes up these Community Service activities, as clubs they are taking on the aspects of and overlapping in the activities of the association of commerce, or perhaps the associated charities, the Salvation Army, and that sort of thing. It can very easily gravitate into that sort of thing. It may be rank heresy for me to say so, but it seems to me such community activities as clubs have already taken, in comparison to the wealth and size of Rotary as an organization, are something of a joke in comparison to the power of Rotary to do these things in a worth while way. And the reason, I think, is this difference of opinion as to whether Community Service is going to be accomplished through individual Rotarians working through other civic organizations, or as a club. Certainly, it should be done one way or the other. My view is: it should be considered an educational matter to go out and put the gospel in the hands of organizations better equipped to do it than Rotary.

In our club in Milwaukee, consisting of three hundred members, I was reviewing just the other day the extent of the participation of our members into Community Service activities. For instance, in our community fund which raises and administers the money for 34 separate agencies, five out of the eight chairmen of the campaign committees we have had in the years it has been organized were Rotarians, and if you run down through the different committee lists in our city, you will find a large portion of the members are Rotarians—Rotarians working as individuals through the organizations. In the Association of Commerce, eight out of twelve of the directors are Rotarians; the immediate past president and his predecessor are Rotarians. The president of the local organization of the Boy Scouts of America is a Rotarian and half the directors are Rotarians. In the Y. M. C. A., the members of the Rotary club are well represented on the board of directors, and a Rotarian headed the Y. M. C. A.'s recent drive. Milwaukee's Zoological Society is headed by Rotarians and their funds are raised by Rotarians. And the same applies to the Izaak Walton League, and other organizations in the city of Milwaukee. You will find Rotarians as individuals are furnishing the leadership for practically all of those organizations.

When anybody asks me the question: what is the Milwaukee Club doing for the community in Milwaukee? I answer: it is furnishing individual leadership and not, as a club, carrying on these activities.

You might say: these men were community-minded before they came into Rotary. But that would not be true. I can cite case after case where men were living an absolutely narrow life and such things were farthest from their thoughts, though some possessed a great deal of wealth. It has gotten to be a habit of Milwaukee organizations when they are collecting leaders, to go to Rotary for their men, knowing that these men have had the gospel of Community Service taught to them for years, and they know they will not say no, unless there is a very good reason for doing so.

When first considering this subject, it seemed that there might be a difference between the large and small club. There was a feeling that perhaps in the smaller towns, where these organizations do not exist, that possibly Rotary ought to function. But without further consideration, I do not think that even in the small town that ought to be. The leadership can go out from Rotary and they, in turn, can start these organizations, can draft other people in the community, who may not be eligible for Rotary, as a nucleus, but the Rotary clubs, as a whole, should not conduct these activities.

That is my own personal view on the proposition of whether Resolution No. 34 is cramping Community Service. And, as I said before, I had rather it even cramped it more than it does. Thank you. (Applause.)

Chairman Hedke: Harry has given us a very fine presentation of that subject.

What is your opinion regarding this question: Is Resolution No. 34 cramping Community Service? As I said before, this is really your meeting, and we want to get something really worth while to report.

Rotarian George Landis Wilson (Chicago, Ill.): We in Chicago do not feel that Resolution No. 34 clips the wings of the club at all, or keeps it from the things it ought to do. We have had some rather high-priced experience, high-priced in two ways: it was expensive in money and time to the club, and expensive from the standpoint of really handicapping the movement.

For example, the thing came to a head first in our work for crippled children. The way we got into that, the head of the Spaulding School asked a number of our members to organize a committee to work in cooperation with the teachers and others at that school. In case there may be some who do not know it, that is our school for crippled children. It is on the West Side, located at Washington Boulevard and Ashland Avenue. A trip has been arranged to see that institution, and it is a wonder, built specifically for the purpose.

However, we discovered very, very soon that, although we had 450 members, we did not have legs enough to cover the job, and we had to get some more folks to come in with us. So we got busy and organized the Crippled Children's Society, later extending it throughout the state, and the thing is now functioning in fine shape with plenty of help.

The same thing can be said of Boys' Week. We started out by organizing Boys' Week, and then going on to various other things, until it kept getting bigger and bigger until we just could not cover the ground. Things commenced to get cold. So we organized here an association that does nothing else but put on that Boys' Week program, and I think the Rotary club represents 5 per cent. now, but it is adequate for the purpose. It was raising Cain with us, using up time we should be giving to other things, and we were not covering the job.

In connection with this crippled children's work, we got up a special subscription and made a survey to find out exactly what the need was in Chicago, and, as a result, the Spaulding School has been repeated over and over again. That had to be done quickly, it cost money, and the only thing to do was for the club to do it.

There have been a few minor cases where it was simply a question of going to the proper officials. The first thing was the question of public comfort stations in the city; we started that years ago. We thought that ought to be developed all over the town, but for a while we did not get very far with it. However, when the new City Hall was built, they were put in and have been operating ever since. Then, when the Public Library was built, we were on the job, and there is one there. It is the same with all the new buildings.

Then, we have Christmas baskets. Every year we load up a whole lot of Christmas baskets, get out in our automobiles and distribute them. And we found there that we just had to work with the various charitable organizations or we were worked to a fare-you-well; there were people who were getting a procession of Christmas baskets. Of course, there was an exception of a few deserving cases.

These are just a few high spots of our experience in the Chicago Club. We believe that the job of Rotary is to create a state of mind and select a point of direction. That is all. If you do that, you will get a lot more in the way of production. (Applause.)

Rotarian Cliff Radston (Berkeley, Calif.): This brings up a question. I agree with the two preceding speakers, but there are emergency cases where you have to act as a club. The men in our club are very conservative; they want to do things in a secret sort of way so that no one will know that Rotary is doing it. Don't you think this can be done in the open? Should we exercise so much care in keeping our actions secret, or should we go about it like we were not ashamed of Rotary and then turn it over to another organization to carry on?

Chairman Hedke: Frequently we have a feeling that Rotary is not seeking publicity, and that has come about according to our interpretation of Resolution No. 34. Will someone answer this question?

Rotarian Walter Whittlesey (Davenport, Ia.): We have some members who feel that the club should have some definite aim, but I should like to add my remarks to those of the first two speakers. For example, we passed a resolution supporting what we called the "Friendly House," and a few years later the Friendly House needed some money. Right away, the other civic clubs said, "Let Rotary do it." And it still waits for Rotary to do it.

Rotarian Roger Weaver (Duluth, Minn.): Our club, like a great many others, tried to solve a great many problems. The trouble in a great many organizations is that so often snap judgment is taken that civic organizations are discredited when their endorsement is given any project, owing to the fact that in starting to discuss subjects in which they were competent, resolutions are passed without hearing the other side.

I remember attending a session of the state legislature with a number of speakers on the various sides. One man said: "I represent the Rotary club of such-and-such a city and we passed a resolution opposing state compensation insurance."

A labor man came back with: "Mr. So-and-so, you are in the insurance business, aren't you?"

"Yes," was the reply.

"Who presented the other side?"

"No one."

His resolution was discredited right away.

In our club we had a man speak on a certain subject and we passed a resolution recommending this subject to a neighboring club. The fact that our resolution was not particularly pertinent to the subject caused them to take it and broadcast it and use it in a way which we think is detrimental to our part of the state. For instance, one organization, in tying up a large part of Minnesota as a forest preserve, has done something that is detrimental to a lot of us who are trying to earn our bread and butter. Many times when the Rotary club endorses some partisan organization, they are treading on rather dangerous ground.

It so happens that in our club some of our officers are also officers of the chamber of commerce, and that organization is very careful. When any subject comes up, it is thoroughly discussed as a committee, but no action is taken without discussing it with our board of directors.

Rotarian Albert Horn (Washington, D. C.): Of course, conditions alter cases. Mistakes are human, and in these days and times any man attempting to be altruistic in doing good is looked on with suspicion. In fact, men in the habit of going to church regularly are often looked on with suspicion.

In Washington for a number of years, Rotary clubs maintained the outpatient department of the Children's Hospital. We contributed $10,000 a year for the support of that hospital, and they did a truly marvelous piece of work. Just the training our Rotarians got in visiting that hospital, in their contact with the children and their parents, stirred up more interest in Community Service than all the speeches or resolutions we could pass. Last year that work was taken over by the community chest, and, as a result, our men have almost ceased activity. It is true that the men active in the community chest are the leading men in the city.

I refer again to the boys' club. Probably 70 per cent. of the boys' club directors are Rotarians, with the result that Rotary is looked up to by the boys. Last fall when they wanted to organize a council of Boy Scouts, they came to us and asked us to sponsor that boys' club until it could be taken over by the community chest. Now I think it would be a shame if we could not do that. The club raised $2,500 and it went over big. The Rotarians went down there and bowled a team at the club and a wonderful spirit was created. If you could only have seen the letters I got from some of those people!

Then, the bus service. I got letters from ten non-native mothers whom this bus had taken to the Americanization school; if you could have read those letters, it would have done your heart good. Our bus carries our name on it, and we are proud of it.

I think it is altogether a question of circulation, and as soon as a particular service is well enough organized in a community, the club should pass on to another. That is probably the sense of Resolution No. 34.

Rotarian Wilson: One of the serious aspects discovered early in our observation with other clubs with which we had something to do with organizing, has been a handicap to the club where they were struck for these subscriptions too frequently. In our early days we lost quite a good many very excellent members because of too many of those subscriptions. We do not work that way any more.

Our dues in Chicago are $50 straight, and we pay for all our own luncheons besides. We do a lot of things. Then, in addition to that, we have the club chest, so there is always some money on hand and whenever anything comes up—it makes no difference whether it is a Red Cross call for help for a big flood, or some other worthy cause, we have the money in the bank and none of the crowd gets touched for more money. When you chip in for the year, you are through. That club chest is made up on the basis of what the member can afford to put in; some put in $5 or $10, while others put in really big amounts. That is working out in very, very fine shape. Some years we have a little money left over. I recommend to you all the development of a chest fund inside your club to avoid these frequent calls for help.

Another thing we had to do was to take care of miscellaneous requests. Every once in a while some one would come along and tell us about some civic opportunity and we had no system of taking care of them. Now it is contrary to put over any resolution at any club meeting until it has been recommended by the board.

Chairman Hedke: Has anyone anything else on Resolution 34? If not, we shall pass to the next subject: "Making of Surveys: (1) The Member Survey; (2) The Club Survey." In order to avoid an overlapping of activities, it is suggested that a survey be made. I have asked Joe Driskell of Oklahoma City to present this topic.

Rotarian Joseph Driskell: Chairman Dick and Fellows: Our club made a survey a few years ago and we found out that in the poor district of our city they needed a park. We purchased forty-six acres of ground and built a park costing $43,000, to accommodate the poor children of the district. Then we hired two supervisors to supervise the play in that park. We built swimming pools, wading pools, and so forth.

Then after a few years' control by the Rotary club, we gave it to the city with the strict understanding that it was to be supervised at all times, and that in receiving it we thought they should supervise every park in the city. We sold them on the idea, and if they fall down the park reverts back to us, something we do not expect to happen, however.

At that time we were paying dues of $48, and had been for a number of years.

Organizing this park set an example for the other civic clubs in the city. We have sixteen civic clubs in our city, including the civic committee of the chamber of commerce. One of these clubs every year spends from $6,000 to $7,500 in entertainment of boys. They take these boys in groups for just two weeks to a camp at the expense of the club; at the end of the two weeks, another bunch is taken, and so on until school time, September first. And the same is done with the Campfire Girls. Another club took it upon themselves to hold each year a "Safety First Week." They get out all over the town, have signs here and there on safety first, and so on. And still another has built a home for boys who are a little bit unruly. Not the boys who steal so much as those boys whom the parents cannot rule, so to speak. This club supervises that home, keeping six or eight boys out of the city at all times. It is a brick home, costing about $20,000, and they look after that. They bring boys out there frequently throughout the year, entertain them and put on a program.

We have another club there that takes it on themselves to get the very poor fellows and send them to some camp. We have a rich man in our state by the name of Lou Wicks; many of you, no doubt, know him. And before I go any further, I want to tell you that Lou Wicks paid the salary of our secretary when we organized the crippled children's society of our state. That body is now composed of one member of every civic club in the state. He not only paid that salary, but he sponsored the law for a home for crippled children in our city, costing, I believe $300,000, and he, himself, built a school right by it at a cost of $50,000. So we are well fixed from the school standpoint in Oklahoma City. We have treated thousands of crippled children in our state and every county is covered by hospital clinics. If they are not able to care for themselves (and in some instances they are), we care for them.

That is the kind of work we are doing. It has stimulated interest throughout the city. Everybody takes pride and wants to do something.

I say the very minute we are not engaged in some kind of work, we are going to die. (Applause.)

Chairman Hedke: What has been your experience with surveys? Is your club making a survey, or has it made a survey of Community Service activities? Let us have the benefit of your experience in this matter of surveys.

Rotarian Wilson: We now have a chain of crippled children's schools in Chicago, all administered by the Board of Education. After our survey, and they had all the data, they just could not refrain from putting them in the other parts of the town, because the need was there.

Rotarian Weaver: I should like to add my testimony. The superintendent of the Spaulding School spoke to us in Duluth, and she spoke very highly of the system they use.

Rotarian Herman Turner (Birmingham, Ala.): The survey is the essential thing, of course, but, when the survey is made, then is it the entire responsibility of the Rotary club to major in the activities that should be brought out in community life? Or should we sell it to the agencies that should conduct or contact the problem? I find that in the larger club, the chamber of commerce, the community chest, and a number of other organizations are confronted with this same problem: that often we get into trouble as Rotarians in trying to get into something in the name of the club rather than the community.

I think our purpose is to sell the Rotarian idea in the individual life, and not operate through the Rotary club in the general way we do in the smaller clubs. I feel we are going to get into trouble if we go out as a club. I like to think of Rotary as a means of training men and giving them the understanding of the need, and then letting them go out and lend the service. (Applause.)

Rotarian Radston: In our club we have some men who like to do a few things but they do not want any credit as far as Rotary is concerned. We formed a service club council at Berkeley, and this takes in the presidents, past presidents and secretaries of every service club in town. When we get an idea in this council that we think is good, no matter where it started, it is given to the city. It works out very well and no club gets into trouble.

Chairman Hedke: Is Rotarian Moses of Little Rock, Arkansas, in the room? (Not present.) We shall pass on to the subject that has to do with Community Service activities: "What Community Service Activities Should Be Generally Followed by Rotary Clubs in Localities of the Following Character:" and the first under that heading is "Industrial." I have asked Milton Hult of Davenport, Iowa, to present this subject.

Rotarian Milton Hult: Chairman Dick and Fellow Rotarians: I have listened carefully to this discussion. I can see clearly how the thing overlaps so far as our outline in the program is concerned, and I also recognize the impossibility of suggesting to you some of the community activities that should be followed in certain types of communities. I do not know that there are any particular types of service that hold to one type of community rather than another. However, I think I can best develop a few thoughts by telling some of the experiences of our club.

Ours is a comparatively old club, organized in 1910, charter No. 34, and we have learned as we grow older that it is folly to rush in and undertake some community activities. There is a very pronounced sentiment among the members that we should not undertake any community activities as a club but that we should develop in individual members an interest in such activity.

In the industrial type of service or activity, you immediately think of the chamber of commerce. And we have a man from our chamber of commerce in our Rotary club. We back the work of our chamber of commerce very actively and many of the members of the board of directors and the executives come from our group. Whenever any project comes up that the chamber of commerce is interested in, we invite the members to our club.

We also have an industrial commission, charged with the work of interesting new industries to come into our community that we can foster there, and it is also charged with giving such assistance as they can to existing industries. We get actively behind these two agencies that have much to do with the industrial development of our community.

Coming to the social type of activity, we have a Boys Work committee that has been very active in stimulating interest in the community in Boys Work. One activity just recently undertaken, holding good possibilities for service, is to work hand in hand with the courts. In certain cases with boys brought in for minor offenses, possibly due to lack of proper environment and conditions in their homes, the judge will parole such delinquents to members of the Rotary club, and those members have a wonderful chance for service and can often help those boys get a job, or even see a representative of the industrial concerns and develop a proper understanding.

Another type of activity, while not an activity we recognize, is to make our members conscious of the industrial development of our community by developing a type of program of value. We occasionally visit industrial plants, thereby giving our men first-hand pictures of the industrial background of our community. Then we invite the representatives and directors to address our club and we ask them to display charts, movies, and so forth, with the thought in mind of acquainting individual members with the importance of industrial development in our community.

Our club also feels that our meetings are the proper place for discussing public questions that are particularly vital to the development of our community. Being located on the Mississippi, we are, for instance, greatly interested in the development of deeper waterways and we spend a great deal of time discussing that and bringing in men to discuss it with us, so that our members may be well informed on the subject. Matters that really do contribute a great deal to the development of the community, we feel should be brought to the attention of our members, for only then can they really take their proper place as good Rotarians in the community.

Our club is not interested in undertaking any of these activities as a club, but we do all we can to support existing agencies. I think all those represented here have well-established, well-recognized agencies taking care of the needs of the community. If certain needs strike a member for some reason or other as something that is being overlooked, you can generally get together with an existing agency so there is not any new agency taking care of the type of work being done. That, Chairman Dick, is the type of work we do in trying to bring to you some thoughts of the industrial type. (Applause.)

Chairman Hedke: Will someone follow, telling his experience in industrial communities? Tell us what you are doing along that line.

Rotarian W. U. Medford (Baltimore, Md.): The more I hear this question of Resolution No. 34 and Community Service discussed, the more it seems to me that what all the fellows who come to a group conference like this want is simply trying to find what their club can do without treading on other toes. I made three notes here that occurred to me while the speakers were talking.

We know that the crippled children's work is an established thing in Rotary, and when we say crippled children's work we mean, as a rule, the correcting of their physical deformities, and the work that Rotary has done in that line is wonderful. But here is a thought: what about the primary instruction of the crippled child in the home where the child cannot go to school, where the child gets to be seven, eight or nine years of age and has not even learned to read? Do you know any agency in your town that is giving those little fellows that education, even primary? I do not know of any.

In a good many of the towns of the size represented here, there are girls in the colleges or high school who are working hand in hand with your crippled children's league. If there is none in your town, you could easily ascertain where these small children are who have no rudimentary education. Why not offer to the girls who wish to do so, girls in your high schools or secondary schools, 50 cents an hour to go out to those homes two or three times a week to give those children such rudimentary instruction so they can later enter in the class rooms of schools somewhere?

What has your club thought, in industrial lines, about vocational education of children? That is a large subject, I know, and I do not want to discuss it now but am simply trying to start a line of thought on it.

Here is another thought: you can have easily prepared by some competent librarians a list of books that boys like to read, graded according to ages. Do you know any agency in your town that makes any effort to guide the reading of boys and girls? And how many fathers and mothers of today neglect that very thing! Could not your Community Service committee supervise the preparation of such a list of books, books by good authors that boys like to read, and so improve the quality of the reading of our youth? Can't you do that in your club? If you can't, just address the Baltimore Club, and we will send you something back.

Rotarian Wilson: The objective of our survey was to find out where the youngsters were who were so crippled that regular schools were not available, and we found a lot of them. The Spaulding School had grown up naturally, set up as a small affair on the same lot with a specially endowed hospital for crippled children. The question came up: how were the children going to get any schooling? Then the Board of Education started a school right there. And it grew and grew, until it has grown into quite a large institution. Then they got quite a number of doctors interested and put the children under observation.

We do not believe in hospitalizing them at all, unless it is absolutely necessary. We try to get them around in shape and then see them through. We now have regularly organized committees in the Chicago Rotary Club to get them jobs, either when they graduate from the eighth grade or from high school.

I should like to cite one extraordinary case: a boy was born without any arms; there was not even a sign of them. Finally a young doctor, studying pediatrics, saw in the lad a fine chance. He had some X-rays made and found there were some rudimentary bones up there. He performed an operation and fixed that boy up with a couple of arms. In the meantime, in this school the boy had been doing a lot of art work. That boy was finally fixed up with a pair of arms that work so wonderfully with the muscles in his back, that today he is making a living as a commercial artist, specializing in lettering. Get that, please! No arms at all, and he is making good!

Our youngsters here who are cripples are subject to the control of our compulsory educational officers, and we have a large number of intelligent women on the job. Our school board has taken on the responsibility of a chain of schools to care for these children. They are kept out of the schools for the children who are normal. It does not make any difference what is the matter with the child, maybe he cannot walk and has to be in a wheel chair, but his head, his eyes and arms are all right. If that child sees someone else with his arms gone, or something like that, he is awfully glad that is not the case with him. They have a great way of looking at the optimistic side of things. Instead of a condition of hopelessness, they are kept in an attitude of hopefulness all the time, and we believe it is just as much of a responsibility for us to take care of the unfortunates as the normals.

That is one part of the expenditure of taxes in Chicago about which there is no complaint, and I think Rotary had a lot to do with it.

Rotarian Walter Kirkman (Baltimore, Md.): It was suggested that there be a plan for the education of the crippled children. The situation Bill Medford had in mind had relation to those children who cannot attend the regular crippled children's schools because they are so badly crippled that they have to stay in bed, or have some peculiar disease which prevents their going to the schools.

I have in mind one little fellow who had a very rare disease and his bones were so brittle that no matter how carefully he went up and down the steps they would crack. He could not be taken in an ordinary bus to the school. We found quite a number of children at home, likewise incapacitated and in bed, who could not be transported. We found children up to sixteen years of age who could not read and write, and that was the group we undertook to instruct. We paid girls 75 cents an hour and their carfare to go into these homes, and it was on that group that we concentrated.

Rotarian Harry C. Brown (Denver, Colo.): We, in Denver, in common with other cities of our size and larger, have all the activities including a chamber of commerce and community chest. One hundred per cent. of our members contribute to the community chest; 92 per cent. are members of the chamber of commerce; 87 per cent. are members of the Shrine. Those who are members of the Shrine take care of the crippled children. We specialize with the under-privileged boys until they graduate. At present we have eighty boys in the high school. Last year thirteen of them graduated from the high school.

Chairman Hedke: Certainly the average Rotary club is doing a mighty fine piece of work as a club, or as individuals intensely interested in doing their part. Has anyone anything else on this activity in an industrial community?

Rotarian Edward T. Bagaley (Fort Worth, Tex.): I should like to give our experience regarding the training of a Rotarian in the industrial phase of Community Service.

Once a year we hold an exhibit that is participated in by every Rotarian; he brings in his exhibit and everyone sees it. We have a record for filling classifications. I think our record is more filled classifications per capita. So you see that this annual display covers about all the industrial part of our town; in that way, it makes all Rotarians fmiliar with what the other fellow is manufacturing.

Chairman Hedke: I am going to ask Bill Medford of Baltimore to tell you something about the Student Loan Fund.

Rotarian Medford: I assume, fellows, that you want to get ideas on how to improve the meetings. I am going to take three minutes to tell you real rapidly some ideas about the student loan fund and then I will invite two minutes of questioning.

First of all, I wonder how many present have a student loan fund? (About a dozen of the fifty-two present.) How many clubs have in mind the establishment of a student loan fund. (No hands.)

Perhaps I can give you some ideas based on the operation of our student loan fund which may be of some help to you. We organized in 1925 and were incorporated in the state as a non-profit organization. There are five on the advisory board and that board is under no control of the Rotary club, under no administration of the Rotary club. If a vacancy occurs in the board, they elect a successor, the only condition being that he be a member of the Rotary club in good standing. Our present capital is $26,500. Through experience, we have learned that it is advisable to loan money to seniors only; help the fellow who has gotten through three years and then finds himself in a pinch. We have helped others below the senior grade, and may do it again, but as a general thing we have found it better practice to limit ourselves to the seniors.

We charge no interest, have no guarantors on the notes. We require life insurance to cover the value of our loan, the residue being paid, in case of the student's death, to his estate. We prefer to make loans to students attending Maryland colleges only. The reason we make these limitations is, you understand, that it would take a fund of tremendous size to send students anywhere in the United States. As I say, we prefer to loan money to students of the state, but exceptions are made to that rule if they are attending Maryland colleges. Occasionally when a worthy case is presented to our student loan fund where the student comes from another part of the country, we write the Rotary club of that town and ask if they would like to assist their home town boy, thus relieving us of some of the financial responsibility.

The year 1928-29 was the heaviest loan year since we have been in existence; more loans were needed and made. Fifteen per cent. of the money loaned so far since our organization in 1925 has been repaid by the students.

Bear in mind that the student does not begin to pay back this loan until he is out of college, when he makes his first payment six months after graduation, followed by a small percentage six months later and another payment of increased percentage later, and so on until the loan is retired.

We have loaned money to 70 beneficiaries: 66 boys and 4 girls. Of course, there are many cases where students who applied for loans were assisted to help themselves by finding jobs for them so that we were not required to loan them money, and the number of that type is in the neighborhood of 250.

If anyone has any questions to ask about loan operations, I shall try and answer them.

Rotarian A. H. Bauer (Fort Worth, Tex.): You say that you confine these loans to your state. What if the student wants a technical course and wants to attend a school in Boston?

Rotarian Medford: We have technical schools in Maryland. If he wants to go to another state, I think he should be willing to change his plans if we are willing to loan him the money. Very few clubs have funds sufficiently large to enable them to extend over the country.

Rotarian Bauer: I think we have the same amount of money you gave, $26,500. Do you not think that if you take a boy and tell him he has to go to a certain school he is not going to study quite so well as if he attended the school of his choice? I am sure the average boy will study much harder in the school he picks than the one you pick.

Rotarian Medford: That is something for all student loan fund administrators to decide.

Rotarian David E. Black (Calgary, Alberta): Where did you get your fund in the first place?

Rotarian Medford: Our fund came in the first place from contributions in our club, but we found in a short time that was not a satisfactory way to do it. We have a great deal that has come in from the surpluses of our club. We have $100 a year dues, and each member pays for his own luncheon; if the member does not attend the luncheon, he forfeits his dollar and that goes into the club's treasury. Of course, if he attends another club in another city, he gets credit. At the end of the year, there is a surplus accumulated by the absentees from luncheons, thus giving us a fair surplus, and various portions of that are appropriated to our student loan fund.

We held a student loan fund luncheon where we presented the story of what the Student Loan Fund was doing, thus selling our members and a great many of them pledged $100 apiece, paying $25 a year for four years. That helped out.

We also asked that members, and even non-members with confidence in the student loan fund, make provision in wills, so if they wanted to help in the continuity of the work they could do so in that way. It was in these various ways that the capital was raised.

Chairman Hedke: Thank you very much, Bill. Now there is another type known as rural-urban acquaintance promotion. I have asked Bill Crawford of Waco, Texas, to present that phase.

Rotarian W. V. Crawford: Fellows, what I have gotten out of this meeting this afternoon, more or less taken from Resolution 34, is just this: that Rotary has got to render through its individual members a Community Service worked out on that basis.

I speak to you more or less on a situation taken from an agricultural center. Through people in the Rotary club and people interested in Rotary, a survey was made in and around Waco, Texas. We discovered very quickly that the biggest asset the people of Waco had was their cotton. We realized it was up to the Rotary club to form an agency to put over the farming element of our community. We also soon found that the city man was looked on with more or less suspicion by the farmers. In the first place, the farmers get the attitude right off the bat that the city man never handled a plow and yet he wants to tell them how to run their business.

We used the Rotary club to put that job over. And Rotary must be very closely allied with the chamber of commerce in its work. We started out to create in the mind of the farmer the idea that instead of getting his money just once a year from his cotton, he could be getting it several times over if he would only go in for other things, too. You who are not from a cotton community may not know what I am talking about, but you do know that once a year the planter plants his seed and after many months he may make some money.

We sold the farmer on the idea that there in Texas he could put some cows on his farm and get enough milk from his cows to give him a payday on the first and fifteenth of every month.

Of course, the idea had to first be sold to the business men. We went to the Borden milk men and through them put that thing over. We went to New York and sold the Borden people, because they are closely connected with Rotary and cooperated with us in every way.

We did the same with chickens and poultry, and today we have two plants, one paying out $150,000 a month to the farmer for milk, where a year ago we did not have enough milk to supply our own people.

Whether you are in a manufacturing district or not, watch your farmers, for if your farmers fail, so do your manufacturers or your other business concerns right along with them. It is through realization of this fact that the government today has appropriated something like $550,000,000 to work with the farmer. And I know that there are plenty of business men in Rotary throughout the United States who have no conception of what that $550,000,000 was set aside for.

Study this thing through your Rotary club and get the idea that you can bring the farmer in, thereby creating a friendly desire to work with you so far as the business end is concerned. There is no question in my mind but it can be done. We have done it successfully. We have a cooperative organization working out of Waco that is bringing about a better spirit, and here is what it has done: the big end of the bond elections for good roads was carried in that city, all linking up with this Borden plant. The farmers must get to town with their milk, their poultry and eggs, and that bond issue was carried with a 60 to 1 vote in the country, thus proving that close cooperation between the business man and the farmer certainly pays many times. (Applause.)

Chairman Hedke: I am sure that is a most interesting phase of Community Service. I am sure there are others here who are living in a community that is more or less agricultural. What is Calgary's experience along that line?

Rotarian Black: Mr. Chairman, we are in a farming community, too. Wheat is our product up there and we have established connections with the farmer through the board of trade. The Rotary club has not taken any active part, but the members of the board of trade are practically all Rotarians. I might add that the Rotary club there tries to work with the existing organizations as much as possible, creating a spirit of Community Service but not interfering in the work of these different organizations. Our board of trade is very active and I think this spirit created in the Rotary club has been instrumental in causing their activity.

Rotarian Weaver: Ours is a club situated in an agricultural country and we have taken a great interest in the 4-H Club work; that is, the boys' calf and sheep clubs. The organization is handled through our chamber of commerce, and the chairman of that committee is a Rotarian. The Rotary club, itself, however, has a special committee and we voted $500 of our funds towards that work. That permits us to set ten boys or ten girls up in business. It is done this way: we loan $50 to each boy or girl to buy calves or sheep and, within a certain length of time, without interest, they pay that money back.

Of course, we are not turning our funds over directly in this way, but are merely clipping some bonds, and when the money comes back it is put in the bank; the interest on the bonds merely pays the interest on the loan at the bank.

The club may put up the money, but some Rotarian is assigned to each one of those boys and girls to take care of them. Once a year, in the case of sheep, that wool is brought into town and auctioned off. That is done so as to create an interest in these junior farmers and also to see that they get a good price for the wool.

Rotarian Edward Schmidt (Davenport, Ia.): In the state where the tall corn grows, we, of course, have much to do with the rural districts of Iowa. We function very much through existing agencies, namely, the chamber of commerce, with but one exception. We also cooperate with the Mississippi Valley Fair and Exposition.

At the opening of this Fair and Exposition a number of years ago, Rotary opened what is known as "The Rotary Hospitality Hut." This hut was built for the benefit of our rural guests with the idea of getting acquainted with the farmers and cooperating with them, and today that hut is used to capacity throughout the fair and it is in charge of Rotarians during the entire week.

In addition to this, all of the civic clubs, including Rotary, furnish the ticket takers during the week of that fair, for all the side-shows, and so forth, thereby saving considerable for the fair association.

Through the chamber of commerce, the Rotarians have played an active part in our winter banquet for the farmers and business men. This banquet is put on entirely free to the farmers, and there is usually an attendance there of around a thousand. Nothing is said about business at this banquet; it is purely entertaining and somewhat educational.

At least once a year each Rotarian is invited to bring to the Rotary meeting one farmer as a guest, and at that time a special program is put on of interest to him. Rural-urban work was splendidly outlined in the session this morning by Ralph Shannon of Washington, Iowa, just sixty miles below us, and I hope all of you heard him.

Rotarian Joe Driskell (Oklahoma City, Okla.): When we first started out we gave out $2400 or $2500 in prizes to the fellows raising the most vegetables, corn, and so on, on one acre. In this we worked with the chamber of commerce. They would go out each year at the time of harvesting a crop and find out who were eligible for prizes. Sometimes as many as forty or fifty came in for prizes and we have given out as many as seventy-five or a hundred checks, some for as high as $50 and some as low as $10. This last year we took in eggs, so we had the ladies interested. We took in, too, the front and back yard flowers, and so forth, creating an interest along those lines. The response was so great that we got quite a kick out of it.

Chairman Hedke: "What type of Community Service might be carried on in a community which is largely residential?" I have asked Rotarian George Horn, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Washington, D. C., to present this subject for discussion.

Rotarian Horn: I must confess that I am a little puzzled. Apparently, in this discussion Resolution No. 34 admonishes Rotary clubs to work not as clubs but through their individual members trained in Community Service. And yet, when we call for a showing of hands for the Student Loan Fund, we find the majority carrying that as a club activity.

I recall that at the Hagerstown Conference of the Thirty-fourth District, I think it was the Lancaster, Pa., Club that gave that splendid report of Community Service. That report certainly glorified and justified any Rotary club.

I do not think we can overlook the force and value of public opinion; its inquisitive eyes are looking into the remote corners of almost every part of our daily life, and the Rotary club has not escaped. It has been under considerable scrutiny and the analysis has not always been fair. Rotary has not always been understood.

It is probably a refreshing thing that Rotary can function as it does, one club functioning in one manner and another in another, regardless of Resolution No. 34. But I do believe that fundamental training in Community Service can only be gotten by some direct application. In the guise of Community Service, Rotary International, through numerous publications, lists a number of activities: hospital work, clinics, financing crippled children's work, rehabilitation (my own thought, such as rehabilitating folks after the war), and so forth. Those activities would be covered, possibly by Resolution No. 34. Then there is boys work, Boy Scouts, boys' clubs, boys' camps, student loan funds, high school codes of ethics, scholarships and this is something it seems to me, which has been almost entirely overlooked. Why do we not have Rotary scholarships in every city? Why shun publicity?

Just the other day a friend was asking me this question: "What does Rotary do besides meeting at luncheons?"

I spoke of promoting international good will, and that seemed rather vague, but when I went on to tell him of some of our practical things just around the corner, the man was amazed.

Scholarships, I believe, have been quite generally overlooked. The same with "Big Brother" work, vocational guidance. We are attempting in Washington to establish some system whereby the experience and brains of the Rotary club men can be used to help young boys finishing schools. You know they finish mighty early nowadays; they rush them right through. And a lot of these chaps do not know what they want to do, whether they want to be plumbers, doctors, or what. In Washington we are undertaking to study these boys and give them vocational guidance. We have a very valuable member of the club, a psychiatrist, who is going to make a study of this problem and recommend to these boys what they should do.

Under civic work there is a growing sentiment that Rotary should take an interest in politics. I do not mean by this to adopt any rules, but just take an intelligent interest.

Jury duty is certainly something that Rotarians can well take cognizance of.

And, by the way, in residential communities where we do not have problems similar to the industrial communities where you have the unemployment, the ordinary charities of the city are more generally supported, but, at the same time, in the residential communities there is a feeling of complacency.

You know we boast a lot in Washington and we like to tell how we have the finest capital in the world, but it is very humiliating at times to talk to folks from South America, Latin America and Europe and find out what wonderful civic opera houses they have. Last year in Washington, three days of grand opera were held in the moving picture houses, and some were held at four-thirty in the afternoon on account of lack of attendance at other times. Of course, Chicago is particularly fortunate in its Civic Opera House, but I think many of the smaller cities could arrange to put on more in the way of opera and get the people interested in the finer things. In these days of mass production, we are certainly ignoring this.

In general we recommend this Rotary bus, which, again, is in violation of Resolution No. 34. The Rotary emblem is prominently displayed on our Rotary bus and we are not ashamed of it. Why should we be? That bus carries fifty or sixty people that otherwise could not get out to Americanization schools; it picks up many mothers and takes them there, as well as to the churches, hospitals and asylums.

I think many Rotary clubs are doing fine things in the name of Rotary. It is probably something that will have to be worked out in each community.

A community survey is valuable to paint the picture and see if the various needs of the community are really being met by some agency, then see if that agency is fundamentally sound and a growing concern. If that agency is not functioning properly and the Rotary members cannot get behind it and shoulder it, then I think they are justified in taking it over and running the job themselves. (Applause.)

Chairman Hedke: Fellows, we are going to close on time. I have asked the Vice Chairman of this meeting, President Harry Hall of the Milwaukee Club, to give us a brief summary of this meeting.

Vice Chairman Harry B. Hall: Chairman Dick and Fellows: So far as I have been able to observe, the consensus of opinion is that Resolution No. 34 does not cramp Community Service. The one dissenting opinion was expressed, I believe, by my friend from Washington, who feels that perhaps it does, that perhaps the Rotary club should carry on more activities as a whole.

The discussion on surveys rather drifted into activities and was not just on surveys. I believe there are a lot of men here who would have liked to have heard more about the mechanics and details of conducting surveys. Our friend from Berkeley, I believe, came the closest to it when he told about the other civic clubs getting together and what they were doing.

On the question of what Community Service activities should be generally followed by Rotary clubs in the various localities, starting with the industrial, and so forth, practically every one of the activities discussed were those which, again, could be carried on by other duly organized organizations for carrying on those specific things, and the big job is to develop an individual in the club who would either start an organization to carry on those activties, or else inject the Rotary ideals into the organization already in force.

On the student loan fund proposition, I agree with our Washington friend that there is a little incongruity in saying that Resolution No. 34 suggests an individual proposition, and yet, practically all of us have student loan funds. We have one in Milwaukee that is modeled after the one in Baltimore. That was probably one of the most interesting discussions of the afternoon, with the possible exception of the rural-urban discussion.

In the discussion of what Community Service activities should be carried on in communities largely residential, by our Washington friend, I could not help but think what would happen if our Rotary clubs got mixed up with the churches or politics. Frankly, I cannot conceive of anything worse than to have Rotary clubs inject themselves into church or political affairs.

That is about all I have, except that this morning in Harry Rogers' very wonderful address, he was very careful, in describing the activities of Rotary, to say "Rotarians," and not "Rotary clubs." Our friend from Birmingham brought out the same thing, that after the survey is made, have some individual in the Rotary club perfect an organization outside of Rotary which would attract other people and enable them to carry out the need which is developed by the survey.

I want to say again, there is nothing in Resolution No. 34 which says that clubs shall not undertake these activities, but I think there is the suggestion that if the individuals in Rotary carry on these activities, or inject the principles in other civic organizations, the community objective in Rotary would be satisfied with that if the clubs did not do anything as a whole.

Chairman Hedke: There has been a little misunderstanding, I think, about Resolution No. 34. Of course the thought he had was that Rotary should develop the individual and train him for Community Service, but there was nothing definite. By all means, let us take it up as an active problem of the Rotary club.

I am sorry there was not more said about the use of surveys. However, if you secure a copy of pamphlet 3C, you will find a diagram of a suggested form that could be used by every member to find out just what the members of your club are doing, and there is another form suggesting what might be done in the community.

Vice Chairman Hall: Dick, may I suggest to the group that they read the resolution in the magazine.

Chairman Hedke: Yes, get a copy of Resolution No. 34, read it and study it. Also, read Clint Anderson's article in the May issue of "The Rotarian." Thank you.

The meeting adjourned at four-thirty o'clock.

CLUBS OF 51 TO 150 MEMBERS—CLUBS F TO J

The discussion assembly on Community Service held for Rotarians from clubs of 51 to 150 members, F to J, was called to order at two forty-five o'clock by District Governor Charles W. Buchanan, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Chairman Buchanan: This assembly was to be presided over by Fred McNally of Alberta. He was taken ill and they wired me to take his place. I am the Governor of the Twenty-sixth District, which takes in thirty-one clubs in Ontario, twenty-one in New York State, and six in Pennsylvania, the greatest International district in all Rotary. I have heard some of the speakers deny that it was the greatest district, but that was local pride, I think. It is the greatest example of an international district. No other district has so many clubs in different countries.

Do you men know what Resolution 34 is? I think it would be well to read it.

Chairman Buchanan read Resolution 34.

Chairman Buchanan: There are some good Rotarians who believe that Resolution 34 does somewhat cramp their clubs in Community Service. I think some of them have the feeling that this resolution pretty plainly advises that we, to a great extent, help existing agencies and not attempt to start something new. We would be glad to hear any discussion of your experiences.

Rotarian Oliver Heilman (Fargo, N. D.): We have a medium-sized town of about 30,000. We have several other service clubs there. When I get back home, as soon as the new administration of the club is well organized, we will have a meeting of all the secretaries and a meeting of all the presidents, and will talk over our projects and try not to duplicate any work of the chamber of commerce or any other organization in town. We will help any organization that already exists. We will back the Salvation Army or any of the social service organizations. But we shall not attempt to take anything into our own hands which anybody else can handle.

Last year we supported the 4-H work, the work of the boys and girls outside of our city, in the county. We made it our major project this year. The other clubs took in the city work, and we went outside the city and took in the 4-H Club work. We supported them to the extent of $1,000 in cash. Wherever they needed help in the county, we sent men to help them and did everything we could to promote the work and enable them to carry on the work satisfactorily.

Chairman Buchanan: That is a good idea, to get together with other service clubs and make sure you are not duplicating. Have you started any particular project in Fargo?

Rotarian Heilman: Some years ago, we started the Boy Scout work and paid $1,500 a year from our club to that movement for three years. It was finally taken care of as a community enterprise. We then supported a baseball team for the boys. We have started many movements, succeeded in getting them on their feet, and then turned them over to somebody else or let them run themselves. We make no agreement for a major project that requires over three years of work. We don't like to go beyond one year because it puts on the shoulders of the officers of another administration work which they may not want. Outside of our Student Loan Fund, we have tried to have everything arranged so nothing will interfere with next year's work. Let next year's group of officers choose their own work. We will have a committee to carry out the work we have begun, so next year's officers will have nothing to do with it.

Chairman Buchanan: You see that the community does carry it along? If one of them falls down a bit, you step in and help revive it?

Rotarian Heilman: Yes, sir.

Rotarian Fred B. Richards (Glen Falls, N. Y.): I have nothing to offer in the way of experience of our own club, but I heard something this morning which offers a lesson of what not to do. It seems that a president of another club was very ambitious for some project to go through during his administration. He couldn't wait until the thing would come along naturally. So he insisted and got the club into quite a bit of trouble because of his own personal ambitions.

Chairman Buchanan: Are there any members whose clubs have felt that Resolution 34 was ill advised? I have been told I might have been criticized for doing something I have done. When I started visiting the clubs, I found some of them were doing things in Community Service of which I had not heard. My own club is the largest club in the world outside of the United States. I had not gone any distance until I discovered a number of things different clubs were doing. It struck me that one of the best ways to stimulate the district was to let the clubs know of the wonderful things being done by the other clubs. I started sending out a multigraphed letter monthly telling of some of these things. Then it occurred to me that in a good many cases just the President and Secretary were reading the monthly letters and may not be passing the information on to the club at large. So I started printing the monthly letter. I sent it to the different clubs. They sent in a dollar a month which paid for printing the monthly letter. And we sent a copy to each member in the district.

In the monthly letter, we kept telling of the various things the different clubs were doing. For instance, in the June 26th issue there is an article telling how the Rotary Club of Sudbury, Ontario, cleared $7,500 the first time they ever put on a fair, and they are out to get $20,000 clear this year. We have a number of clubs which have put on street fairs and raised a great deal of money. However, I understand that perhaps our district might be criticized. A number of our clubs have put through their own particular projects. They have helped existing agencies but have also started new things.

In Mount Hope, the river ran through a piece of neglected ground in the center of the town. The Rotary club has built a stone retaining wall and has erected an electrically lighted foot bridge. They raised the money, made a beautiful walk, with the stone retaining wall on each side and then turned it over to the town of Mount Hope. I am telling you this, because I know perfectly well a number of you men here have things happening in your clubs that other clubs have not heard of.

You will notice that the program refers to the making of surveys of members to determine various community activities in which Rotarians are engaged as individuals, and surveys of clubs to determine opportunities for service to the community not already covered by other organizations. How many of the clubs represented here have made surveys along this line? (Six.) In your surveys, did you undertake to find various community activities in which Rotarians were engaged as individuals? Tell us just what those main lines were.

Rotarian Walter C. Bell (Gadsden, Ala.): You mean to find out what activities other clubs were carrying on?

Chairman Buchanan: What activities your men could be engaged in as individuals, not the usual club activities.

Rotarian Bell: Recently we have been asked by the Boy Scout Executives to lend aid to Scouting, not as a club proposition but as individuals. We have been doing some work of that kind.

Rotarian William H. Beck (Griffin, Ga.): I do not believe those present really grasp the significance of your question. The word "survey" is rather inclusive and formidable. While we have not made a systematic canvass, I am sure all the clubs have made what you call a survey. We have done it, and I am satisfied most of the others have done the same thing. We have sent out questionnaires to the members of the club. Those questionnaires would come back to the directors. The directors would sit down and analyze the answers to those questionnaires. In that way, we got the idea of every club member in connection with what we should be doing. We concentrated on those things which we thought were for the best interest of the community. Then we put our members to work to accomplish them.

One was a municipal swimming pool. We have one that will be dedicated on the 16th of July. It is the most marvelous swimming pool in the state of Georgia. We called on the health department and the university for help. They have given us plans and specifications, so that our pool will be pointed to as a model municipal swimming pool. Of course, the Rotary club does not take credit for it. We are in the background. The city manager was a member of our club. The individual members, with the help of the Women's Club and other organizations, persuaded the city commission that we needed a swimming pool and we created the demand for it.

Chairman Buchanan: From where did the funds some?

Rotarian Beck: From the city of Griffin. Recently we had a drive for the Salvation Army. The finances of the Salvation Army were at a low ebb. We got behind this movement one hundred per cent., although it was not a club project. We got the man whom we thought could put it over. They were only asking for a small building to cost $7,000 or $8,000. We raised $25,000. The treasurer of that fund is here now.

Referring to Resolution 34, we didn't get out and say, "This is our project," but we got behind our community center. Our club is one hundred per cent. in membership in the chamber of commerce. Recently we got behind the chamber of commerce and put it on a sound financial basis. If you mean that as a survey, then we have made a survey.

Chairman Buchanan: That is a survey.

Rotarian Cole Ringle (Jersey City, N. J.): We made a survey some time ago in regard to Boys Work. We decided it could be easily handled in Jersey City. Through the influence of the Jersey City Rotary Club, the boys' club has been brought into existence. We take care of some 1,500 under-privileged boys all the time.

Indirectly Rotary has put over the Jersey City Y. M. C. A., a million dollar proposition. Of the fifteen directors, ten are Rotarians. They expect to put up a $750,000 building through the generosity of the individual Rotarians, with a little outside help. The Jersey City Y. W. C. A. put up a million dollar building through the influence of the Jersey City Rotary Club. That is true in connection with the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, and in connection with one of the large hospitals. The members of the Rotary club have been instrumental in putting the hospital proposition across although it was not known as a Rotary proposition.

We have with us the Secretary of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, and I am going to let him tell you what the Rotary club is doing for the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce. Ed Lord of Jersey City.

Rotarian Ed. B. Lord (Jersey City, N. J.): I have had experience with Rotary and with the chamber of commerce. It was my good fortune to become a Rotarian when Rotary International was composed of some 3,900 members. After the Rotary club was organized, of my board of directors of fifteen members of the chamber of commerce, fourteen were Rotarians.

In my present connection, a city of 350,000 population, I can always depend upon the Rotary club to get behind any worth while effort of the chamber of commerce. Our problems are different from cities which are not metropolitan. I always find that when a major project needs the support of what you would call the key men in the community, you can depend upon those men who are trained in Rotary one hundred per cent. for that help.

Chairman Buchanan: In Jersey City, does the Rotary Club initiate something or get behind existing agencies?

Rotarian Ringle: They don't call it a Rotary activity, although it is initiated through the individuals of the club. There is no question but what the Rotarians who are influential men in Jersey City are behind the community projects. They don't initiate them and call them Rotary activities, but they are Rotary activities in that the men in the Rotary club are behind them. The Jersey City Boys Club was truly a Rotary proposition. We brought a boys' club secretary down from Troy, New York, with the idea in mind that he was going to be our Boys' Work Secretary. We paid him quite a salary for a certain length of time with the idea that we would sell it to the community as a community proposition. That fell through, with the result that today Rotary is sponsoring and going ahead with the Boys Work in Jersey City. In fact, one hundred per cent. of the boys' club work in Jersey City is handled in the Rotary club. The club has 109 members.

We have what we call our Crippled Children's Section. We have an individual in the Rotary club who takes care of that. We think we are doing a wonderful work, although none of the things we are doing are supposed to be truly Rotary activities. However, Rotary is behind every one of them.

Chairman Buchanan: Resolution 34 has been very much discussed. A number of people have the idea that Resolution 34 means that the Rotary club should not initiate but only get behind something already started. Is there any member here whose club has very seriously considered that matter, as to whether it should initiate or just get behind something else?

Rotarian J. M. Jacobs (Fairmont, W. Va.): I started in Rotary in the old Sixth District. I don't think we have ever claimed the credit of doing anything in a city of 25,000 people. Fifty-eight members doing the work that the whole town ought to do would not be very interesting to our club. But there has not been a movement in which we have not been active. We have as members of our club the president and secretary of the chamber of commerce, the Boy Scout executive and the president of that council. We also have a surgeon who is interested in Crippled Children Work, who has done more successful operating than any surgeeon in West Virginia.

I am the incoming president. We are not going to get behind any kind of work known entirely as our work. In the Salvation Army drive, the key men were Rotarians, that is the man who was chairman and the men who organized the drive. We are going to follow that out. If Rotary has anything to do it is to make better men of its members, whose hearts will be so tuned up to the needs of the community that they will go out and do their full share of work. We have in our club the best people in our town, but we don't want and are not going to have people say it is a job that Rotary ought to do and let them do it.

One of the service clubs there now is framing a city charter. We are not working out a charter for our city, but there has been nothing of importance in the last fifteen years put over that our club has not done its full share in supporting.

Rotarian C. H. Rhodes (High Point, N. C.): Naturally, Rotarians, being outstanding business men in the community, will be mixed up with the various community activities like the chamber of commerce, the Salvation Army, the Boy Scout work. However, from the experience in our town of 35,000, with a membership varying from fifty to fifty-five, it would be far better to have a prescribed course from Rotary International as to what our activities should constitute. If we didn't we would have fifty-one or fifty-two ideas, depending on the number of members, as to what our activities should be.

We have had put up to our club a lot of simple-minded things. We are expected to get behind things which to my mind do not represent Rotary. I may be wrong. I believe if our activities were prescribed we could accomplish a great deal more. Of course, we are going to get behind the Salvation Army, the community chest, the municipal airport, and things of that kind, but it is impossible to make any of them the true Rotary movement, because we have to take into consideration the activities of the other civic clubs, all of which are represented in our town. Personally, I would like to see the community service activities prescribed by Rotary International.

Chairman Buchanan: You mean you think Rotary should initiate it? Is that your idea?

Rotarian Rhodes: Rotary International should lay out the problems that a Rotary club should carry on as a club and not leave it up to the club.

Chairman Donovan: And not leave the club to get behind existing agencies entirely?

Rotarian Rhodes: The same as we are doing now but not to initiate it, and to have to get behind simple-minded projects. For instance, one of our fellows, the other day, wanted the Rotary club to change the location of a street. The city manager and one of our councilmen are members of the Rotary club. We couldn't possibly do that. We could simply recommend it to the council and to the city manager, but as for the Rotarians going out to raise money to change the location of the street it would be folly. So it is with numerous activities that the individual Rotarians want to sponsor. I think the work laid out by Rotary International is the best plan, the Boy Scout work and other movements that are prescribed.

Chairman Buchanan: Is there any member from any club who has in mind some particular movement which the Rotary club has put over?

Rotarian William H. Beck (Griffin, Ga.): I think in connection with certain activities it is necessary that the local club should carry them on if there are no existing agencies.

Our town is a small city of 10,000, growing very fast. All the available room around our schools was being taken up by private individuals. We saw the need for an athletic field for the high school. Unfortunately the school board was not in position to purchase the land. To save the situation, the ex-president of our club called a meeting of some fifteen or twenty members, who met at dinner. After the dinner, this ex-president announced he wanted to buy this land. We bought the land and arranged for payments over a period of two years. We gave the city of Griffin a contract so whenever they wanted that land for what we paid for it they could have the deed; the arrangement was that they could use it in the meantime as an athletic field if they would pay the interest on the money invested. They did that and have a magnificent new football and baseball field right on the grounds of the high school site. Fortunately the city's financial condition improved so that they could take it over and after a period of two years they took it over and paid us the money we had expended. We did that as a Rotary enterprise. Of course, there is no other agency there that could have done it or would have been able to do it.

We have four service clubs in our town. The presidents of those clubs have formed a committee. They meet at stated intervals. Whatever is for the best interest of the community is then passed on by those four club presidents. They pass it on to their club. We act as a united front.

Rotarian Lord: Is there a delegate present from Toledo, Ohio? Or a delegate from Ohio? If not, possibly the idea we are getting at might be illustrated by the birth of the crippled children movement. The crippled children movement in America was born as a result of the activities of Ed Kelsey of Toledo, Ohio. The movement spread to other cities in Ohio. I was privileged to sit with a committee in the Hotel Statler when the matter came up as to whether Rotary's activities along the line of the crippled children movement should be expanded. This resulted in the organization of what was known as the Ohio Society for Crippled Children. I think our conference began at eight o'clock and closed at four o'clock the next morning. It might be of interest to know that one of the major problems discussed was whether the name Rotary should be applied to this society. We decided it should not be applied, but the Ohio Society was organized at that meeting.

The Ohio Society for Crippled Children was to consist of the president, secretary, and one member from each Rotary club, thus confining the efforts to Rotary, a real Rotary organization and yet not a part of the organization as a whole.

You are probably familiar with what the crippled children problem has been. The recommendation of this committee was presented to the District Conference on the following morning. It was unanimously approved. From that has grown the national and international movement for the benefit of the crippled children. Possibly that is a concrete case of what you are trying to get at, as to the originating of an effort, a major effort by Rotarians and controlled by Rotarians.

Rotarian A. A. Jeannotte (Nashua, N. H.): We are in a small town about forty miles from Boston. We have about 35,000 people. The activity on which we have been working for five years has been the crippled children movement. I think we can take the honor of performing one of the greatest services which has ever been performed among crippled children. We have taken a boy who has been walking on his knees for fifteen years and have helped him to walk in a normal way. He is now twenty-one years old. Fortunately we have a good surgeon in our club. That boy was treated and today he walks as straight as I do. We feel quite proud of that. It has been one of our chief activities among the crippled children. Every Christmas we have a Christmas tree for the crippled children. Automobiles are sent out to get the children to bring them in to the Christmas tree activities. Every child is given a present and taken back home.

Chairman Buchanan: The crippled children movement was a wonderful thing. Nothing appeals to the hearts of Rotarians like crippled children. When some Rotary clubs were organized, they said, "We want to show the community what a Rotary club can do." They wanted to pick up something and make it a wonderful thing. People began to think they were looking for glory. The idea now is that in a great many communities there are various activities that are not very well supported, and is it not better for the Rotary club to get behind those than to be looking for something of a spectacular nature that they can accomplish? If a community has a pressing need which is not being looked after, certainly Resolution 34 was never intended to stop them from going into the matter and seeing that it is remedied.

Perhaps we can cast some light on this subject by hearing from one of the selected leaders of the discussion, George A. Campbell, of Edmonton, Alberta, who has been selected to speak on: "What Community Service activity should be generally followed by Rotary clubs in an agricultural locality."

Rotarian Campbell: Speaking on the subject of Community Service in agricultural communities, the farmers are not very much in need of any paternal assistance. We have a farmers' government up in Canada, have had since 1921. They were recently returned to Parliament, on the 19th day of this month. We have wheat pools and dairy pools and live stock pools. Some of us think we are pooled to death. We also have the government guarantee behind the wheat pool that if wheat goes down below a certain price the government will guarantee the price to the banks within fifteen per cent. of the current price of wheat. A lot of people think it is very unfair legislation and very unfair to the business man: that the government should take his money, pledge his credit and lend the money to some person to go into active competition with him, which from some standpoint might be very well taken.

I am in the retail lumber business, running what is known as a line yard company, having branches in different towns. I don't see the matter quite the way some others do. We are wholly an agricultural people up there, as you know. In order that we may be prosperous or make money, the farmer must first be prosperous. He has to make some money; otherwise we are never going to get any place. I am quite convinced in my own mind that the trouble between the rural and urban center is this: they don't know one another well enough.

I can well remember some years ago when the company was opening up, about 1911 or 1912. The railroads were extending in every direction. The line yard companies were opening up in Minneapolis and other places and some of our Canadian companies were rushing into every town. There were six and seven yards in every place. You would go one place and they would tell you what the opposition was doing down the street. You heard all sorts of things. When you investigated, you found your agents were just about as much to blame as anybody else. When you talked it over with the opposition, you didn't have the trouble you had before. The same condition exists today in connection with the farmer and the people living in the city.

I have spent most of my life in a small town. In the last few years I have gone to live in Edmonton, a city of some 75,000 population. About two years ago, the suggestion was made that we should have a meeting to which each member of the club should invite a farmer. I was very much surprised to find that in a town of that size, although it is only a good-sized town, they didn't know the farmers about them. We are wholly dependent on the agricultural districts around there for support, and I am sure fifty per cent. of the people didn't know a single farmer well enough to invite him to the luncheon. I think that is all wrong. I don't see any reason in the world why you couldn't go out and visit among these people. They are glad to know you and you would be glad to know them. They are as good as you are, and in many cases they are far superior to people in business. But when you go to see these people, I would suggest that you do not try to sell them something. Don't go out to see them when you think they are going to build something. Of course, I think in terms of lumber when a man is going to build something. If a man has any spirit, he will resent that attitude, and if he has not very much spirit he is not much good.

Over and over again, I have found if you knew the people at all times, moved among them, when they had some special occasion in which they were interested, you visited with them and left out the subject of business, when they had any business to transact which was along your line, they would instinctively think of you. You wouldn't have to go out and sell them that thing. I am convinced that same thing applies in the conditions we have in existence today in the continual strife between the rural and urban populations. I believe if they knew one another better a number of those things could be eliminated. They would be eliminated automatically, because as soon as we began to know one another's viewpoint we would all feel better and would get away from the idea that the farmer now has, that the people in town are living "off of him." The business man feels he is keeping the farmer, carrying him along from year to year, and consequently they are working at cross purposes. I am sure we would have more friendship in the districts in which we live and all the rest of the things would follow.

Chairman Buchanan: None of the speakers who were to lead the discussions have turned up except George, but I am not worrying about that, because when you come to a convention you hear oratory by the yard and it is not often you get up and say something about your own club. I want you people to feel this is your own meeting. This is the only chance you have at the convention to tell us something unusual.

The Secretary is Bruce Richardson. He is a past president of the Rotary Club of Winnipeg, the club that made Rotary International, the first Rotary club outside the United States. It was after the organization of the Rotary Club of Winnipeg that the name was changed to the International Association of Rotary Clubs and later Rotary International. Bruce is the incoming District Governor.

The Winnipeg club engaged in a most wonderful work which I think would come under Community Service. Perhaps you never heard of the work they have been doing, but still it could not be said to conflict with Resolution 34. It involved the naturalization of people who were living there and who had not become Canadian citizens. I want Bruce Richardson to tell you how a thing like that can be initiated.

Rotarian Bruce H. Richardson (Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada): It was not the Winnipeg Club alone that instituted and carried out the naturalization scheme. The plan was originated by Chairman Theodore Torgeson of the Canadian Advisory Committee, and was carried on throughout the whole country, not just in Winnipeg.

If you wish me to tell what little I know about that, I will say the quota of the Winnipeg Club was forty men to be naturalized. They exceeded their quota by twenty-five per cent. I had an experience in my own club two or three years ago. A chap from the United States had lived in Winnipeg for seventeen years. He was a member of the Rotary club there. He had a large manufacturing organization in the city, with every prospect of remaining in the city. One day I happened to sit next to him at the table at the Rotary club and gave him a ride back to his office. I found he had not become a Canadian citizen. I asked him why he did not become a Canadian citizen. He said, "I have been here seventeen years, and you are the first person who suggested to me that I might become a Canadian citizen."

I said, "I not only suggest it, but I shall invite you to become a Canadian citizen, if you think you are not wanted, and I shall find out what steps you will have to take to become a Canadian citizen, and shall go through those steps with you." He is now a Canadian citizen. That might come under the heading of international goodwill or International Service, but in my opinion Chairman Torgeson and his committee have performed a wonderful service for the various communities in which are situated Rotary clubs, throughout the whole of Canada. I think it is a movement which is going to be increasingly promoted this year by all the clubs, as a community proposition for each club.

Chairman Buchanan: That is an unusual idea. I heard it discussed yesterday.

Rotarian W. E. Lloyd, Jr. (Hazelton, Pa.): We took on the Crippled Children Work in our club two years ago. I don't know whether it came through Rotary International or had its inception among some of our own members. The men who started it in the club were some of the doctors, along with the club officers. When the proposition was presented to us, it was received in an enthusiastic way. Before the meeting was over, we subscribed $2,500 as a start. We had a special physician from Philadelphia to come up and hold the first clinic. A survey was made of the cripples in the territory. We not only take in a city of 40,000 but also a radius of ten miles outside. The first clinic was held in the city hall, and those children who were not known had sufficient invitations through the papers and otherwise, so that a goodly number of crippled children were in attendance. We had an attendance of between 100 and 200 the first time. Later on, certain cases were operated upon in the state hospital. The superintendent of the hospital was a good Rotarian. Everything came out without any cost to us or to the cripples. We were able to finance the thing ourselves and it was one hundred per cent. a Rotary project. A number of people wanted to give us money to help carry on the work. We refused the money. We felt rather selfish in doing that, and, at the same time, we took a certain amount of pride in that selfishness, in being able to carry on the proposition ourselves.

About two years ago we organized a County Crippled Childrens Association, which gets state money. All of our work in the Rotary club was then turned over to this county association, and, at the same time, the other three service clubs along with the Rotary club joined hands in backing the proposition, and all the members of the four clubs became members of the County Crippled Childrens Association, with a two-year membership or something of that kind.

I want to take issue with Rotarian Rhodes on the question of having Rotary International lay down the club activities. I think it is entirely a question of the community in which the club is located, as to whether the Rotary club should initiate things of this kind which are entirely its own work or whether we should back up other enterprises fostered by other organizations.

There is a small club about fifteen miles from us in an unincorporated community, the only organization in that community. They don't even have a bureau of government. In order to get anything done, that Rotary club has to take it up and foster it very much as a Rotary club activity. On the other hand, in our own club this past year, having turned this crippled childrens work over to another organization (although we are still back of it) it has left us without any activity. As a result, I think our club has slipped in the last year. I don't believe that Rotary International can come into our community and tell us what activity we should take up in order to overcome that slipping. We should be able to size up our own community, see what is needed, and get back of it in order to be of some good. We have better opportunity to see the need than an outsider coming in and telling us what to do. That is one of the things I hope to pick up here today. What can I take back to our club this coming year which will hold the interest of the members?

Rotarian Robert Snyder (Ft. Wayne, Ind.): I am somewhat of a Bolshevik on the question of Community Service, not that our club is not particularly active in the individual community. The reason I rise at this time is that the gentleman wants to take back a project to give to the club to carry on the coming year. I have been secretary of the club for eight years. I have been in Rotary since I was twenty years of age, in two different clubs. I have attended district conferences and international conferences.

If there is anything I can criticize, it is the tendency of each incoming administration to try to enlarge upon the details or set-up of Rotary at the present time. I think Resolution 34 is the finest resolution that has ever been put through Rotary International. If each incoming administration would study that resolution, they would automatically know how to take care of the needs of their community in their own club during the year. Personally, I don't think it is necessary for a Rotary club to tie itself up to a particular project. I know there are individual Rotarians in each club who feel that for Rotary to justify its existence in the community they must be doing something. But that, in my opinion, is not the fundamental thing in Rotary.

In reading the program of this convention, I find that we are supposed apparently to make a survey of our community to find out what is being done and what individuals are doing it. Personally, I can see no need for it. I have been a Bolshevik on the question of the Aims and Objects Committee, which in theory is a beautiful thing, yet, in actual practice, it is just a piece of added machinery. The gentleman over here has done chamber of commerce work. I can recall the time when a good chamber of commerce secretary made a beautiful chart, starting out with the president of the organization and working through a series of committees. He hung this chart on the wall, so he could study it each day, and he kidded himself in the mere fact that because he had a chart his organization was accomplishing something. I say I am a Bolshevik, but I think we are getting too many charts in Rotary today.

Tomorrow afternoon there is a discussion of whether we should have a community survey on international relations. We are getting away from fundamentals.

All the things discussed today are things done instinctively by Rotarians. Every club is autonomous. Given the right character of men in our organization, the club will succeed and carry on year after year, without having to tie up to a specific project each year. The only criticism I have of Rotary International today is that each incoming administration seems to feel it is its duty to create something new, something to keep this organization from growing stale. Rotary International will not grow stale, and does not need elaborate committee set-ups.

Chairman Buchanan. I am a great believer in keeping people working. A friend of mine, a few years ago, remarked, in coming back from a district conference, that his church had burned the mortgage the day before. He said he was sorry they had, that as long as the church had a mortgage everybody would work. But once the mortgage was paid off the people began to slip. A Rotary club in which the members are busily engaged in Rotary work is a better Rotary club. I know of a club which cannot enlarge because of the lack of English-speaking population. They have only fourteen members. Still that club has far more than it can do, because there is a tremendous amount of work to do. I ran into a club in New York State which is not as good as it should be, because they are wondering what they can do. There does not seem to be much they can do. There are no poor crippled children. The boys down there don't seem to get into trouble. I cannot understand boys like that. It is a wealthy community. They have parks and all the other things. It is the only club with which I came in contact which was really suffering severely from the lack of something to do.

Rotarian Lloyd: Every time there is a Y. M. C. A. drive or Y. W. C. A. drive it is announced from the floor of the Rotary club, and appears in the weekly letter the secretary puts out, so eventually the members can get behind it When we had the crippled childrens work on our own hands, we had at least twenty men busy who hauled the cripples in. They had something to interest them. Today I don't know how the cripples get in. We have stopped entirely. We say we are back of the crippled childrens movement. We were back of the Boy Scout movement. Another service club and our club, through a fifty-fifty proposition, secured a plot of ground for a camp. Through mismanagement on the part of the Scout Council they ran into debt for some $3,000. We underwrote half of the notes and were worrying about having to pay the money.

We previously had a good delegation out at the Scout camp every night. During the course of the four or six weeks of camp, practically all the Rotarians got out at least once a week. All of them got out at least once. Particularly those who had boys got out often. That thing is going along smoothly and in the last few years I don't think a Rotarian has been out there with the exception of those who have boys, and even some of those men don't get out.

I am not trying to find something to do this coming year, so when the end of the year rolls around I can say what has been done. There is enough work there to keep anybody busy. But the point is that we had a good attendance record and that has begun to slip during the past year. Some of the men who have been in the Rotary club a long time have resigned, and the only reason I can find is that they cannot make connections with the club. Their work is interfering. I believe lack of interest does keep them from carrying on. They don't have anything that is keeping their minds jumping ahead from one meeting to the next. That is why I believe we have to have an activity so we can create interest, not to fill any individual or any club with glory.

Chairman Buchanan: You must be working to have a good Rotary club. It is one of the most important points in Rotary.

Rotarian S. H. Abbott (Hastings, Neb.): I have come here not necessarily to find something to do, but we are so inactive there that we had one board of directors meeting last year and no committee ever got together of which I know. It is difficult to get any man to take charge of the programs for each month. They have not done anything in the six years in which I have belonged except a few minor things. A number of the members don't know why they are coming there. I would like to make it a better club, but don't know how to do it. I can't paint the other side of the picture when they don't do anything. I thought perhaps I could get something that would make it more interesting. I don't know how to do it, but I would like to see things improve. I believe if we had more organization work of some kind they might do better. It is an old conservative club. They say confession is good for the soul, so I wanted to paint the other side of the picture. I don't think the club is as successful as it ought to be. I am not smart enough to give the solution.

Rotarian Ernest E. Shaw (Indianola, Ia.): We have a town of about 4,000. We don't have any great project to run in a town of that size. Through our Boys Work committee, we had practically complete charge of the Boy Scout work, although the money was raised as a community enterprise through an area executive. I have been in the club for about five or six years. The next District Governor has been in about the same time. Neither one of us has done a nickel's worth of work on the Boy Scout committee. We have given our money and gone occasionally to a meeting, but the Boy Scout work to me has meant nothing, although our club has done a lot. With the exception of the Boy Scout committee, there is very little to do for the other members. They are glad the club is backing it, but that won't keep the club going.

This last year we have had an average attendance of not below ninety per cent. We have kept the attendance up by club interest, and it is kept up, I believe, by interesting programs. We had a swimming pool project which failed. A group were in favor of it and worked it out. We are back of any community enterprise which is undertaken. It is discussed at the club and we get back of it. In the ten years the club has been organized, they have not needed a major project to keep the members coming. I believe a member who has been a member of the Rotary club for ten years and drops out because things bother him, whose dates get mixed, and cannot find anything to keep him coming, is not going to wonder whether the club is going to get things across. I think he has so missed the spirit of Rotary that they had better get a man in his place who looks at the service in general rather than at any one project.

I believe the club can get behind these projects, but I don't believe we should have a list of things on the wall which we are going to do. I am an incoming president and don't have an idea as to the major project. We are going to stand behind the Boy Scout movement. The secretary of that committee is going to be in charge of the work. We aim to have meetings with several of the clubs in the surrounding towns. I believe if you have a program so the men know when they have their meeting they will have a program that will be worth listening to, nine times out of ten you will get the men. When we have a program committee that is not working, the attendance has fallen down to eighty per cent. But when we have a live program committee we keep up our attendance.

I think the fundamental thing is having some interest in the Rotary club besides the project they are carrying on. The good they can do you and the club is more important than the individual project, although the Rotary club should be behind everything in the community.

ROTARIANS ARRIVING FROM EUROPE

ROTARIANS FROM ITALY

ROTARIANS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ALBERT HAAK, JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA
JOHN INNES, LEEDS, ENGLAND

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS PRACTICE CONFERENCE

ROTARIANS FROM VIENNA, AUSTRIA

Rotarian Lloyd: What do you call a good program?

Chairman Buchanan: You mean the programs for the meeting? We want to get everything we can, but that is hardly in our line.

Rotarian Allan R. A. Ogg (Glasgow, Scotland): I feel there is one thing every club can do without necessarily wanting to go feverishly into a lot of activities. I believe we should be ready in Rotary when an emergency arises. Let me give you an illustration in connection with a neighboring town. In Falkirk, on the town hall they had a spire which was quite the light of the town, rather a landmark. You could see it from all around the country. Three years ago, there was a bad electrical storm. The spire was struck by lightning and came down. Falkirk is a very hard hit section of Scotland. In the industrial area money is none too plentiful. The council got together and said, "We wonder if there is anything back of the Rotary idea." They wrote a letter to the president of the Rotary club. To make a long story short, they took up this matter with them. The club is only a small body of some forty men but they went into it thoroughly and carefully, and by their concerted action and interest they were able to again erect that steeple. It stands today completed, and I believe it stands out as a monument to the energies of that club.

That, I suggest, is one way in which every Rotary club can function, by quietly getting a little money put by for a rainy day and being ready to bring it forward as the emergency occurs.

Rotarian Kenneth M. Payne (Glendale, Calif.): I believe the problem is one of the size of the community as well as the club. We have clubs represented here from Griffin, Georgia, to Jersey City, of about 350,000. Our friend, the Scotchman, represents a community of a million and one-half. There are only four or five cities in the United States larger than Glasgow. So the type of Community Service program differs with the size of the city. There are no bridges to repair in Glasgow which the Rotary club can undertake. I dare say Jersey City faces no problem of the athletic field. I don't think, on the other hand, we should be discouraged when the crippled children work gets so large that some one takes it away from us. I believe we should work directly toward that idea in every bit of Community Service work.

In Glendale, California, we raised a considerable budget for several years. We were working toward a state law whereby every crippled child would be entitled to the tax money to the limit of the state's resources, if that tax money can rehabilitate that crippled child. Let us take as our ideal not the passing of the hat but the changing of the law whereby every poor person who has a crippled child shall be entitled to help; that the Rotary club see fit to so conduct the work until the state sees fit to change the law. Having passed the law, we surveyed, simply to find out where the crippled children were.

In a community of 65,000, we found 125 crippled children. We were utterly astounded. Many of the parents didn't realize their child had a curable condition. They were financially able to take care of the child, but possibly they had not the finest professional advice. So at the beginning we had several clinics and procured the finest medical assistance. In several instances, the parents discovered their children could be cured or improved. Where the parents were not financially able to take care of this, we saw that the tax money became available.

So as we undertake our project, possibly our greatest contribution to the community is the wide-awakeness of Rotarians to see a need even though it is very small. One of our families had several sons who had never had a summer vacation. We sent them to a camp for four successive years.

I don't think a club should make a steady drain on its finances past the point where some officially constituted organization can carry on that work. I cannot conceive of a club that does not have its committee meetings. Don't you entertain your Boy Scout troops? Don't you have a Christmas party? Are there not dozens of things your club can do? I cannot conceive of a club that does not have several committees, not a large number but several intensively active organizations, keeping some phase of community welfare constantly before those business men.

Rotarian Edward Bartow (Iowa City, Ia.): I have been wondering what I could tell you about the Iowa City Club's activities. The last speaker has given me an idea. Our club is behind the chamber of commerce. The president of the chamber of commerce is a Rotarian. The most active solicitors in the community chest drive are Rotarians. We have a state hospital, so that we have no crippled children problems on our hands. Iowa has had a law for at least twelve years which permits the judge of any county court to send an indigent crippled child to this state hospital for treatment. That is one of the things, I believe, which the state has to be proud of. I think the judges of the local courts can send children to this hospital for treatment.

Suppose that the child has a hairlip and comes to the state hospital for a short time, and goes back cured. If a child has a club-foot, he goes into the Children's Hospital and is sent back helped after a time. This law in connection with crippled children has been so satisfactory that it has been extended so that any indigent person may be sent to the hospital for treatment. The people in the state are very friendly to the medical college and the hospital and through this work not only the hospital but the State University of Iowa are very well thought of in the various communities.

I don't know what activity has brought this condition about. I have only been in the state ten years, but it is something along the line of the suggestion of the gentleman from California.

Chairman Buchanan: There is just one thing further I would say to the gentleman whose club has nothing further it can do. Norway, which has engaged extensively for some years in the work among the crippled children, has formed a strong rehabilitation committee which will undertake to secure suitable positions for those young men and women who will always be slightly handicapped. Don't you think some of the crippled children whom you handle are going to find it difficult to secure positions? A number of employers hesitate about hiring a cripple. Ed Kelsey was concerned not with making the children feel they were a charge of the community, but in so making them better qualified that they could become self respecting and fully self supporting. There are a great many children who are crippled who can never be made quite whole, who find it difficult to secure positions.

Rotarian Lloyd: This morning someone said the crippled child requires treatment, education, and employment. Education and employment are two things I can take back.

Rotarian Walter P. White (Greenville, S. C.): May I tell you about an interesting experiment we performed this last year? We decided we would have what we called a juvenile exposition. We had booths exhibiting the work which was being done with the youth in the county of Greenville. We also wanted to bring about a better feeling between the country and city. We asked the county high schools to join in this experiment. We had something like 3,700 children participating in that exposition. We had booths exhibiting the work of the Boy Scouts, the Y. M. C. A., different kindergartens in the city, the Salvation Army. We had an oratorical contest, a musical program involving all the organizations in the city and county who had anything to do with the musical education of children. One night was devoted to this program. It was marvelous to see the way the country children compared with the city schools. This came within two weeks of our community chest drive. At this exposition each organization took part in the community chest. They had a booth showing their work. In that way, we let the citizens of Greenville know what was being done by the different organizations. It created more comment than anything we have had in Greenville in a long time. It was sponsored by the Boys Work committee of the Rotary club. We didn't take the credit for it but just sponsored it. We stood behind it and said if there were any debts we would take charge of them.

The Shriners just completed during the past few years a hospital for crippled children in our town. They wanted a survey of the crippled children in the county. The chairman of the Crippled Children committee, at one of the Rotary luncheons, asked for volunteers to visit the different schools in the county. It took only about fifteen minutes to get two people to go to every school in the county, some of them fifty or sixty miles away. We found something like 150 crippled children.

Rotarian Mitchell (Huron, S. D.): Our club has engaged in one or two things which might be of interest. We have a small college in our town. The club maintains an employment bureau whereby college students who want something to do at odd times may be connected with those who want some type of help.

We are an agricultural community. We have spent a great deal of time and effort in 4-H Club work. We were influential in getting the bankers in seven counties nearby to finance a project of boys and girls raising stock, both hogs and cattle, to improve the live stock of our particular community. We went further and induced the business men of our community to provide trips for those young folks who had done the best work in their clubs to the state meeting which was held at the state college at Brookings.

I am a publisher of a newspaper there. It proved so interesting that we were led to start a department of the paper devoted entirely to young folks' affairs. We keep a girl who gives her entire time to accumulating interesting matter concerning not only the 4-H Club, but the Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., and other activities of the young people. We have three other newspapers who have tried similar columns. This came out of the interest which the Rotary club took in 4-H Club work.

Speaking from a selfish standpoint, it cemented the young folks in an area covering some fourteen counties to our town. They speak well of it and like it. When they go through to the state college, we entertain them at breakfast, if they happen to go through in the morning. It has been a helpful and profitable proposition all the way through.

Rotarian Donald M. Mackie (Jackson, Mich.): You all know that any home which has children in it has a number of toys that are broken and put away some place. We also know there are many children who have no toys, either broken or whole. We happen to have the state prison in Jackson. For three years we have made it a practice, before Christmas, to gather the toys around town which are broken. We turn them over to the state prison. There are men out there who have some leisure, and who enjoy mending the toys. The warden of the prison is a Rotarian. This last year almost 2,000 toys were rehabilitated and put back into service.

Rotarian Bruce Richardson: I think most of the men have more or less an idea that they might get suggestions from this meeting to take home to use in their own clubs. I think the most prolific source for ideas is the pamphlet put out by the Community Service Committee of Rotary International. I have been through a most intensive course of the Aims and Objects Committee of Rotary International at the Edgewater Beach Hotel for the past week. Community Service took a whole afternoon on the agenda. It was emphasized and very definitely shown to all of us there that the use of these pamphlets by the Community Service committees of the various clubs and by the club presidents is probably the best source for ideas. If Rotarian Lloyd is puzzled about this, and will study those pamphlets, which will be sent to him if he has not already received them, he will undoubtedly find ideas that possibly he can fit to his own community.

Rotarian Fred L. Knowles (Fort Dodge, Iowa): I want to express my personal viewpoint on the crippled children question. I have seen a considerable amount of it, as my work is along the line of orthopedics. I believe anybody going into that work should go into it carefully. From my personal observation, I would say I believe we have overlooked the important thing in connection with cripples, as our chairman suggested a moment ago. We are spending a tremendous amount of money in the United States. In Iowa, the yearly appropriation is $1,000,000. A large percentage of those children have a tremendous amount of surgical work done for them and they go back home partially improved, still practically unable to do any type of work in the community. I see this altogether too much myself, and I realize our own limitations as orthopedic surgeons. I believe if an organization of this type or individual organizations in cities wish to do something to complete the work, so to speak, if they will take a personal interest in the children we send for surgical work and try to get them some type of education which fits their particular needs, they will do a great deal more for them than having just the surgical work done.

The education to fit that crippled child for a certain type of work is of infinitely more importance than correcting a spastic hand or deformed hand or clubfoot which eventually may or may not leave the child with some type of deformity. I am simply suggesting that here so the members can go back to their own clubs and look into that seriously.

My observation over my state has been this. In practically every case where the state has sent children to Iowa City for treatment they are there for two months, six months, or two years, and I believe we have done a great deal to pauperize that person. That is recognized by practically all the general practitioners and the people over the state who observe these children coming back to the community. They have been cared for so thoroughly and so well by the state that they expect complete care as long as they live. I believe we will have to watch that, and I think these children are better off kept at home doing as much work as you can for them, and to take personal interest through a Rotary club or some other organization to educate them so they can do whatever they are mentally capable of doing under their handicapped condition.

I have another idea. I don't know whether it has ever been worked out. I would appreciate criticism from any one who can see any loopholes in the suggestion. I am not an incoming president, but I have talked this over with our incoming president and we are going to take it up with the men slowly and gradually in the club to see whether it will work. It may apply to some of your problems. Every community has its own individual problems. Those of Jersey City would certainly not fit ours in Fort Dodge.

My suggestion is that the Rotary club sponsor and invite the presidents of the worth while civic organizations in the town to join with the president of the Rotary club. Then ask them if each one would bring from their club three written suggestions of what they consider the outstanding needs for civic improvement in that locality. Then when this presidents' council (if you would call it that) would meet together, they would thrash out and place under classes the outstanding needs of that individual community. After this was determined, all the organizations in that community would get together and propose this issue, whether it is beautification of the city, a new viaduct, or whatever it may be.

As I said, this may be beside the work of the Rotary club, but it strikes me that if we ask people to contribute their ideas, since they have taken that small part in the work, we would get better cooperation from the city. It may be when you get through you would not have as good a proposition as would come from the Rotary club itself, but I believe you would have better backing from any individual community simply because they have taken part in the suggestion and the working out of that particular movement. I would suggest that it be backed by the Rotary club, but not made a distinct Rotary effort.

Rotarian A. A. Jeannotte (Nashua, N. H.): If I may have permission, I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Rotary clubs that helped us out in our big fire. We had a fire that burned 250 houses. The Rotary clubs of the different sections of the country sent us over $5,000.

Rotarian Lord (Jersey City, N. J.): I apologize and agree not to get on my feet again, if you will permit this statement. The Joliet Rotary Club made a visit to the state penitentiary, quite an exhaustive visit. In the course of that visit they ascertained there were more than 300 convicts who had been there more than ten years and had received no communications whatever. They asked the warden for a list of those convicts. The list was distributed among the Rotarians of the state of Illinois, with the request that they write a friendly letter to each of those convicts. Time forbids my telling you what the results were, but they were wonderful. I would suggest that as a worth while proposition.

Another suggestion. In our Jersey City Club we have a contest in which we give prizes for the highest kite. There are several classes of kites, the best home-made kite, the best airplane, and so forth. I presume we get out more than one thousand of the boys. It gives them a day's pleasure. I trust

I may be pardoned in stating one case in this connection. A peculiar situation arose in the lower part of the city, which is not the best part. It was discovered a Chinese laundryman had adopted a Negro boy about nine years old. The neighbors thought that was a terrible thing and made complaint to the municipal court. The judge detailed a detective to investigate the case. He found the man was a man of good moral principles, educating the boy and giving him a good education. He was insisting that he attend Sunday school and church each Sunday. The case was referred back to the judge and the judge made a check himself. The Chinese told the story that he was lonesome, that the boy had neither father nor mother, that he was doing the best he could for the boy. He proudly exhibited a picture of the boy standing alongside the Boys Work committee holding the first prize for the exhibit of kites, with a slogan something like this, "Presented to ———— by the Jersey City Club for the most attractive kite in ———— ("year)." Incidentally, the boy took the first prize this year.

Rotarian Payne (Glendale, Calif.): Gentlemen, does your work with crippled children stop with the physical? In Glendale, we discovered that several of these children were not receiving an education. Isolation is the most terrible thing for the crippled child. Do your teachers go to the home and give instruction? That is a costly thing, because one teacher can only make a few calls each day. But should not a teacher call regularly at those homes so the child can be led along through the years of education? We discovered in our town that education stopped at the eighth grade. We have the two systems, the common school and the high school. We went to the high school board and said, "Is it not logical that we should have high school teachers doing the same thing?" The child now specializes in such things as typewriting. So that no matter what their handicaps are they are good citizens.

Here is a thing that might interest Rotarian Snyder of Ft. Wayne, as a beginning, and you might abandon it after the first year. Hallowe'en was a night of destruction in my day. The more destructive the thing was which I could do on that night the happier I was. In Glendale on that night six or eight thousand children dress up in costumes, with the Rotarians running alongside. They hold bright lights, have floats and march to the big athletic field, which we have lighted. They have prizes and bonfires, and distribute ice cream. Hallowe'en in Glendale is not destructive. Rotary can undertake the thing and suggest to somebody in the community to do it. Rotary does not have to do it, but it can get the thing started as a community venture and save your property on that night.

Rotarian Snyder: I seem to be misunderstood by the gentleman from California. I think our Rotary club is a typical Rotary club. During the past year we have established a detention home for girls in our county, not a Rotary project but Rotary really did it.

We have a civic council composed of one representative from the civic clubs in the city. When the Rotarians conceived this idea, they placed themselves in the background, put it before the civic council, and followed it through with the chamber of commerce. We have equipped a Boy Scout troop. We have furnished the programs for three years for our county tuberculosis sanatorium. But the Rotary club does not claim credit for this work.

To get back to fundamentals, let me illustrate what I mean by fundamental Rotary. The trouble with Rotarian Lloyd's club is the fact they are not taking young men. You have to have men who are alert. There is one fault with most clubs in connection with members. They will go out after the man who is the big man in the community, so-called. In our town, we have a man who had been in the grocery business. When his name came up, our classification was vacant. There were only two men in the club who knew him. We took him in about four years ago. It was the first opportunity he had to make contacts. Today that man is director of the chamber of commerce, a director of the Rotary club, a director of the Y. M. C. A., and is active in community projects. The Rotary club does not put a label on him and say he is a model Rotarian. He was taken into Rotary, had the opportunity to make friends and contacts. Naturally he was called upon and responded in connection with civic enterprises.

It is not necessary for the club, as a club, to create a project and label it a Rotary project, but it should constantly strive to get behind the men in Rotary who were perhaps not active and through fellowship in the club give those men an opportunity to respond.

Chairman Buchanan: We were late in starting, but once we got going we did so in fine shape. Our time is up. We will have to close this meeting.

The meeting adjourned at four forty-five p. m.

CLUBS OF 50 OR LESS MEMBERS—CLUBS M TO O

The discussion assembly on Community Service held for Rotarians from clubs of 50 or less members, M to O, was called to order at two-forty o'clock by Rotarian Herbert Schofield, Loughborough, England.

Chairman Schofield: Fellow Rotarians: It is just a little behind time. I am sorry that I am a little late but you must excuse that on account of the difficulties of my meanderings through Chicago. First of all, friends, just let us introduce ourselves. I am Herbert Schofield, the incoming First Vice President of RIBI. (Applause.) My classification is educating-colleges.

My Vice Chairman is Rotarian Percival Almy, the District Governor of our District 17. His classification is that of general law practice. (Applause.)

Our Acting Secretary is Rotarian Fred Gray, the District Governor of the 7th District in RIBI. His classification is boots—wholesale. (Applause.)

I feel this afternoon that I fit the description, "a lion in a den of Daniels," the only saving feature in my case being that with me I have two other lions. We shall so far as possible endeavor to guide your discussions and I hope you will forgive on our part any failure to catch your phraseology, just as we quite readily and willingly forgive a similar difficulty on your part toward us.

We couldn't do better, I think, even though we have had a good luncheon, than to start off with a little harmony. We are very fortunate in this section. Not only have we a stenotypist to take a record for us on this wonderful machine with which I have made acquaintance since being in Chicago, but we also are privileged to have a song leader. It seems to me that this is a little "pukker" convention all on its own account. Our song leader is going to cheer us up to begin with.

Community singing led by Rotarian Harry Evans of Washington, D. C.

Chairman Schofield: Well, friends, we just want to make this symposium as chatty and informal as we possibly can. I think one thing that we, coming from overseas, really appreciate here is the informality that is so abounding in every place. There is no doubt about it that we are much more formal than you are. I will try to throw off my habitual chairman's attitude and we shall just be friends and see if we can have no distinction between the floor and the chair except just the guiding hand that keeps trying to keep us along the fairly straight path.

I do not propose to allocate any time to any particular item. I have taken the opinion of Clint Anderson on this point, and if we get onto an interesting subject which seems to be giving us fruit and is worth while, something that will give us benefit and be worth having, it will be better than having a scattered discussion going over the whole afternoon.

The meeting is largely in your hands. If you will decide that you would like to continue on the subject, I am quite agreeable.

The agenda is set out for us roughly on Page 61 of the general program. Our first item is, "Is Resolution 34, 'The Policy of Rotary Toward Community Service Activities,' cramping Community Service?" Is that policy, in so far as it is governed and directed by Resolution 34, cramping our activities?

Coming, as I have done, straight into your country with my two colleagues, I have had no opportunity of meeting you fellows and preparing any set heads, so I don't know in the least who is going to speak. As I said, it is entirely informal, so we are ready at any moment you like to fire off. Can somebody give us a lead as to his experience on this question of Resolution 34?

Speaking just quite briefly, so far as one or two clubs in Great Britain and Ireland are concerned, I think in a way it did for a time tend to cramp what had previously been done. Under the old system the club just went ahead with some particular community activity and ran it hard to the exclusion of other deserving things and, generally speaking, without any restrictive influence whatever. It just went ahead. And I think when this came out we did feel there was a kind of closing in and necessarily a restriction of activities, whereas previously there had been perfect freedom.

Vice Chairman Almy: Gentlemen, Resolution 34 is contained in the little book on Community Service, "A Guide to Community Service," which probably all of you have read.

Vice Chairman Almy read Resolution 34.

Chairman Schofield: That is the first part. I think we had better take these seriatim from (a) to (g). The first one you have just had. Just a few words on that. The Rotary club should not engage in any project of a community character where there are other agencies for it without taking into account those agencies. In other words, we should not cut across somebody else's project.

Rotarian R. A. Marshall (Madison, Ill.): We are a club of nineteen members. We have a Boy Scout camp located 100 miles south in the state of Missouri. There was a point raised that there should be a building called a recreational building built at this Boy Scout camp. The sentiment of the town was for it. We in the Rotary club started this thing but not as Rotarians. The building was completed, built of native stone, costing $1,000, and it now stands as a community building.

Chairman Schofield: That is fine. Are there others?

Rotarian Luther Gage (Oceanside, Calif.): The directors of our organization welcomed the passage of this resolution as our tendency was to take up too many activities outside. Since we have been adhering particularly to this Resolution 34, on this particular point we have gotten along a great deal better. Practically everyone is working outside, not as Rotarians, but as individual citizens of the community.

Chairman Schofield: Is there any other feeling along these lines? Then we will pass on to Section (b): "As a general thing, no Rotary club should endorse any project, no matter how meritorious, unless the club is prepared and willing to assume all or part of the responsibility for the accomplishment of that which it endorses."

That is a very far-reaching thing if it tends in its full ramifications to cause any Rotary club to hesitate before it began it. I think it is debatable at any rate as to whether or not one shouldn't do something good even if one can't carry it on all the time. I see a real sort of philosophical discussion can take place on that point. What are your views or experiences?

A Rotarian: We had an experience of a man in our town offering our town a $50,000 bond for a library. It was first presented to the Rotary club. The Rotary club felt that it was a community affair and that we should give the community a say on the thing. When it came to the point of the community's voting on whether the borough should be taxed a few mills to support it, when the thing got out of the hands of the Rotary club into the hands of the voters of the community, they voted down the additional loan from the borough to support the library. We lost the library because it got out of the hands of the Rotary club and into the hands of the community. That is the experience we had. We probably would have fared better if we had made it a strictly Rotary proposition. At the same time we tried to follow after the plan of Rotary, as we understood it, to get the community interested in the thing. As a result it was turned down.

Chairman Schofield: I should like to ask a question. Do you think that if the Rotary club there had definitely broken this resolution and said, "We will start it and after it gets going we will then (to use your idiom) sell it to the community," you would have succeeded in that way? I very much object to anything of the nature of red tape and it seems to me that there might have been a case for stepping outside Resolution 34. Perhaps when the community had seen this thing in action and going they would have taken it over rather than let it slip away. What do you feel?

A Rotarian: That's the way I feel, if we had kept it in the club. Of course we had to have the support of the club for the library, because $50,000 isn't enough to build, equip and endow such a project. We had to go outside. There wasn't enough money in the club. We have a club of only twenty-seven members and that wasn't enough to properly support the thing alone. It was a problem. It may be possible that if the Rotary club had kept it in their own hands we might have been able to put it across some way and get some other contributions to endow it. We wanted to get it across as quickly as we could. The man who was making the donation was going abroad and wanted everything settled before he left.

Chairman Schofield: I think it is fairly obvious what the framers of the resolution had in mind. They were concerned that the Rotary club in its enthusiasm, perhaps over-enthusiasm, shouldn't start something and then, finding they couldn't carry it on, let this be a spectactular exhibition of inefficiency, as it would be called, on the part of the Rotary club. That, obviously, was what they had in mind, but it might be sometimes that a little unwise pioneering will achieve great things. Some of the great pioneering endeavors of the world if looked at in a very rational way have been considered extremely unwise, and if the people had sat down and counted the cost they probably wouldn't have made them.

Rotarian Marshall: My understanding of the Rotary community activity is that the sentiment of the community be expressed first and then the Rotary club just kindle the fire and keep the thing warm.

Vice Chairman Almy: I should like to broaden the basis of discussion of this particular part of the agenda. You will observe how the agenda phrases the particular matter which we are dealing with at present, "Is Resolution No. 34 'The Policy of Rotary Toward Community Service Activities' cramping Community Service?"

There was a definite object in putting this matter in the terms which I have read. There has been a good deal of complaint on the part of some clubs that if they adhere to Resolution 34 their activities are cramped, that all kinds of things seem to be forbidden by Resolution 34 which some Rotary clubs would like to embark upon, and they are confronted from time to time on projects of Community Service by some objection which is raised under Resolution 34. The object of the Board of Rotary International is, I understand, to promote discussion upon the particular matter with a view to discover whether that has been the experience of the clubs which are represented here during this convention.

It will be apparent to all of you that Resolution 34 is in the nature of a compromise. From beginning to end "compromise" is written all over it. Certain interests have to be conserved and certain local sentiments with regard to Community Service have to be taken into consideration, with the result that this Resolution No. 34 was evolved.

Speaking as a constitutional lawyer, I am not entirely satisfied with Resolution No. 34. I have always been taught that resolutions should not be argumentative. A resolution should not state the pros and cons, which if existent at all, should be a matter perhaps of record, but having recorded the reasons that led up to the resolution, then the resolution in stark, plain terms should set out what the policy of the organization is.

Now because this resolution is in the nature of a compromise it has been deemed advisable to set out at very considerable length the reasons for the conclusions that have been arrived at in this resolution, and the reasons for the particular form of Community Service activities that is avoided by this resolution. You will recognize that the animating spirit of this resolution is individual service as opposed to club activities. From the very beginning that phase of Community Service is actively emphasized. It starts out by saying, "The third object of Rotary is to encourage and foster the application of the ideal of Service by every Rotarian in his personal, business, and community life," and not to encourage or foster Community Service as a club activity. It is to foster and encourage every individual Rotarian to engage in some sort of Community Service activity. In other words, the club is not the instrument of Community Service, but the school of Community

Service, and from the beginning it schools its members in the principles of Community Service.

That is still further emphasized a little further down where it says, "Primarily, a Rotary club is a group of representative business and professional men who have accepted the Rotary philosophy of service and are seeking: first, to study collectively, etc." I will have you remember that. Bear in mind the club as a school of Community Service. "First, to study collectively the theory of service as the true basis of success and happiness in business and in life." Then it goes on, "Third, each as an individual, to translate its theory into practice in his business and in his everyday life." There again the importance of the individual engaging in Community Service and not the Rotary club engaging in Community Service is emphasized. The thing which is being striven for there is this individual Community Service activity.

And then, finally, in the last paragraph of this resolution this matter is again emphasized in the following words: "Activities which enlist the individual efforts of all Rotarians generally are more in accord with the genius of Rotary than those requiring only the mass action of the club, because the Community Service activities of the Rotary club should be regarded only as laboratory experiments designed to train members of a Rotary club in service."

I do desire to emphasize this particular aspect of this Resolution 34: don't take refuge behind your club. Don't think that because you have contributed your guinea to the club activities you have fulfilled your duty as Rotarians. You must go into your business, you must go into your community in which you belong and you must translate into action those lessons in Community Service which you have learned in the school of Community Service, namely, the Rotary club. It is the function of the club to train the individual for service in the community and not the function of the individual to train the club for service in the community.

If that aspect is kept in mind I think we have gotten nearer to the real ideal of Rotary Community Service as I understand it.

The question that is asked in the matter before you is: Do the terms of Resolution 34 cramp you? Is your club cramped in its Community Service activities by reason of the particular aspect that is placed upon the matter in this particular resolution?

Don't despair if you find that your club is doing nothing in particular. If it teaches you to do the thing, then it is fulfilling its function as a Rotary club in the community to which you belong. In this sense is your club cramping your activities? On the other hand, and this is the positive view, doesn't it enlarge the sphere of activities by bringing every individual in the field to do his share toward Community Service? (Applause.)

Rotarian Marcus C. Ralston (North Attleboro, Mass.): We had an interesting experience in our club, some eight years old at the present time. We started out with about eighteen members and we had a little tea room to meet in. We decided that wasn't big enough. Some of the members got to talking the thing over and they thought we ought to have a hotel in this little town. We have about 12,000 people there. Well, everybody thought it was impossible, it couldn't be done. We hooked our wagon to a star pretty well up. They all held up their hands in horror. We formed a little organization, not the Rotary club, but the Rotary club was behind it. The first day we had an old-time ballyhoo with a brass band, and we all got in line and marched to our first meeting. Inside of ten days we had the $250,000 raised and the hotel went through without a mortgage, and sixty per cent. of the money came out of the Rotary club. It was not only a benefit to the community in having the hotel, but it united our club, so today if you go into our town and find a drive of any kind on at the time, I will guarantee to you that sixty per cent. of the members of that meeting will be Rotarians. (Applause.)

Secretary Gray: It seems to me that there are two answers to the question raised by my friend the Vice Chairman. I feel myself that many clubs are delighted with their Community Service committees because their work justifies the existence of the club in that particular locality. The public often asks: what is this Rotary club and what is it doing? The real work the Rotary club is doing cannot be measured in figures or even in general statements, and so the members of the club are just delighted to be able to point to an activity performed by the club and say, "Yes, it has raised so much for such a thing." In such a case there is no doubt it is good work.

I am thinking about my own case, and I say there is another type of individual who is exceedingly busy in Community Service, who has no time, according to his statement, to do anything in Club Service or Community Service work. I am thinking, for instance, of a city councillor in my own place, Nottingham. He says he is a member of forty-six committees and subcommittees in the city, and he claims that he is fulfilling all that he can do as a Rotarian in the city in which he lives. Who can doubt him? (Laughter.) There are the two answers. He says that it is quite right that the club should train its members to perform individually Community Service, while the other members of the club say, "Well, if we can't do Community Service as a club we have nothing to show to the public to justify our existence."

Chairman Schofield: Taking these items down the list we have "(c) A Rotary club, in selecting an activity, should seek neither publicity nor credit for itself but only the opportunity to serve." There is a point on which I think we should find no quarrel. All our work should be done for itself. You needn't advertise it with the Rotary label. Let the people put that on; we needn't gum it on.

The next is "(d) A Rotary club should avoid duplication of effort and in general should not engage in an activity that is already being well handled by some other agency."

I don't know whether anyone would like to say anything on that. We rubbed that in pretty well all over our country and I think we have fairly cleared the air now, that the Rotary club does not butt in if there is some other agency handling the job. We do try to find out something that somebody else isn't handling.

A Rotarian: I should like to know whether you have these other service organizations in your town?

Chairman Schofield: No, practically no other service clubs. We have a few city business clubs but they are almost entirely luncheon clubs. On the other hand, we have developed to a fairly high degree of efficiency our council of social service, controlled by a National Council of Social Service. Such councils are established in several cities, and, so far as we are concerned, have taken all the pioneering steps so far in making city surveys. Rotary clubs are coming in now. The very day before leaving England I was at the National Council of Social Service speaking to the organizing secretary, and he is going to begin a campaign centering around the Rotary clubs to see if he can't galvanize them into stimulating these organizations themselves.

The secretary passed me a note. I must not forget an organization in our country which now has its ramifications even in quite small towns. That is what we know as Toc-H, which is really undertaking social service in all its forms. In a way it is a kind of service organization.

Rotarian Charles L. Oxnard (Medford, Mass.): My reason for asking that question is that here in these United States we have many service organizations, and if there is a tendency on the part of Rotary to seek publicity it is because of the matter of rivalry between the Rotary club and other service organizations. I know in our town we have a nice club and we were the first ones to think of the idea of a business institute, a business display. This other organization took that up and got a lot of money by charging for admissions and for space in the armory there, and they also got a lot of publicity and put it over on the Rotary club. They put us in an unfair light because it seemed as though they were doing a lot that Rotary wasn't. So I say if we had any tendency to get any publicity it would be because of a little jealousy, which was the answer in that instance.

Rotarian A. B. Stewart (Owatonna, Minn.): I come from a town of about 8,000 with a club of forty members. I have been very much interested as to how the different clubs do it. We carry on this work, probably the Boy Scouts coming under the Boys Work. We had only one Boy Scout organization there. The Rotary club took it up and formed other troops. We had an organization which takes care of all of it. The Rotary club had two members on that. As a result of that start we have seven other troops sponsored by different organizations. On the Crippled Children's Work, for instance, we have two institutions. We have a state institution, maintained by the state, which takes care of crippled children. The Shriners have a club that takes care of a great many. We made a survey of the whole county through our superintendent of schools. Every school of the county was included and that's the way we found every crippled child.

The Rotary club appeared in it only to the extent that they saw that every child was taken to the children's clinic. Afterward we found that every child who had been to that clinic was taken care of, some of them by their own doctors and some were sent to one or the other of the hospitals.

We have a loan fund committee to handle the students' loan fund. We have no money in it, but we know of other organizations that have money for that. Any child that should go on through school is recommended by the superintendent of schools and he is taken care of. We appear in it in no way at all but see that they get it from some other organization. We work that way all along. We have a cattle club, but you wouldn't have that in England. Different organizations help on it. There are probably twenty members in that but they are nearly all Rotarians. Then we have the Red Cross and such things. We are represented in everything of that kind, and we can use our influence in that way without the club's appearing at all. In that way we go along and see that these things are done without advertising the club. Another service club takes care of the Girl Scout work, and we do nothing with that. (Applause.)

Chairman Schofield: That seems a good compromise, gentlemen.

Rotarian Fred C. Snodgrass (Oxnard, Calif.): I think that we would be making a mistake if we make a competitive issue out of our Rotary club in connection with other service clubs. In our small town we cooperate with each other. We have only one other service club, which is a very aggressive club made up of younger men. They have the edge on the Rotary club. As most of you know, they can take a man in overnight, where we can't. If a desirable man comes in to the community that we would like to have they have the first chance and grab him first in most cases. However, that doesn't make us compete with them. If we have some type of Community Service that we want to put over we invite them to work with us. It has worked out very satisfactorily. Instead of trying to compete, we work hand in hand, and I think, fellows, that is the nicest way to handle the situation.

Rotarian R. Malcolm Guess (Oxford, Miss.): Following the preceding speaker, we have gone perhaps one step farther in that cooperation. We have four clubs, three men's clubs and a young women's business club. Once every three months we have a joint meeting of all the clubs. The program for that joint meeting is worked out by a joint committee of the four. We follow this policy: at the beginning of the year we try to select one, two or three major things that all clubs can work together on, community-wide, and then we encourage in a friendly way zone competition on individual projects. By meeting together four times a year it keeps down any undue competition.

Rotarian Wellington Patten (Mount Olive, N. C.): In our small club we have at the present time only about twenty-two members, and instead of injecting our club, as a club, into the civic work we try to get the individual Rotarian to take the lead along with the people of the community to do this work. We do not inject the club into it as a club. We are getting the cooperation of the Rotarians, I must say, 100 per cent. The only work that we are doing as a club in our community is the Boys Work, and we are doing that in connection with the Rotary Club of Goldsboro. We have the Boy Scouts, and the two clubs have provided the boys a camp. In fact a lady from Goldsboro donated the site and the clubs have built the club-house, the pavilions, and so on. That is the only work that I know of that the Rotarians as a club are trying to put across. Otherwise we are putting it across as individual Rotarians, working through the schools.

Vice Chairman Almy: I am very glad to hear the last speaker because I think he got to the real meaning of this aspect of Resolution 34 which we are discussing. It would be a very great mistake on the part of the Rotary club, and in some instances it would be an impertinence, to attempt to do what other organizations exist for the sole and specific purpose of doing. If you saw a horse laboring with a cart up a hill you wouldn't take the horse out of the cart and attempt to pull it yourself. You would give a shove behind. That's what Rotary has to do. If it sees an organization in the midst of a problem and struggling under difficulties in carrying out that particular project, it isn't for you to substitute your own effort but to supplement those existing efforts and give it a shove up.

That is particularly set out in (e) and (f), which I think are naturally related to the matter we are now discussing. "(e) A Rotary club in its activities should preferably cooperate with existing agencies, but where necessary may create new agencies where the facilities of the existing agencies are insufficient to accomplish its purpose." I pause there to emphasize what I just said. If there is some organization which is overburdened, which is struggling under great difficulties to do a very difficult and laudable work, give it a hand, give it a shove up the hill, without attempting to pull the cart. "It is better for a Rotary club to improve an existing agency than to create a new and duplicative agency."

"(f) In all its activities a Rotary club acts best and is most successful as a propagandist. A Rotary club discovers a need but, where the responsibility is that of the entire community, does not seek alone to remedy it but to awaken others to the necessity of the remedy, seeking to arouse the community to its responsibilities so that the responsibility may be placed not on Rotary alone but on the entire community where it belongs; and while Rotary may initiate and lead in the work, it should endeavor to secure the cooperation of all other organizations that ought to be interested and should seek to give them full credit, even minimizing the credit to which the Rotary club itself is entitled."

There again the same aspect of this matter has been emphasized. In other words, don't try to foist them out of the way altogether and do the job yourself because you can probably do it better and maybe do it worse than they are doing it. Give them a hand. Don't above all things, take credit for a Community Service that maybe they have rendered.

Then finally, because this also is related to what we are discussing: "(g) Activities which enlist the individual efforts of all Rotarians generally are more in accord with the genius of Rotary than those requiring only the mass action of the club, because the Community Service activities of the Rotary club should be regarded only as laboratory experiments designed to train members of a Rotary club in service." In other words, the Rotary club is a supplementary branch of the service and does not necessarily take the place of existing organizations.

Rotarian E. L. Hill (Zanesville, Ohio): I am here as a Sergeant-at-Arms but I should like to tell you about some little things that we are doing in our club.

We take care of Crippled Children's Work. Another organization furnishes the milk for the poor children in the town. Under that Crippled Children's Work we have eighteen crippled children in schools. Each one of those children is assigned to a man who is his or her Rotary "dad." I just got through sending a wire to my boy this morning, and I will send him a present from here. We always do that whenever we go away. We see that they are taken care of.

Chairman Schofield: That is your boy.

Rotarian Hill: That is my crippled boy. That causes an individual Rotarian to render a real service and become interested in the boy and girl who is handicapped.

So far as clubs meeting together is concerned, last fall we decided that due to the depression and one thing and another we should sell Zanesville to the people a little better and arouse a little enthusiasm among our citizens. So we formed the Inter-Club Association, composed of representatives from all local clubs. We have one meeting, a community meeting, each month in the winter months. Then we have the Inter-Club Council, composed of two members from each club, which meets once a month through the summer as well. Their purpose is to promote things good for the whole community, to get better acquainted, better fellowship among the clubs, all pulling together instead of one club going one way and another club going the other.

It works out very nicely, we are better acquainted, and I think the spirit is becoming better throughout the city.

Rotarian Jesse W. Hoopes (Brigham City, Utah): We have a small club, only thirty members, in a town of 5,000 people, but there are some community activities there that the Rotary club has tried to assist in and which have helped wonderfully in our community.

For instance, we are trying to build up there a center for dairying. Ours is an agricultural district almost entirely. The Rotary club had an idea that if they could get that started they could get the support of the chamber of commerce, and probably be the means of accomplishing something that was worth while. So a year ago about ten of the Rotarians as individuals thought they would like to sponsor a calf club. We solicited the support of the entire membership of our Rotary club, of course, to get the fund started. We raised a fund sufficient to buy eight calves. Each calf was presented to a boy in the community that we thought was worthy of it, a boy of good habits, a promising youth, one whom we thought would grow to be worth while in that line. A Rotarian was appointed to act as the father of the boy, to sponsor the enterprise with that calf. He was to make a visit to that boy at least once a month, to see how the boy was getting along with his calf.

You know we are famous in our little town. I suppose you have heard of "Peach Day" in the West. In our little town of Brigham City we have an annual "Peach Day" when people come from all over the West. In our parade on that day we had these eight calves on the truck that the Rotary club provided. It was decorated and on it we had these eight calves and the eight boys and their fathers. (Laughter.)

I want to tell you gentlemen that it has done good. There are others now who see that if that thing will grow we will assist in building up that phase of actual work that we so much need in the West.

Here's the way we did it: the boys are going to pay for those calves. They take the calves and give us their notes at six per cent. interest, payable in three years. The club furnishes them the calves and they pay for them in three years. When they pay for the calves that money goes into a fund which will rotate to buy others calves. We are going to try to keep that good thing rotating. (Applause.)

I might say that to start with we had a little envy from our commercial club. We had another service club in our community and they were going along nicely, we thought, for a couple of years, but through some effort on the part of our chamber of commerce they thought there were too many clubs and they got this other service club to give up their charter in favor of the chamber of commerce. Then the question came up: if the Rotarians will give up their charter we would have a real chamber of commerce. But the Rotarians have never quit. We didn't get our charter and secure it to give it up for any service club or for any chamber of commerce, although every Rotarian is a member of the chamber of commerce. We support the chamber of commerce and we don't want to do anything that the chamber of commerce will do or can do. If some thing comes up that we think ought to be sponsored by individual Rotarians, we try to create a sentiment for it.

For instance, we need a community hospital, and right now we are working on it. A committee from our Rotary club, together with a committee from the chamber of commerce and a committee from the business women's club, along with our city council and mayor, are working on that. We work hand in hand. This other phase was started by Rotarians of our town and I believe it is going to develop into something good. (Applause.)

Chairman Schofield: Thanks very much. I think we have given our allocated portion of time to this first point about Resolution 34. It is a big item of course, but I don't see any purpose in passing any resolution here. Apparently the feeling of this gathering is overwhelming that Resolution 34 has helped and guided and wisely directed our steps in Rotary development and has not generally cramped our activities. Unless anybody distinctly objects to the contrary, I propose to take that as a sort of feeling of the meeting, that it has helped us.

Rotarian R. L. Vansant (Marietta, Ga.): It seems that our club had the same idea as the club that the last speaker represented. We too have fostered a calf club in Georgia. Starting five years ago with six calves and six boys, today we have forty-five boys and forty-five cows, and the increase represents 125 pure-bred animals. It was a Rotary project, cooperating with the fair association and other activities. We also in our club have fostered Boy Scout work as a Rotary project. Those two projects our club has fostered along with other activities in cooperation with other existing agencies. We have found that every Rotarian in our club is anxious to work as an individual Rotarian in the other achievements of the community.

Chairman Schofield: Is there anybody else?

A Rotarian: This brings up a point in another club. We had a young man in high school in his senior year this year. He is trying to work his way through school, his father and mother having passed away. It was almost impossible for him to carry on his program and get the schooling he needed after he worked in the evening and probably late at night. He told the superintendent that he would have to leave school. The superintendent is also an ex-president of our club and he came to the club with the proposition of supporting this young man. We took it up in the club and told him that we would advance the money to go through his senior year, which we did, and financed him all the way through. He took it to heart and went ahead and got on the debating team and made very much of a success. He never lost a debate on his side all the way through his course. He went through with honors and finished his term. About three weeks ago we had him at our meeting. The gratitude that he showed that evening would certainly give you a thrill if you could just see the way he received the help that he got for his schooling from that club. I think that was quite a worthy thing.

Chairman Schofield: Will he repay you so that you can use that to help others?

A Rotarian: In regard to that, he expects to give a note and when he goes to work and has a secure position he expects to pay it back. The fund will then be turned into something else, to a camp proposition or something of the kind.

Rotarian William E. Walsh (Morris, Ill.): I come from a town of about 5,000. In the community there are activities that come up which nobody will foster, which nobody is ready to foster. Take our Boy Scouts. The Rotary club gets the information. They ask people to come in to talk to them. Then we appoint a Boy Scout committee to go out and organize the town, not identified with the Rotary club. We just organize a Boy Scout committee and they go out and organize the town. We have done that in three different places. The different members were selling an airport to the Rotary club. After that we organized an airport committee. That committee went out and organized the town, with the airport committee of Rotary in the background entirely.

I believe that is the best method that can be followed. The Rotary club can educate its members who generally are busy men. When they are properly sold on the thing you can form a committee that goes out and tries to sell it to the community.

A Rotarian: I come from a town of about 2,500. We have a chamber of commerce and a Rotary club. About three or four years ago the chamber of commerce was about dead, due to the activities of the Rotary club. For the last year or two our chamber of commerce has been made up practically 100 per cent. of Rotarians. We work with the chamber of commerce on the different propositions in the Rotary club movement. If the Rotary club is putting on something, it is undertaken through the chamber of commerce, with a committee of the club and of the chamber. It is discussed at the weekly meetings of the Rotary club, where the chamber of commerce men attend. I think that is a mighty good way of getting life in the chamber of commerce. Most of the community affairs we are attempting to put on now through the chamber of commerce are stimulated by the Rotary club members.

Rotarian William E. Abbott (Nyack, N. Y.): I remember an instance of the club's staying in the background in the country where our town is located, just north of New York City on the west bank of the Hudson River. So far as facilities and so on are concerned, it compares with West Chester on the east side, where the influx of population from the city has not been as great. There is now under construction a new bridge at that point which it is expected will bring very many more people into Rockland County, which is twenty miles from the city. The difficulty has been felt there and the county has been considering zoning the county before very many more people come in. The Rotary club members felt that the county should prepare immediately for this great influx of population to come within the next few years. A Community Service committee was started on the movement for zoning the county. The thing was done first after a conference of the club and then a consultation with one of the leading citizens of the county whose word and influence were appreciated and respected by the county. As a result, a committee was appointed and they got their county zoning commission not only in the county but in the various townships of the county. That group is now at work on the zoning problem to meet the new population influx. The Rotary club started the thing but it has now stepped out and it is now in charge and being carried on by the public as a whole.

A Rotarian: We are a little town of 1,450 population. I wonder if there is a club represented here from a town as small as ours. We have a membership of nineteen. I want to give you a little outline of the way we handle Boys Work in a small town. We have three active churches. We have a Boys Work committee of four in our Rotary club. We have a very active Boy Scout organization in each one of these churches and each church has a committee of three to oversee everything in the troop. Very few of these boys even know that the Rotary club is sponsoring the Boy Scout movement. It is all handled through the churches and they get the benefit of it.

Rotarian Bert L. Davis (Belfast, Me.): This gentleman said he has a club of 36 in a town of 5,000. We have the same number in our club and the same number in our town. Five years ago we organized our club. The town had a good site for a ball field but they had no equipment. We built the ball grounds, the grandstand, and so forth, at a cost of $2,500 and gave it to the boys. Individually we had to sign notes to get out of debt. We had a home talent show, plays, and so forth, and paid it off, but it took us three years to get it cleared up. As the other gentleman says, we are sponsoring the Boy Scouts, only not as a Rotary club. They don't even know that we are in it. So far as that goes, we talk to them once a week, one of the members talks to the Boy Scouts and brings them to the meeting. We have canvassed the town as individuals and have gotten pledges to keep them running for the next ten years.

We have no chamber of commerce but when there is anything coming up it has the Rotarians' guiding hands behind the project, as individuals.

Five years ago another service club came to town. They organized a club of thirty-nine in one year. They have put over several projects during the year. Some of our members feel that we should come out and let the people in the town know that we are a Rotary club, but others think we should keep on going just as we are, not keeping the Rotary club too much in the forefront but being behind all good things.

A Rotarian: I come from Newton, New Jersey. Our club functions under an Aims and Objects committee. Whenever we have a resolution that Aims and Objects committee takes it up and handles the matter. As some of the other men have said, it fosters the idea for community welfare, crippled children and social welfare. We had a hospital started through the Aims and Objects committee and they raised $500,000. Rotary claims that our name has never appeared behind any of these objectives as it is handled through the Aims and Objects committee, which forms a council. At present we are also in a metropolitan area, fifty miles from New York. We have fostered a movement for a zoning of the community around there but the thing is not handled as a Rotary club activity alone.

Chairman Schofield: I propose to pass to item No. 2. I will say this, however: I don't know what the other assemblies are going to do, but I think we are a model for our thoroughness and for the way in which we as a group here are apparently following the lead in this Resolution 34.

The next subject is the "Making of Surveys," and there is certain information I should like to have to pass on to the Community Service Committee. First, to what extent, if any, have we as clubs endeavored to schedule the activities of our members as members? To what extent have we surveyed our members' Community Service activities?

The Rotary Club of London has done that very fully indeed, and the Rotary Club of Nottingham, which our Secretary represents (he is the Secretary there and has been for the last five years) has also done this very completely. They have scheduled the activities of the members on Community Service and the questions we should like to ask are: how many clubs represented here, if any, have attempted at all a survey of the requirements of Community Service in their towns? May we take question No. 1? Can any member speak for a club here which has set out the Community Service activities of its members?

Rotarian Watt Dunnicliff (Mobridge, S. D.): I want to speak in behalf of this question just brought to our attention. I had in mind that one of the activities of our club of twenty-seven members would be very useful in giving that information. At a directors' meeting I proposed it but it wasn't warmly received by the other directors and they asked the question: "What good would it do anyway?" I explained as well as I could that it would help to show the club as a whole to what extent the members were engaged in community activities, whether parent-teachers associations, county health activities, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and so on. I said if we could have a chart of that before the club we could readily assign certain activities to members who were already at work on those various activities. It would be helpful in that respect.

Chairman Schofield: We had that sent to RIBI. We were asked to what extent we thought we could do it. The question was raised to me on the Board of RIBI just the same as it was put to you. "What use is this?" The answer, of course, is that it is a very useful guide, a very suggestive guide to those fellows who want to know what sort of things we are doing already. The opposition was fairly strong in England that we were—I don't know whether you will appreciate the idiom—to a certain extent rather blowing our own trumpet. Our members didn't want it put out that they were doing so-and-so and so-and-so. That feeling is quite strong with us, and certainly the members don't like it. As yet the scheduling of the Community Service activities of members has not made very much progress. I can tell you that about the London club and about Nottingham. I haven't had sent to me such lists on the other side.

Secretary Gray: I can tell you how it works with our club. We ask a member before he comes into the club what are his interests locally. Those of you who are secretaries of clubs will appreciate the perfect delight of sitting in a directors' meeting and saying that every member of the club must be on a committee. Well, it just doesn't work out, particularly if you have a club of 132 members, as I have. I try to put a man on a committee which does a work which he likes to do. If we can get to know the work that the man is already interested in and then put him on a similar committee, it works just fine.

Some of our most reserved members are doing wonderful work quite independently, say, in a downtown slum area, where there is a boys club meeting, probably in a dirty wooden building. Some of them are going there one night per week and nobody knows about it. They don't like to talk about it. Those are the type of men to put on the Boys Work committee because they know the lads and they talk to the lads. That's how it works out.

Then secondly, every year or two we send out a questionnaire to know a man's interests generally in sports. There are members of my club who have the right spirit along that line, men with the golfing spirit. As secretary of my club I know that the golfers of our club do more for their club fraternity than any committee of the club. If you can get to know a man's interests and then put him on the committee which suits those interests, the club is suited and everybody is suited. (Applause.)

A Rotarian: Our club has forty-four members and I should like to speak on this subject. I feel that in towns of our size, or at least in communities like ours, the gentlemen are rather sensitive on the point this other gentleman spoke about. The men do not like to have their interests published. I think in a large town that is not so apt to be so. In large clubs like Nottingham where they have a number of members, that feeling is not so distinct. In the small communities that feeling is always very strong, I think. We know each other too well, but in the large cities a man will give that information, and he knows perhaps that it goes only to a few men in the club. In a small gossippy town, if I may use that expression, information of that sort goes all around. I feel in general too that in the small club and community of our size the men in the club, the directors or members of the Aims and Objects committee, ought to know their own members well enough to know what things those men are particularly interested in, unless those men are very close-mouthed, as we say. I might say that I know how that is. One of the members of our own club is an Englishman and he is very reticent. It would be very difficult to get information from members like that because unless you talk with them for a long while you can't get an expression of opinion from them. You would have to discuss the matter pretty thoroughly to find out what sort of things he is interested in. As a rule, as I say, in the small communities that support clubs of less than fifty, I think the leading men in the club ought to know their members well enough, and I do believe that they know them well enough in most cases, to determine in what things those men are most interested and are already active in, if it is at all necessary.

Chairman Schofield: Would you like to move a resolution that in clubs of under fifty it is not desirable to schedule Community Service activities of active members? Do you feel strongly enough about it?

A Rotarian: I will make such a resolution.

The motion was seconded.

Chairman Schofield: We want to send to Rotary International what our opinions are. After all, this is to help them so they won't publish literature which is perhaps misleading.

Vice Chairman Almy: I should like to offer a substitute resolution that in no case should lists of the private activities of the members of the club be published. I believe that is entirely inimical to the matter which we at present have just agreed upon, namely, that we shouldn't seek publicity nor credit for what we are doing. If a thing is good for the club it surely is good for the individual. We don't like to proclaim to the whole world what particular good we are doing to the community. We don't like our right hand to know what our left hand is doing in these matters.

If as a condition to membership I must publish to the whole world that I am engaged in this, that or the other social activity, I think I should think twice before becoming a member of that club. I believe that is entirely contrary to the genius and predilections of the English people. I know that there is in particular one of the directors of RIBI, one whom I hold in the greatest respect and for whom you all have respect, namely Fred Broad of RIBI, who is very keen on getting lists of this kind. If these lists are obtained at all they should be for the private information of the club or of RIBI and are not for publication. I feel perfectly certain that to tell of the activities of every member of clubs in the English communities, where we don't seek publicity, would stir up quite a feeling of resentment. We engage in different activities from time to time. One of the speakers said that in the small communities it is perfectly well known by the members what others are doing. We have one such man a member of the town council. It is perfectly well known that he is a member of the R.S.P.C.A. or the N.S.P.C.C. All these things are now known to the individual members of the club. Why, therefore, make such a proclamation? I think that it is contrary to what I understand is the controlling feature, that we should not seek publicity for the good work but should carry on in these things without seeking any advertisement of that fact. (Applause.)

Secretary Gray: I should just like to say that there is a conscious and unconscious survey. My friend is talking of the survey which is known because you know your members. But where you don't know your members you make the survey and arrive at the same end.

Rotarian Watt Dunnicliff (Mobridge, S. D.): I must defend my pronouncement. It has been criticized, I think. I don't think the sense of my proposal was taken in the spirit that I meant. I think as directors we should have a chart of the activities of the individual members. That isn't publication but more like giving direction to the directors and some basis on which to place members on committees. For example, there is a certain physician in our town, a good Rotarian. I didn't know and the club as a whole didn't know what that man is doing. It came to my attention that he was putting several girls through school, also two boys, individually. The club doesn't know that, but the directors ought to know it. All of this survey should be charted and kept for the directors. It isn't for publicity. The town doesn't need to know it. That was the sense I meant to convey.

Rotarian Herbert Jacobs (Mexia, Tex.): I think you gentlemen have wonderful clubs or you are wonderful story tellers. (Laughter.) I have a great deal of difficulty in getting the members of my club to do anything, and I should be very glad to publish in the paper and shout from the housetops if I could get them to do all the Community Service work we are talking about. What I really came to this meeting for was to find some way of making them do something. I think that really should be of interest to all of us.

Rotarian R. A. Marshall (Madison, Ill.): We have a plan whereby when a man doesn't work we put him on a committee and make him chairman of that committee. That will make him work. (Laughter.)

Rotarian Milton I. Wick (Niles, Ohio): My classification is newspapers. It might be impossible to get a list of the accomplishments of the different members of the club but in Niles we have it through what we call the morgue in the newspaper terms. In our office we have a list of all the accomplishments and the history of all the important men in the town so in case they die tomorrow we don't have to go chasing all around the town to find that information. Through that means we have been able to put the right man in the right classification in the committees and I think it works out very well.

There is just another suggestion I have. The Vice Chairman mentioned something about publicity and claiming credit. I can say from experience that it is better to be always a little in the background rather than claiming credit and getting publicity.

Rotarian Bert L. Davis (Belfast, Me.): In defense of the gentleman who followed me, if you do have a man running rampant remember that everybody knows him. I just found a man twenty-five miles from me. He has checked up on me. I am glad I told the truth. (Laughter.)

Chairman Schofield: Somebody said, "Question." Maybe he is a friend of yours.

I have heard of some of the reactions against the use of these detailed lists, but I never thought of the happy one that it could be used as an obituary for members of the club. Well, one always learns.

The proposition is this: that lists of the Community Service activities of members in clubs under fifty should not be made, or certainly if made, are not for general publication. Is that the spirit of the meeting?

A Rotarian: My resolution was that it is the sense of this meeting that member Community Service surveys should not be made.

Chairman Schofield: That was seconded. We are not concerned with the clubs over fifty in membership.

Vice Chairman Almy: I quite agree and withdraw my amendment. Anything that may be done here wouldn't affect larger clubs.

Chairman Schofield: It is not our terms of reference to say anything about clubs over fifty.

Rotarian Alphonse Davis (New Iberia, La.): I should like to offer the substitute that it is the sense of this meeting that it is desirable for clubs under fifty to submit surveys of the nature just discussed to the secretary of the club for the club's own use.

The motion was seconded.

Vice Chairman Almy: Isn't that a direct negative to the proposition before the meeting?

Secretary Gray: There seems to be quite a confusion on this word "publish." Publish doesn't mean through a newspaper, as I see it. Publish means for the use of the secretariat.

Chairman Schofield: I also wanted to clear this up at the request that came through to England. It was to send such lists to Rotary International. I wonder if the proposer and seconder appreciate what it is we are dealing with. Is it the view of the meeting that such lists should be collected by the secretary of the club, and, if required, sent to the Rotary International office? As I take it, it is not.

The other question, as to whether you do it inside your club for the convenience of your secretary, is a domestic problem and concerns your club alone.

Those in favor of the resolution please say "aye." Contrary, "no." It is carried.

No. 2 is another question. Clint Anderson wants to find out to what extent any clubs here represented have commenced to make a survey of the Community Service requirements of their area, either by the club itself or in cooperation with some other agency in the town. Is there anybody here who has attempted a survey such as we heard about this morning in Salt Lake City? Of course, Rotary International wants such information. Is there anybody contemplating making such a survey? It would amount to a survey of the resources of the town.

I said to you this morning and it is quite true that there are many Rotary clubs where there is no need for any financial contribution to be made by the club at all. This is principally work for the club to find out and harness the resources that are already in the community, not known about and not used. Apparently there are none.

We shall pass on to Item No. 4. We dealt to some extent with this when we were considering No. 1. We were asked if we could get typical examples. "What Community Service activities should be generally followed by Rotary clubs in localities of the following character: 1, Industrial; 2, Commercial; 3, Agricultural; and 4, Residential."

We have had some interesting examples of that in the agricultural communities. We in Great Britain do something of that sort through what is known as our young farmers' movement, but Rotary up to the present has not, to my knowledge, in any way cooperated. We shall be glad if anybody here can speak as the others have done on their Community Service activities as clubs or as individuals in these respective communities. Our Vice Chairman wanted to speak about the residential community. Are there any further examples of Community Service activities? There must be a lot here.

Rotarian Fred Pymm (Bell, Calif.): I never realized until this meeting that Rotary went into the raising of so many things as calves and pigs and peaches and what not. I have rather enjoyed hearing this. I wanted to have some advice from a member club raising chickens.

In our little town we have thirty-four members and we have cooperated with the other service clubs.

Chairman Schofield: I beg your pardon. Is yours an agricultural district?

Rotarian Pymm: Agricultural and industrial, both. We cooperate with these other agencies. The wife of one of the principal directors has charge of the girls' club. We sponsor the Boy Scouts and the chamber of commerce has nearly all the boys work. When they want to raise some money such as around Christmas time, we put on a minstrel show in which the Rotary club, the chamber of commerce, the Boy Scouts, and everybody takes part. We had about fifty of them on the stage all at one time in blackface, and we raised $2,000 for the chamber of commerce along that line.

I don't know whether that is of particular interest but perhaps it is. I simply wanted to put myself right by saying that we cooperate with all the other clubs and seem to get very good results from it.

Chairman Schofield: Anybody else? I wish I could take all this over to England.

Rotarian A. C. Smith (Ozark, Ark.): We find our problem is very largely that of breaking down a prejudice that exists in the rural section around us toward our club in the town. We are in an agricultural section, of course, a town of about 1,500, and there is a sort of feeling among the people around there that when the Rotary club or any other organization undertakes anything it is really wanting something or wanting to put something over. So we have a number of times met with the rural communities around us. We have invited and permitted some of the school and church societies to prepare our luncheons for us. In that way they have been able to make a little money to spend in their local developments. We have gone out and met with them and talked over our problems together with the individual members of these communities. In that way we have tried to break down this little barrier that has stood between us so long. We feel that there must first be a real need before we can really get into a problem, a camp problem, a Boy Scout troop, or anything of that kind. We have worked along that line and have invited them into the club meetings. We think a great deal has been accomplished in going out to these places, meeting with these people, and trying to make them feel that we are interested in their problems.

Chairman Schofield: I am particularly interested in what you say because as a Director of RIBI I rather took it by implication that Rotary was not in a very strong position in these communities outside, or in towns of under 5,000. You say you have a club in a town of 1,500 and somebody over here said he had thirty-six members in a community of 1,000, which seems to me to show great possibilities of extension where we thought we had almost reached saturation in RIBI.

I should like to ask one question: do you find any difficulty in getting a proper classification in so small a community, and do you have difficulty in having speakers regularly week by week? I presume you are meeting weekly. I should also like to know how many members you have.

Rotarian Smith: We have twenty members at present. We engage quite frequently in round table discussions. Of course we can't have an outstanding speaker every time but we do have interesting programs.

Chairman Schofield: Do you get your classifications filled?

Rotarian Smith: Yes, we have no trouble in getting that many classifications. Our classifications are largely technical.

Rotarian Emil A. Loeffler (Junction, Tex.): I was waiting for this chance to speak because now you are getting to my size. We have a town of a little over 1,400. We waited until Chicago had announced her census figures before we announced ours. (Laughter.) We have a club of twenty-two members. Every member is a member of the chamber of commerce, and most of the directors and officers of the chamber of commerce are officers and members of the Rotary club. We have to be more or less careful not to hurt one another's feelings in things we undertake. We have another service club, too, of about twenty-three or twenty-four members, and we work together. Neither one is rich. The chamber of commerce isn't rich, the Rotary club isn't rich, and this other club isn't rich, so we all throw our money together on most things. Unless it is just some small entertainment that perhaps someone wants to undertake by himself, we work together.

Our main trouble was in getting our program each week. In a small town for the first year that was the hardest problem we had. A lot of the boys had never gotten up in any kind of meeting and said anything. I want to tell you that we haven't got one in our club now, although he may not be able to make a big talk, who doesn't do his best. Somebody is always bringing out something and we get along fine.

The classifications are very nearly all taken up. We haven't got many. We have a goat man, a sheep man, a cattle man, as we step out into the country. Our hardest problem has been to have a program every week and have the member there to take his part when his time comes, so the work doesn't fall on the president to take up that thirty minutes when he isn't prepared himself. (Applause.)

Rotarian Hoopes: I wonder if I understood correctly that none of these clubs under fifty has made a survey of their communities?

Chairman Schofield: Yes, that was my understanding in answer to that question.

Rotarian Hoopes: We have made a survey of our community but I want to tell you just one or two things additional. My friend from California here was asking about raising chickens. Our club is sponsoring some boys who have their chicken clubs. I have been the president of the Utah Poultry Producers Cooperative Association for three years and I want to tell you we are sponsoring many projects of that nature.

We have made a survey of our community and one thing we found when we made that survey was a most creditable thing for our organization. In making that survey we found one widow who had a boy about eleven or twelve years of age who was being carried around his home. The mother didn't have very much. The Rotary club, after making this survey, took it upon ourselves to take that boy to a specialist, to a place where he received treatment, and the club paid for it. That boy is today at home and walking around and doing something to support his mother. If it hadn't been for the survey that the Rotary club made, that boy might today be in a wheel chair or in bed, cared for by his widowed mother, and undernourished.

I wonder if most of us haven't in a way made a survey of our community and have done some of these things whereby we could help out in our community. We have sponsored a number of things I could mention to you that have been individually sponsored but which have proven quite a help and quite a benefit to our community. I was glad to hear the speaker previous to me say that they are going out to meet in the rural communities. I saw that in our program this morning and I think it is an excellent thing.

In our club we have visited in the last eighteen months five of our rural communities. We have gone out with almost 100 per cent. of our club and held a big supper meeting. We got a lot of our commercial people and others to join with us and go into these rural communities and create a greater feeling of fellowship. As you know, there are larger towns not very far away from communities such as ours, and the way we travel today in automobiles and airships and such things, it is possible in a short time to go long distances to these larger centers. We say out in our country that Brigham City trades with Salt Lake City, and Salt Lake City trades with Ogden, and Ogden trades with San Francisco. These little rural communities are reaching out because of the fact that we are traveling so fast nowadays that twenty miles doesn't mean anything. We are going to these larger communities and meeting with them and we are inviting their friendship and their support. We must build it up if we are going to keep up our communities. If we are going to get anything that is worth while we must get the cooperation and interest of these fellows in our local communities within a radius of a few miles, and we in turn must give them that which is worth while in reciprocation. That, I think, is where Rotary can accomplish a great thing in these surveys. I hope you will pardon me, Mr. Chairman, but I was just wondering if most of us haven't made in our meager way these surveys, to see just what the conditions of our communities are.

Chairman Schofield: Thank you. We are just trying to get the sort of information which the Community Service committee wanted. I rather anticipated that in a meeting such as this, strictly speaking and technically speaking, the answer would be in favor of the surveys. I quite believe that a large number of fellows here representing clubs know that their club has made a kind of survey and does know what is going on. I was asking how many clubs were handling technical surveys. I didn't expect that anybody could answer that. The Rotary Club of Chicago, as you know, has made a big one. There are two clubs in England, Halifax and Hull, that have made quite extensive surveys which have taken book form, and which meant quite a lot of work. The office wanted to know how many people had made these. I didn't want you to understand when I said the answer was in the negative that we weren't aware that many of you in an indirect and not in a written way had really in your hands a survey of the requirements and possibilities of your communities.

Rotarian Wellington Patten (Mount Olive, N. C.): In answering that question I would say that our club is very fortunate in having in our town five or six women's clubs. If there is anything going wrong in that community the women find it out. (Laughter.) And it isn't long before the men find it out. The Rotary club as a club has been requested time and time again by the women to do certain work, and the Rotarians, not as a club exactly but as individuals have done that work as the women requested. They didn't do it as a club.

I think in our section that we have a technical survey because there are so many women's clubs around there that are effective all the time.

Chairman Schofield: An unpublished survey.

Rotarian Patten: Yes, an unpublished survey.

Rotarian Marcus C. Ralston (North Attleboro, Mass.): In the East we have a great many communities which have, as perhaps you have in the West, a district nurses' association. We have a Red Cross organization, and we always plan to see that one member of that association is a Rotarian, or keeps in touch with all the leading things.

Rotarian Wilmer K. Groff (Berwyn, Pa.): I should like to mention one thing that I saw done in the community in which I lived formerly that might be worth while as a contribution. That was in connection with the health service. It was at Lansford, Pennsylvania, where I attended my duties as school superintendent. We needed a good deal more attention on the health of the community. One thing in particular we needed was a dental hygienist, at least I thought so. I had a man from the state department of health, the head of the dental hygiene division, come down and speak to the Rotary club. He appeared before the school board and we put it across. That is just one of the few things that they did there. We had some bad boys and one of the members got hooked up with the Big Brother movement, and in connecting that with Rotary they solved a great many bad boy problems.

Rotarian Fred C. Snodgrass (Oxnard, Calif.): As we are about to close this meeting I think it is the consensus of opinion of this group that we have been most fortunate in having with us these fine gentlemen from England.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to the officers of the section.

Chairman Schofield: Well, men, thank you, too, for the real, sincere treatment that you have given to each one of us, and on behalf of Almy and Gray I thank you. You have shown me and my colleagues a good many things.

Things I heard today I wouldn't have believed before. In the report which I shall give not only to the board but also the clubs in my own district I think what I have heard this afternoon will loom very large indeed, because we have had a wonderful experience here, just giving from man to man. I shall think of this on my way back and I hope you will have pleasant recollections of us, as we have of you. Thank you.

The meeting adjourned at four-thirty o'clock.

CLUBS OF 50 OR LESS MEMBERS—CLUBS V TO Z

The discussion assembly on Community Service held for Rotarians from clubs of 50 or less members, V to Z, was called to order at two-thirty o'clock by Past District Governor Albert K. Comins, Wakefield, Massachusetts.

Chairman Comins: Fellows, this is one of the seventeen groups holding meetings this afternoon to discuss Community Service activities; it is the idea of Crawford McCullough, chairman of the Convention Committee, that to get the benefit from these discussions possible, everyone attending these assemblies be urged to enter into the discussions. Men have been selected to start the discussion on various topics.

If you will turn to page 61 of the program book, you will find a program for the meeting. I hope you will all feel that we are this afternoon attending one of our own community club meetings. Although it is difficult for us to realize sometimes that we are just the same kind of chaps everywhere we go, I think if we get that spirit we will get a whole lot out of this meeting.

It was the expressed desire of Chairman McCullough that no man have a prepared speech, the idea being simply to present in a manner which would provoke discussion either for or against, the view of the man presenting the subject, so we could really get some benefit from it.

The first subject is Resolution No. 34. "Is Resolution No. 34, 'The Policy of Rotary toward Community Service Activities,' cramping Community Service?"

I dare say there are some men present who are not familiar with Resolution No. 34. It is not my privilege to go into that. Paul Lovewell, president of the Topeka, Kansas, Rotary Club, has been selected to lead this discussion, and without further remarks on my part, I shall call on Paul to start the discussion.

Rotarian Paul Lovewell: Do you think it would be advisable for the Secretary to read that resolution?

Chairman Comins: How many men are familiar with Resolution No. 34? (A very small minority.)

That is such a small number that I think possibly it would be well to read certain extracts from the resolution to be discussed.

Resolution No. 34 was adopted at the St. Louis Convention, for the guidance of Rotary clubs, and to formulate a policy. The following principles are recognized and accepted as sound and controlling. The resolution was adopted not for the purpose of dictating to Rotary clubs regarding their activities, but on account of the fact that some Rotary clubs had entered into activities which practically bankrupted their treasuries.

Chairman Comins then read Resolution 34.

That is the substance of Resolution No. 34, and I think the part of it that has caused discussion, and which caused it to be placed on this program, is this last portion, "Activities which enlist the individual efforts of all Rotarians generally are more in accord with the genius of Rotary than those requiring only the mass action of the club, because the Community Service activities of the Rotary club should be regarded only as laboratory experiments designed to train members of a Rotary club in Service."

It seems to me that Rotary clubs can find plenty to do in a community. Sometimes, not being particularly interested in tackling problems, some clubs have used this resolution as an excuse for doing no community work, and on this account this question has arisen, and those of you who read the May "Rotarian" noticed an article in that issue by Clinton Anderson, Chairman of the Community Service Committee, on that very subject. Possibly not all of you have read it, but that was a particularly prominent article in "The Rotarian" and interested the committee so much that the committee approved its publication.

I hope I have not trespassed upon the talk to be given by the speaker on whom I have just called, Mr. Lovewell.

Rotarian Paul Lovewell (Topeka, Kan.): In regard to this incident to which I referred, leading up to the adoption of Resolution 34, it might be well to relate that to you. In our county there was no hospital for the care of the poor. We had of course a county farm, but the facilities there were inadequate for the care of indigent sick. The county, however, owned a good tract of land right at the city limits, upon which it was suggested that a county hospital be built. I don't know where the proposition originated, but the idea was to vote $40,000 in bonds to build that hospital. It looked like a good and worthy proposition and the Rotary club endorsed it.

The chamber of commerce of the city decided they had better not take a hand in the election that followed, thinking it would prejudice rural votes, leaving the Rotary club in a position where it was the only organization responsible for the movement, and the club decided to get behind it with all its strength. It called meetings, circulated literature, sent the members out to make speeches and as a result of the campaign, the bonds carried and the proposition won.

After that, the county commissioners in their infinite wisdom (I don't suppose the political side had anything to do with it) decided that instead of using this $40,000 to build the hospital on the tract of land selected, they would build an annex to the county poor farm some miles from town, leaving the Rotary club in the position of sponsoring a thing under a false pretense, getting the people to vote on a thing which afterwards was changed, and through all that the Rotary club found itself in a nice political row.

However, the club decided to secure an injunction against the issuance of the bonds which it had previously advocated, went into court and got an injunction, stopped the issuance of the bonds, but it pretty nearly disrupted the club. A good many of the members resigned, and it was all what our friend Andy would describe as "a" mess.

That incident, taken together with other similar incidents in various places, caused the St. Louis Convention to adopt this Resolution No. 34 and also caused it to include a suggestion that the Rotary club shall not take any action endorsing or condemning any measure to be submitted to the vote of the people, a suggestion that became an amendment to the Standard Club Constitution. Many other clubs have adopted similar constitutional amendments.

Cecil Howells of the Topeka Club was also a member of the committee which at St. Louis framed and adopted Resolution No. 34. In a day and a half of discussion at St. Louis covering that resolution, he tells me there was no intimation or indication that the resolution should be otherwise than a recommendation to the clubs; there is nothing mandatory about it, it leaves the club with full autonomy to do as it sees fit.

The problem of Community Service in a town of our size is probably somewhat different from what it is in the smaller clubs. In our town pretty nearly every Community Service is well organized. We have organizations, for instance, to take care of the boy and girl question; we have the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. with their young people's departments; we have the Parent Teachers' Association; an organization for crippled children; the Junior Red Cross; an organization to care for the defective eyesight of children, and so on—I might go on with other activities similarly organized. It seems to leave very little for a Rotary club to do, but we have found that a great many things can be done without any conflict with other organized activities.

Without any desire to boast of what the Topeka Club is doing, because all the other clubs here have probably done as much, I want to mention that we have supported a boys' baseball team in the American Legion tournament, purchased a playground, maintained several Boy Scout groups (although there are three other such groups we have done this without the assistance of the others), we have built a $3,000 swimming pool, paid the expenses of poor boys and girls to Scout and Y. M. C. A. camps, assisted in the work among deaf mutes, paid for violin lessons for a talented boy, provided wheel chairs and artificial legs for crippled people, and many other such activities.

Of course, our club is constantly beset with requests for donations to this and that, but as a general proposition we do not as a club donate to anything for which funds are solicited generally from the public. We also have a plan which automatically eliminates this request. We adopted a budget, and a good many things that come up during the year are not taken care of by that budget. We do not respond to solicitations, because we, like the other clubs, would need a bunch of millionaires as members if we tried to take care of all the requests of that sort that come in.

In the 8th District where I live, we have forty-five clubs, twenty-eight of which are composed of less than fifty members. I wrote a letter to the president of each of these clubs and asked him whether in his judgment the activities of his club were cramped by Resolution No. 34. I received a great many letters, and I shall read you some of them.

Here is one from the Rotary Club of Clay Center, Kansas:

"I think Clinton P. Anderson in his article of the May issue of "The Rotarian" is more or less right in his contention that clubs should engage in Community Service instead of the service being performed only by the individual, but I believe if you lay too much stress upon the club's taking the initiative in Community Service, too many clubs will strive to outdo other organizations and thereby bring on adverse criticism. On the other hand, if all Community Service activities are to be carried on by individuals, then all that will be accomplished will depend upon the interest and wealth of the individual members.

"I consider Resolution No. 34 a very safe and sane guide for Community Service activities, but if Resolution No. 34 must be interpreted that a Rotary club is not to enter into any community efforts, then I would say that Resolution No. 34 cramps our activities.

"In conclusion I would state, if Resolution No. 34 prohibits a Rotary club from entering into any community efforts regardless of their merits, then Resolution No. 34 is cramping Community Service."

Here is one from Liberal, Kansas:

"It is my personal opinion that the Rotary clubs throughout the world would gain more favor in the eyes of the community if they could, as clubs, undertake and successfully accomplish some act of community betterment.

"I am thoroughly convinced that greater good could be accomplished in our own community if we were not restricted by Resolution No. 34 from doing certain things as a club, rather than attempting to inspire each of the individual Rotarians to assume his responsibilities."

Here is one from Great Bend, Kansas:

"We understand a Rotary club to be a service and not a civic club and it has never been our idea to promote the club in this community as a unit, but we have at all times endeavored to instill the spirit of service in the individual members of the club to the extent that they would go out into the community and take an active part in all community enterprises.

"We have never experienced any difficulty in following the rules of operation under Resolution No. 34 and through our chamber of commerce have been able to put across every strictly community activity that we have ever sponsored."

Here is one from Oberlin, Kansas:

"We have talked many times about this resolution in our club and in our council meetings. All in all we think it is very splendid the way it is. There is latitude enough for club activity where it is needed and at the same time it safeguards against a program involving activities already covered by other agencies. If we have any vote to cast it will be to keep Resolution No. 34 where it is."

Here is one from Baldwin, Kansas:

"I am instructed to inform you that we feel that there should be some modification of the resolution. In the absence of other organizations, the community is inclined to expect us occasionally to head some good work. In our small community we are the only civic club and we feel that in such cases more latitude of action should be permissible. We appreciate the intent of the resolution as it is, but think it will be better if slightly modified."

Here is one from Gardiner, Kansas; it also calls for modification. There is another from Concordia, but it is rather indefinite.

That gives you an idea of the tenor of these replies. The general consensus was about equally divided, regarding whether the resolution was cramping

Community Service. Half of the smaller communities said it was not cramping their service, and half said it was.

An important thing to bear in mind, it seems to me, is that a Rotary club, unlike a chamber of commerce, does not reach an entire community, but I can see no reason, especially in a small town, for a Rotary club's not undertaking anything that is for the good of the community. If it is a club that is willing to shoulder the responsibility and see it through, there is no reason that it shouldn't.

To me, Resolution No. 34 is simply pointing out the dangers involved in the careless use of the Rotary club as sponsor for this or that enterprise. Remember, in Hamlet, old Polonius said to his son, Laertes, "Beware of entrance to quarrel but, being in, bear it that the opposed may beware of thee." I think that should be our attitude toward Resolution No. 34, to beware of sponsoring activities in Rotary, but once we do, stick to it until we put it over with a bang. (Applause.)

Chairman Comins: I think Paul has showed us a good point in his discussion by having written to so many clubs regarding their opinion on this subject. I hope you men will talk on this topic, because it would be better if we could get into a good discussion on the matter, rather than to go to the next topic. It would be better to spend our time on one thing and do it well than to try to divide up the time into too many subjects. We have other subjects that probably won't consume as much time as we have allotted them.

It seems to me this is a very important subject. Without further remarks, who has an opinion to express?

I judge that you men are interested in Community Service in your various clubs. Probably some of you may be chairmen of Community Service committees. You must have ideas on this, although undoubtedly Rotary clubs vary in different parts of the country.

Rotarian George Cotter (West Frankfort, Ill.): Speaking from my own standpoint on Resolution No. 34, our club has been rather inactive for a few years regarding community activities. We have recently awakened to the fact we are probably asleep on Community Service.

Our town, the largest town in southern Illinois next to Belleville, has had no chamber of commerce. Not long ago a group from our town attended a meeting at Murphysboro, and the information we got from the clubs represented there convinced us we were adhering too strictly to the resolution for the good of our community. At that meeting it was recommended we forget this resolution, get busy, and organize a chamber of commerce and do such other things as were necessary. In other words, take the place of the chamber of commerce until we got one organized.

Chairman Comins: I take it from your remarks that Resolution No. 34 was cramping your club.

Rotarian Cotter: Yes.

Chairman Comins: Are there any clubs here starting in Community Service who will speak?

Rotarian Ed Lautz (Tonawanda, N. Y.): We felt Resolution No. 34 was a good thing, because it warned us that if we got in wrong it might kill our club. You have to be very careful, I have found, in the activities you take up.

For instance, we sponsored a boys' band about three years ago, costing us about $5,000, and it pretty nearly broke us up before we turned it over to the schools. What we are sponsoring now has been turned over to a citizens' committee, and our community chest is turned over to a citizens' committee.

Chairman Comins: I might suggest to you fellows that the group we represent here, clubs of less than 50 members, is really, you might say, more or less the backbone of Rotary. If you men have seen the Weekly Letter of Rotary International, the recent issue, you noticed that there are in the United States alone, 1,805 clubs of less than 50 members. It is the problems we must solve in these smaller communities, these smaller clubs, in which we are most interested. The men who are here represent clubs of less than 50 members and we have therefore more or less the same problems. Perhaps in other communities they may have their activities better organized outside the Rotary clubs. I come from a thickly populated center, ten miles north of Boston, and in that section, things are very well organized, so it is difficult for a Rotary club to do its work.

Rotarian M. P. Cady (Hillsboro, Ore.): My town is seventeen miles west of Portland, to help you out in your geography. I think if we deviate very far from this resolution we shall get into difficulties.

About the chamber of commerce, every member of our club is a member of the chamber of commerce and I think it is a good thing. We sponsor a Boy Scout group, and there are two or three other Boy Scout groups, and if more groups show up, that only means that more boys are being taken care of that way. Sponsoring groups of that kind won't get you in trouble, but where you have the whole community to get behind you, you may.

Rotarian Steve Westdal (Williston, N. D.): We have found that Resolution No. 34 is a very good safeguard. We think we need it, for it is something like a governor, a safety valve. I recall one man who said, "Let's get busy, we have been dead for many years," and immediately suggested that we do this and that and the other, but some one would suggest Resolution No. 34, "be careful," and put a stop to it.

We had a few years before that taken on the Boy Scout movement and while we were careful enough to think we were safe, we soon discovered we had the whole load and it nearly broke us. We stayed broke years in getting over it.

We have not found the resolution has cramped us in any manner. It seems to us we can do anything that is necessary for a club to do, undertake anything, but always through a representative agency. We are fortunate in having a very live chamber of commerce, the backbone of which is made up of Rotarians of our local club. If it is an activity the American Legion should take up, or any other organization should take up, we suggest it to them, and in that way we are getting along, not spectacularly, but very well.

Rotarian George L. Kennedy (Villa Grove, Ill.): As we go along the street, we come to some points along the street where we see the sign "Stop." In other places we see the sign "Go slow," and I think that Resolution No. 34 was intended only as a "Go slow" sign and not intended for Rotary to interpret entirely as a "Stop" sign.

In my experience with a number of different organizations, the easiest thing to do in the world is to pick up some particular thing and get the members interested in that particular thing very suddenly and get them to vote money to that particular organization for that particular thing. It is a fact that members of organizations are very liberal in voting the organizations' money away themselves, while they would be more careful if it had to come from their own pockets. Resolution No. 34 is especially applicable to the size of clubs we represent, the small clubs, where the activities of the community are not so well organized, and the Rotary club in its enthusiasm sees the thing is not taken care of and the members try to jump in and take the whole load onto their backs, and consequently find themselves in a position of starting something they can't finish.

I think if Resolution No. 34 is rightly interpreted (I don't think it is possible to word a resolution without some slight misunderstanding), it is only intended to put a slight brake upon putting over a too ambitious program that would be impossible in the small clubs.

Rotarian R. C. Taft (Wallingford, Vt.): Wallingford is the boyhood home of Paul Harris, where there is a club of twenty members. We have a chamber of commerce in the town and, judging from our local experience and not being widely versed in the experiences of others, I should say we would be in trouble if it weren't for Resolution No. 34, because of small town jealousies, little differences that are typical of small towns. Our chamber of commerce is already jealous of the time spent by club members on the work of the Rotary club and say that they don't attend to the chamber of commerce affairs so well since Rotary was established.

We are very fortunate in having a continual project in the Testimonial Vocational School which is already started in our community. That is continuing the main objective of our local club and probably keeps us out of a great many things in which we would get into trouble. We are not inclined to encroach upon the field of the chamber of commerce, but I am quite sure if we attempted to run it in small towns, we should be accused of "running everything" and we should have ill feeling. So I think that our club would be in favor of a fair interpretation of Resolution No. 34.

Chairman Comins: I believe the discussion on this subject has brought out the fact that there is considerable difference of understanding regarding Resolution No. 34 and I wonder if it is not partly due to the fact that was evidenced here when the question was raised as to how many were familiar with this resolution. A proper study of it apparently has not been made. I believe a correct interpretation of Resolution No. 34 will not cramp Community Service. I see no reason for its doing that.

During my years as District Governor, I preached to all my clubs that I felt were interested, that the most important thing for them to do was to get Pamphlet No. 16, "A Guide to Community Service," and I feel I have an opportunity here today to emphasize that to you men. If you will get that pamphlet, you will find that a lot of time and thought has been put into it. We have a lot of Rotary literature, even though sometimes it seems so large in volume as to be almost impossible for any one to digest it all. But if you spend an hour, and it can be done in less than that, on this Pamphlet No. 16, I know when you go back home to your clubs you will thank me for recommending it to you. Is there any one else who has any thoughts to contribute to this discussion?

Rotarian R. L. Butler (Wellsboro, Pa.): We have been going a little slow in the matter of sponsoring community activities due to the fact that we have an active chamber of commerce, organized for about five years. The first two or three years we heard echoes occasionally on the outside, "What is the club doing? It seems to be doing nothing. What is it for?" But we didn't get disturbed, and now we find those who were most critical of our not being active as a club, want to come in, so I think the position we took, of allowing the chamber of commerce to be the active body has met with general local favor. We were prompted to do that by the experience of a neighboring club, which is not represented here, and consequently I feel free to speak. That club felt the need of a new hotel in the community, and the members of that club, with whom I am acquainted, sponsored the building of the hotel and the project practically ruined the club. They lost a great many members because in the building of the hotel there developed obligations that made it necessary for a good many members to leave.

I think there is no question in our club that the conservative course is the one that a club should follow.

Rotarian Aaron H. Grout (Burlington, Vt.): The last analysis on this resolution is simply a matter of interpretation. Isn't it a matter of being thoroughly familiar with what the resolution means and what it was intended to mean? I have heard various opinions expressed, one that the resolution doesn't cramp and can't cramp the style of any club in any service. I think this is a go-slow proposition in the matter of those higher up suggesting, "Wait a minute." I think the clubs, as stated, are fully autonomous. If they see fit to disregard this resolution, it is their privilege. Am I right?

Chairman Comins: I understand there are no laws in Rotary.

Rotarian Grout: That is the way I look at it, and I think it is necessary for us to get these suggestions and study them, and get the proper interpretation, the intentions of Rotary International at the time they were adopted, and therefore it is an individual problem for each of these clubs to take care of. It seems to me, whether we are cramped or not, that it is simply a matter of whether we interpret this resolution one way or another.

Chairman Comins: I want to congratulate you on this discussion we have just had. The next topic is the "Making of Surveys." Making surveys in the larger city and in the smaller city are two entirely different propositions. If I should ask a member of a club of 350 Rotarians to handle this subject for clubs of 50 or less, you probably wouldn't get much benefit from it.

I selected as the man to handle this subject, one who is a member of a small club, who is a Past District Governor, Hanford F. Cox, Cloquet, Minnesota.

Rotarian Cox: Chairman Bert. I wonder if I might have the privilege of referring just a moment back to the discussion on Resolution No. 34. I was present at the St. Louis Convention when that resolution came up for discussion and therefore I feel I am familiar with it from its very inception. My understanding is that it was written by Bill Manier whom many of us know.

It seems to me it was the Sioux City or Sioux Falls club, one of those two, which had prepared a resolution to be presented in St. Louis on the autonomy of a club and things were going hot and heavy and some median policy was needed to give us a safe ground, so Bill Manier, in his clever way, and I consider him one of the most able Rotarians we have, conceived this idea and dictated this Resolution No. 34.

I have found, and it may be the experience of others although I didn't hear it expressed here, that some clubs are using Resolution No. 34 for an alibi in not taking part in community work as they should. It is true of my own club, because many times questions come up that we Rotarians of the community could well take part in, but somebody gets up and says, "That is not the function of a Rotary club," and it is usually a fellow who is not active in that sort of thing; he gets out of it by that Resolution No. 34.

One of the members of an Illinois club a few minutes ago said their club had "ignored" this resolution and gone ahead and organized a chamber of commerce. They didn't ignore it. They did exactly what Resolution No. 34 would have them do. This resolution is simply a guide as to what a Rotary club can do, to suggest a line of thought as to what there is to do, and it is largely a matter of interpretation, as the Rotarian from Burlington, Vermont, just said. It is simply the fact that we are not familiar with all its provisions that we get off on a tangent the way we do sometimes. To me, we can't afford to ignore the resolution. I think it is one of the finest safeguards in Rotary and I think if the clubs will look at it that way and interpret it as they should in their communities, we should have no difficulties such as are in our minds about it today.

To get to my own subject, the making of surveys, I am going to disagree with you, Bert, for I don't think this subject is so different in a small town from what it is in a large town. In fact, I think the situation is about the same, because if we are going to cooperate intelligently with the organizations in our communities that are doing Community Service work we must first find out what they are, and whether it be a small town or a large town, we must search it throughout, and how can we do that without surveys?

This survey is only a starting point to intelligent action, and the way to go about that is to find from your membership what they are interested in. You might say a small community shouldn't do this thing, but I think it is just as vital, because when we get down to making surveys intelligently we can then act intelligently, and in that community the question answers itself. There is no opportunity for discussion.

In our own businesses we take an inventory, some twice a year, some once a month. The member survey is only an inventory of the abilities and connections of the men in the club, and when we have that inventory of what our men are capable of doing, we can find what needs support and from the Rotarians inventoried find those who will cooperate.

The first discussion goes right into the second, but it is simply fundamental that we must know where we are before starting out to work intelligently.

Chairman Comins: I think Hanford has already started the subject by disagreeing with me. Let's get into this, fellows. It seems there is a good opportunity to discuss the making of surveys in small clubs. How many clubs represented here have made surveys to find out what activities their members are interested in, and surveys of the communities to see the possibility for Rotary activity there? So far as I can see, then, there is only one club that has made the community surveys, Roscoe's. That town happens to be one with which I am familiar; in fact, it is my home town although not my club town, a town of about 13,000, isn't it, Roscoe? It is a suburb of Boston, seven miles north.

Rotarian Lovewell: I wish Hanford would explain to us how the survey is made in his community, who made it, and can the Rotary members make it?

Rotarian Cox: I think you misunderstood the topic. The first subject is a question of survey among your own membership. It is simply by questionnaire. I think it is important to do it that way. Anybody familiar with Community Service can do that.

Rotarian Lovewell: I was thinking of the survey of the community.

Rotarian Cox: Your first survey is a survey of your men. The second is a survey of the activities of the organizations, to determine what is not already covered.

Chairman Comins: I think we might just as well consider these two problems as being one item, under "Making of Surveys," for they are so closely related that we can discuss them together. It would be difficult, in fact, to discuss one without making reference to the other.

How many men think it is necessary to make surveys in a town? (A small minority.) How many men think that the making of surveys in the town in which they live is unnecessary? (A larger minority.) The majority seem to think that it is unnecessary to make a survey at all.

Rotarian Cox: Then I failed absolutely in what I said, if you think there is no necessity for a survey. Men, we have more or less ignored our opportunities for Community Service if we don't know what the membership is doing. This survey is not a technical survey. We want to know the men who are interested in Boy Scouts, who are members of the Chamber of Commerce, who are interested in crippled children. You know you can develop a wonderful lot of information about the men to be assigned to the proper committees, information that is helpful in assigning the right men to anything you want to put over.

The resolution states that a Rotarian should be a propagandist, but how can you know that he is one and is the proper man to send out? It seems to me the survey is essential, absolutely essential.

Chairman Comins: I think you will find that a good many men who voted against the survey, voted against the second part, which hasn't been covered. We have a splendid opportunity to hear about that second part now from Clint Anderson. (Applause.)

Rotarian Clinton P. Anderson (Albuquerque, N. M.): I wonder, Chairman Bert and Fellows, if I might just have a word to say regarding this, to give you a further explanation of why the committee is recommending both types of surveys, the member survey and the community survey. I may not convince you it is necessary, but I want to explain why I think it is.

We have found that men said, "Oh, we have lots of good men, pretty good ones, and then we have some that aren't interested at all, that aren't interested in anything. We don't know how to approach those men who are not interested in anything; we don't know how to get them started."

We found that condition existing, but if you check your list of men through a survey and find out what the men are interested in, you will be surprised how many good Rotarians you had and didn't know it.

One Rotarian told me he was convinced that in his club were men who would not help in Community Service, who were slow, cautious, who were not doing anything, and yet when he started out to make a survey of those individuals, he found that one of those very men had by himself been making one of the best single achievements in Rotary. That changed his conception of that man, and he brought him in and put him on other pieces of work and developed a great Rotarian out of that man. He tried to find out those men who had a capacity along certain lines, who had a desire along with that capacity, and you will find this to be true, that the man who is not doing any Community Service is not doing Vocational Service and probably not very much International Service. The quickest way to find that out (you can't find out everything about a man's business life just by asking him) is by this questionnaire about Community Service.

We want to find out whether Rotary idealism is effective in community life. When we find a Rotarian who is not impressed by the program of Rotary, it is entirely possible that he is ignoring Vocational Service or some other service and this survey is designed as a guide to tell you that a lot of men are getting away from you, and if you follow that individual survey straight through you will find that a lot of the causes for this condition will be revealed to you, and a lot of men will be indicated to whom you have to go out and sell Rotary better than you have.

Remember this, the individual survey must be confidential, at least to the committee. It can't be made public in the club. You can't have it known that John Jones is not doing anything. That is not the idea. You are trying to find the men who have developed ability already in this work, and to find how to use them more intelligently. You are also trying to find out the danger signals such as the Rotarian who is not sold on Rotary, who doesn't feel the call of idealistic action that Rotary must engender. That is your job. You know we don't want to lose Rotarians. The turnover is something like 10,000 men a year already. It is too much. Too many men are not being sold on the program; too many men are drifting away. One way to stop this is to find their likes and dislikes, and put forth to these men the phase of the program that appeals to them.

Harry Rogers tells a story of a man in one of the clubs in Texas. Harry sold down there the idea of the student loan fund. He contributed, as a wealthy and successful man, some money to this fund, and he tried very hard to get one old fellow to put down some money also. Harry finally induced that fellow to put some money in the student loan fund and then he said, "I am going to pick out a customer for you, a boy you can send through school," and he assigned to him a young fellow, in whom the older fellow had no interest whatsoever. He didn't care any more about the young fellow than he did about the student loan fund.

After a few years, the old fellow said to Harry, "Do you know what this lad wants to do, he wants to study for the ministry. Can you imagine me concerned in that?"

Harry said, "Let him go ahead and do that, then. The trouble is there are not enough young fellows studying for that as it is. Go ahead and give him some money for it."

A few years later the old fellow again said to Harry, "What do you suppose has happened now? The lad wants to get married."

Harry said, "Well, let him do that. The trouble is there are not enough young fellows getting married as it is."

There came a day, then, when that young fellow came to the Rotary club and stood up there and told what had happened in his life because that old fellow had put him through school and prepared him for his work in life, and that hardened old sinner sat there through it all, with tears in his eyes, and finally he said, "If there is anything else in the Rotary club to do, I want to do it."

You wouldn't believe it, but that one little piece of work had sold him on the whole program, and that is why we are urging you to try to find what your men are doing, to get them to be active in Rotary, to get them interested in one stunt and then sell them on the whole show. (Applause.)

Chairman Comins: I wish you would bring out that point that was made at the luncheon, about making the survey.

Rotarian Anderson: I was talking about the individual survey. I have said there are a great many things that Rotarians probably can contribute, and perhaps their greatest contribution to Community Service is by controlling the programs of all the various isolated services in their community.

In other words, there may be ten organizations trying to get money from their community to keep their agencies going. They have a chance to exercise budgetary control and program control, and if Rotarians will take their survey of the community and divide that work intelligently, they will sit down as real business men and say, "We won't have five fellows sweeping out a place every morning when one fellow can sweep it out. We will have just one man sweep it." In other words, "We will not have five or ten Community Service organizations sweeping over all our problems, but one."

When you make your community survey, you will find very obviously that there is a definite need, but perhaps five or more Community Service organizations are supplying that need, and the main idea of course is to find what agencies best meet that need, what agencies are most effective and efficient in meeting that need.

Herbert Schofield spoke of that this morning, when he suggested that probably the greatest thing you could do was to make these groups really serve their community and not all overlap and compete with others, and I believe that is an important thing that will be developed by your community survey.

Let me suggest that you try to know what your community is. Lots of men say, "Yes, I live in a very nice community. We have about 5,000 or 25,000 people. It is a good, clean community. We have a good fire department, a good police department, and so forth." Just what are we talking about, then? The corporate limits of the town, but that is not necessarily a "community." You may live in a mining camp, or you may live in a lumber camp adjoining a town, or in a summer resort back in the hills behind a town, but each of those places has community aspects, so when you study your activities, try to find out what your community really is, how far back it reaches, and everything about its surroundings, for those things may influence you. When you make a survey, take in the back country that surrounds your town. (Applause.)

Chairman Comins: We want to be able to close the meeting on time.

It is just twenty minutes to four, so we can allow just ten minutes to each subject. I am going to call at once on a gentleman at my right to discuss "What Community Service activities should be generally followed by Rotary clubs in localities of an industrial character?"

Rotarian Clifford Richmond, president of the Rotary Club of Easthampton, Massachusetts, has been highly recommended to me by his directors.

Rotarian Richmond: This subject has been so well covered by the speakers who have gone before me, that it is hard to go into it.

We have in our community a lot of manufacturers who are stockholders in large city propositions, their money is in New York, Boston, all over the country. We have two angles to that, then, those who are taking their money out of town, and the riffraff. There is a big problem. I figure that an industrial community is up against that problem, for I have talked to others about it, and I have written all the communities in our section about it and asked them what they had put over. I was very much surprised at the things those communities are doing, boys camps, playgrounds, sponsoring the Boy Scouts, organizing bands, putting out athletic teams, taking care of crippled children, having clinics, having student loans, and, a few of them day nurseries.

There is a thing I think can be done in an industrial community, a day nursery, to enable women supporting their families to continue working, knowing that their children are taken care of in the right way, and knowing that they are being kept off the streets away from traffic. I don't say the Rotary club should get back of it, but it is a common sense interpretation of Resolution No. 34.

Another case is in regard to the boys in the community. Leadership has been defined as the capacity to inspire action on the part of another. I think Rotary, then, should inspire action, it should be back of the chamber of commerce, it should be back of things to see that the money is properly spent. It can help take care of the unemployed. Supposing I am out of a job. I want something to do and I am a little ashamed without it. If an employer's needs are known and I am brought to that need, there is a coordination there.

I think it is most important in an industrial community to get the cooperation of all the existing agencies to carry on the whole work without duplication. I find duplication too often in my own community. But when you get coordinated action in a town your work soon becomes effective.

Those are things I think in an industrial community are worthy of thought. I really think, too, that a Rotary club should avoid any undermining of a chamber of commerce, but should seek the right men for it; there are men who say, "I don't like that secretary. I won't join that chamber of commerce."

I said, "I am going to join that chamber of commerce. I don't want to dominate it, but I want the right men in there. There is no use standing on the outside and hammering the chamber of commerce unless you are a part of it."

I don't think that Rotary should ever get into politics of that kind. One of the finest definitions of Rotary is Charles Bennett's, that it is not a religion or a substitute for religion, but rather an exemplification of the innate decencies of man, and the application of that decency and gentlemanliness to the community, the nation, and ourselves.

You can do one of the most wonderful things in your club if you remember that "ourselves." The president of your club alone can't do it, the chairman of your Community Service committee alone can't do it, unless every man has the spirit back of it and that is what I have had to do, make a survey before picking my men. And that survey is a mighty good thing; when you know how to place your men you will have teamwork. Your survey will bring up many, many things that will show you where you can spend money, take action, but the great thing in our town I found was to get at the industrial leaders in our town, to sell them on the idea of Rotary, to sell it through them to their factories and to get those men who are not handling their help in a human way.

We can't sell any one else the idea of Rotary unless we have it ourselves and then take it to each individual in our club, for the minute you try to preach without action, you hear, "Look at Tom Jones, he is not leading a Rotary life. He is not setting forth a right example." I don't believe in angels, I am not one myself. I am only human, but I believe that the best thing I can do for my town is to live so people who observe me when I am not conscious of it will see in me a right example to follow. I don't want to give you the idea of setting yourself up, but you are taking a way in Rotary that requires you to be looked up to, to prove to the people that you are putting service above self. You are thinking for the community rather than for yourself. You are putting right action across no matter what it costs you. (Applause.)

Chairman Comins: I think there is no need for discussion on this subject. There is no time left for it, but after such a fine explanation of the work of Cliff's club, I feel it is unnecessary.

The next subject is, "What Community Service activities should be generally followed by Rotary clubs in localities of a commercial character?" The discussion on this is to be led by Aaron H. Grout of the Rotary Club of Burlington, Vermont.

Rotarian Grout: I shall pass over what I term the conventional suggestions. They were made to you by Harry Rogers and others and printed in Pamphlet No. 16, such as the community chest, and all the other things referred to, community beautification, swimming pools, and so forth. I don't pass them over because they are unimportant, but simply because they have been emphasized so many times and brought to your attention so often, and after all is said and done, it is an individual matter for the club to determine.

There is one thing though that I want to mention which is prompted by my experience in a town in which I have lived for fifteen years or so. I would suggest that in the smaller community where, as one speaker said, conditions are sometimes rife with petty jealousies, and so forth, the Rotary clubs, not of course as a club proposition but as an individual proposition, foster in that community a friendly spirit, not only among the members of the club itself, but out in the rest of the community, out into the outskirts, the territory around the community, from which that community feeds to a large extent. Let that community spirit be friendly. Let the professional men in the community work in harmony. Let the lawyers be friendly, though they fight like cats and dogs inside the courts. Let the doctors be friendly, one to the other, and helpful one to the other. Let them all get that friendly spirit by example and by precept.

There is another proposition that I think individuals in the club, not the club, should do. They can and ought to carry through in all and every community the task of trying to crystallize public opinion upon good community things as viewed by Rotary's genius and under Rotary's banner. I think they should try to bring together the rival elements and get them on the right footing, not in a partisan way, for the advancement and progress of the community. They can do that by example and by precept and by influence, but we have little conception perhaps in some places of the magnificence of the influence of a Rotary club of less than 50 to more than 500 members when they see fit to crystallize themselves and to crystallize the opinion of the general public for the promotion of some good project, never a selfish project.

After all is said and done, fellows, it is as I said a moment ago, an individual proposition with every club and more or less an individual situation and condition with every individual Rotarian. The main suggestion I want to leave with you is a thought that is prompted by a phrase in the speech of our President Emeritus, Paul Harris. He said that Rotary needs a microscopic eye to look into the atoms and a telescopic eye to see the marvels of the stars.

Community Service, allow me to repeat, is individual to a very, very large extent in every community, but every Rotarian should train himself to possess that microscopic eye, should train himself to look for the thing that can be done, to visualize what he can do for his community. The valuable thing for the man in Community Service is that he have vision. The man who can go out and find rather than the man who can simply do what is already pointed out to him by some one else is the important man for Rotary, and if Rotarians everywhere would keep their minds on their duties as Rotarians, to be citizens of their communities and interested in everything that ought to interest that community, keep their minds centered on that thing and go about the streets with the question, "Where can I, as a Rotarian, serve my club and my community by doing something of benefit?" then we shall have progress.

Many members of Rotary clubs find things they can develop by themselves and then later turn over to their clubs to be taken care of, and it may be something you never heard of before. There is a little club up in the 37th District, not a wealthy club, that did that very thing, because they had a man in the club who interested himself in crippled children, who built a place for them beside a pond on a tract of land he purchased for very little money back in the hills. That camp is well nigh self-sustaining. That is just an example of how easy it is to start something individually that the club can later take over.

Wallingford, as you heard, has this vocational school which will be something of great importance to all Rotary in years to come, and which is another instance of the vision of a club. I might go on and name more, but I don't want to weary you. If there are questions, I should be glad to answer them. (Applause.)

Chairman Comins: Fellows, I don't think any of us are getting weary; we are getting some good things out of this meeting to take back to our local clubs.

The next subject is, "What Community Service activities should be generally followed by Rotary clubs in localities of an agricultural character?"

The discussion on this subject will be led by Dewey McCallister, who is secretary of the Rotary Club of Moorhead, Mississippi.

Rotarian McCallister: Chairman Bert and Fellow Rotarians: During the latter part of May I received a telegram from Bert asking me to take part on this program and I immediately began to summarize in my mind the ways in which Mississippi and Massachusetts were alike.

As we discuss these various subjects pertaining to Rotary clubs, we are going to find that the variations are very different in different localities. In view of the fact that my club happens to be situated in the very midst of the Mississippi Delta, in the second largest cotton producing county in the world, in a county in which there are four active Rotary clubs within a twenty mile radius, I suppose it would be proper for me to say that we do have our own problems and as a Community Service project that we have done some things to help better agriculture, our greatest activity.

As Rotary clubs existing in purely agricultural regions we cannot fail to do everything within our power to help this, the greatest and most important of all enterprises, farming. James J. Hill has said, "Not armies or navies or commerce or diversity of manufacture or anything other than the farm is the anchor which will hold through the storms of time that sweep all else away." Furthermore, Thomas Jefferson said, "Let the farmer forevermore be honored in his calling; for they who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God."

So it is, gentlemen, that agriculture is the basic industry of our country and it is our duty to do everything within the bounds of reason toward its growth and economic welfare. As far back as we know anything about civilization, the cultivation of the soil has been the foremost and first industry of any thriving state. The story of the human race in the Euphrates valley has been well told. It had its great cities in Babylon and Nineveh, but where are they today? A heap of desert waste marks where they once stood, and instead of millions trying to overrun the then existing world only a few wandering tribes of Arabs with half-starving sheep are to be found throughout this once fertile area. The Promised Land, the proverbial land of milk and honey, now has given way to a few bands of robbers; while over in Egypt where the Nile overflows annually, where strict and proper cultivation continues, we have the richest and most potential spot on the face of the globe.

It is made clear by every process of logic and by proof of historic fact that the wealth of a nation, the character of its people, the quality and permanence of its institutions are all dependent upon sound and sufficient agricultural foundation. One of the chief problems that we have to solve with our farmers, and working as Rotary clubs, is to teach them the true value of soil conservation.

This we are trying to do in the four Rotary clubs of our county. In fact, we have a standing committee, made up of one representative of each of the four clubs, whose duty it is to plan an agricultural program, one each quarter, for the year. The programs this year began by having the first quarter's meeting held with our club and it was attended by all the Rotarians of the county, and they in turn brought a guest farmer along. At this meeting we had a representative from the largest land holding company in the state to give the chief address, "Soil Preparation and What to Plant." The second of these quarterly meetings was held recently at one of the other clubs of the county and the topic discussed was "Cultivation of the Crop." The third will be held early in August and at that time another authority will bring to the farmers and Rotarians a message on "Harvesting and Ginning." During the last quarter it is the plan to have the all-important theme of marketing discussed by an expert. By the end of the year we expect to have our farmers very well schooled in the better aspects of farming.

Furthermore, not only as an intercity unit are we following some plan for the betterment of agriculture within our county, but our club in particular is trying to accomplish something by itself. We have thus far this year had two farmers' days at which time each Rotarian brought a farmer guest from the community and these farmers have profited by going through round table discussions with authorities from the State Experiment Station and the Agricultural College.

Along with training for the mature farmers of any community there are other community projects in which the Rotary club should be interested. One of these lies within the realm of education. Every Rotary club in an agricultural community should put forth efforts for the uplifting of educational facilities. To this end we have done our best in that we have consolidated all the small schools into one large school system which has for its purpose the training of the youth of our farmer constituents.

Hand in hand with education comes the idea of transportation. In fact, super-consolidation of schools is impossible until highway facilities become adequate for transportation. We have seen to it that a regular hub of good roads has been built into Moorhead. Not only does this afford transportation for the school trucks, but the farmer's produce has an outlet to market and he is afforded an opportunity of trading with our home merchants.

The youth of today are to be the citizens of tomorrow, and in order to bring these youths up in the right manner it is necessary that the organization of the Boy Scouts has our support. Furthermore, the Four-H boys and girls should be accorded every attention. Let them have the opportunity of attending the training schools held at the agricultural colleges annually. Then, when we are in the running for state, tri-state, or national health honors (we have won the national three times, and originated the idea), we see to it that these candidates are sent on the Know-Mississippi-Better Trains and the like.

The greatest factor in the success of any Rotary club is service, the pleasing of the public, service that shows an earnest desire to help, to be accommodating, to put yourself to some trouble. As Rotarians we should let service be the criterion of our measure of value. The public mind, whether it be in an industrial, residential, or agricultural community, is quick to see and appreciate real service. A wise and enlightened Rotary club will seek to weld its membership into a fraternity of interested workers, the whole of whose endeavors will be centered upon raising the standard of the club's service to the community. Broad, liberal service, then, is the moving principle of the wide-awake Rotary club, a service that will bring about real cooperation among the citizens in which the Rotary club functions.

We have been taught from childhood that competition is essential to the health and progress of society. But the obvious truth of this is that cooperation is good and and competition is bad, and that society flourishes by the mutual aid of human beings. In all great military or commercial enterprises, individualism has to be subordinated to group action. We do not believe that a house divided against itself can stand, that a state divided against itself can exist, or that a community divided against itself can thrive. We know that if men are to build bridges, roads, to found great universities, to create educational facilities, and policies and religions, they must work together and not against each other. To be able to work together is to be able to love one another, and as Stevenson has said, "So long as we love, we serve; so long as we are loved by others I would almost say we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend."

Then, Fellow Rotarians, what can we do? We can keep from wilfully misrepresenting anything to anybody at any time; abstain from connection with any scheme that we know to be fraudulent; we can try to do good in our communities; we can help men and in a humble way be of service to our country. What can we do, Rotarians? We can talk when others are silent. We can say "man" when others say "money." We can keep on working when others have stopped to play. We can give life big meanings when others give life little meanings. We can say "every man" when others say "one man."

So it is, Fellow Rotarians, that I declare this an open forum and conclude by asking you to speak out—be of service in the true Rotary spirit. (Applause.)

Chairman Comins: The next subject is, "What Community Service activities should be generally followed by Rotary clubs in localities of the residential character?"

This subject was assigned to a Rotarian who is not present. I am going to ask you, Roscoe, without any preparation whatever, if you can give a brief discussion on that subject. Possibly you can get some points over to us.

Rotarian Roscoe Wallace (Winchester, Mass.): Chairman Bert and Fellows: Winchester, Massachusetts, is a residential town and about seven miles north of Boston, with practically no industries. I happen to represent the largest industry in the town and that is a laundry—that is why I am wearing a white shirt. (Laughter.)

In our club there we have twenty-eight members, and like good, true New Englanders, they are conservative, and this is the fourth year the club has been going. I said at the commencement of my year, last July, that our club was going to be something more than a luncheon club, but I had quite a problem to wake up my twenty-seven brothers in Rotary. What I did was this:

We devoted two sessions of the club to starting the ball rolling, and we asked the members to get up and tell the various projects in the town in which they were interested, and there were five projects named, the Winchester hospital, the home for aged couples, the Boy Scouts, the possibility of a boys' band, and I stood out for a student loan fund, for I knew in the town there were two students needing financial help. Those were the five projects.

Then we asked the individuals if there were any other community projects in which they were interested as individuals that needed help. There were none given, so there were really only three that were active, the home for aged couples, the Boy Scouts, and the Winchester hospital. I made a personal canvass then among the members as to which of these five activities they would rather see brought up by us, and they all decided they would like to help in the Boy Scout work. We took that subject up at our next meeting and our members were willing to help but unfortunately the Boy Scout movement in that town got into difficulties and we had to give it up.

We finally found, by careful analysis, that the home for aged couples was being taken care of fairly well; the hospital was in no need of immediate assistance, and two years before that we raised about $1,500 (when we had only twenty-five members) by having the U. S. Navy Band give a concert, to furnish a nurses' room at the hospital. The student loan fund idea I didn't sell them. At last they settled on a boys' band. Our first president said he believed it the best thing we could do. He knew of twelve boys who were rehearsing from house to house each week, and he felt that there was a chance to start a band, an honor to the town, a group that could appear at different celebrations and turn out on Memorial Day. The members were satisfied with that project.

Bert came over and told us about his wonderful band, so we decided to go ahead, on Bert's advice to "proceed slowly." By the first of June we had got to the point where we had planned for a teacher and the uniforms that were necessary. We planned to pay the fee of the teacher for six months after which time we asked the school committee, composed of high school and grammar school students, if they would take over the band. At the time I left home, the school committee were all in favor of it, but they had given no definite reply.

That brings me up to today on Winchester, a town of between 13,000 and 14,000 people. If there are any questions, I shall be glad to answer them.

Chairman Comins: I judge, fellows, so far as the residential community is concerned that most of them are suburban, suburbs of large cities. That is to a large extent true in the suburbs of Boston. On that account we have many problems in those communities regarding the activities of those clubs. In an agricultural or rural community there are more problems for children of parents of moderate circumstances, more chances to work with boys and girls, but it is difficult in some purely residential community to indulge in any activity that is of real benefit. I might say it is a whole lot better for a Rotary club to do nothing rather than to duplicate something already well done in that community.

Rotarian Wayne H. Brown (Webster Groves, Mo.): I represent a town of 15,000, a suburb of St. Louis. I was glad to hear you say that, rather than get into the picture and then find ourselves unable to do better than what others were already doing.

I am wondering if there are any representatives of clubs here who feel the same way, I am of the opinion that there are a lot of us in the same boat. Only a half dozen of the thirty-five members are willing to do anything. The whole responsibility is thrown heavily on the shoulders of the rest of us.

Our club has been organized for six years and we have been able to do some things. Recently we started a revolving educational fund, small now owing to the fact that we have loaned to another activity some $500, and then two boys $500 more for education. Five hundred dollars of that is coming back for the revolving fund for educational purposes.

Our town is strictly residential, and rather a well-to-do community. We don't have so many opportunities for the use of an educational fund, but we have an orphan asylum and we were just recently enabled to help a young man of sterling qualities to enter Annapolis, by giving him preliminary work at Columbia, Missouri. We are helping a school band, too, besides this revolving educational fund. We have a fund, too, for crippled children. There is, of course, a limit to what a club of thirty-five members can do, unless you run bazaars, but those are usually run by other organizations.

Chairman Comins: It is nearly time for adjournment and I want Bruce McCullough, District Governor Nominee for my own district, to sum up the session in a few words as well as he can. (Applause.)

Rotarian J. Bruce McCullough (Pawtucket, R. I.): They have given me just two minutes to sum up all that has been said here this afternoon. I think I can do it in two minutes, but that leaves to you the responsibility of going back to your respective clubs and putting into practice the fine things that have been said here.

A Past District Governor covered the entire situation very well when he said that you fellows need not get exercised by the fact that you are not doing something tangible; when you go into mill or factory, you may order this or that thing done. You may handle a bale of cotton or you may turn out some shredded wheat, or some other definite product, but when you come to the Rotary club you build upon an ideal and you apparently have nothing tangible upon which to work. But do not get exercised over that, for from the very fact that you have tied yourself to an ideal, if you continue to hold before you that ideal always, you will know the potential strength that lies in your club to do the thing that needs to be done when it develops.

I can illustrate that in this way. Our club has taken this interpretation of Resolution No. 34, and, by the way, that is entirely a matter of interpretation to fit your individual community: that the club shall not carry on any continuous, permanent program, but rather it shall be an experimental station through which these specific enterprises may pass. We will try it on the community and if it goes well, turn it over to the agency best fitted to carry on that work. Therefore we have no definite, permanent project, and we don't propose to have any in our club.

A few years ago when the Chinese famine came along and I was at the head of a committee to raise funds, we wrote thousands of letters in trying to raise $10,000. The committee was well organized, but out of their efforts and their thousands of letters they raised $1,000. Where next to turn? The chairman didn't know, and then we looked five miles away to another city, to another Rotary club, the one from which I originally came. It was an organization that was tied up to an ideal, with an immense potential strength for an emergency. We asked if they could help us out, and they went to work on the thing and inside of a week had raised $10,000. We said we felt we should turn back to them $5,000 of that, but their effort to help us had given them such momentum that they raised $40,000 instead of $10,000.

We want always to be on the firing line, and to fire the minute the emergency arises, but that doesn't mean getting heated under the collar, that day after day we are going to do something.

Under Resolution No. 34, again, we have encouraged our men to go into the agencies best fitted to carry on their work, the work that interests them, and to put into that work their level best, the result being that in all the civic enterprises in our city the leaders, the executives, are Rotarians. We pride ourselves on being of potential service, on knowing what to do and how to do it.

There are a great many things I should like to point out to you, but I have time for only this, that you should carry out this thought, if you will, that

Rotarians as a whole must become business statesman. We have too long allowed the activity of our community to drift off into the hands of professional politicians who simply say and do the popular thing to hold their jobs.

We, as sane business men, presumably, must build into our lives the will to be real statesmen, and if you carry home the fact that you are going to be a business statesman, you will face your work and get much out of your clubs. (Applause.)

Chairman Comins: I want to take this opportunity to thank each man who has come here today and taken part in the program.

The Chairman of the Community Service Committee wishes me to call to your attention these pamphlets, Nos. 39, 40 and 42. If you men will simply take those numbers home to your clubs and put them in the hands of the proper members, they will benefit by them.

Just one more word. The men who have come here today are not the men to be reached. The men to be reached are those who have not come to the International Convention. You are going home where those men are. You are going to have a district assembly in the month of July. Your Governor may have difficulty in getting a good attendance. Go to that assembly and be a booster. I know your Governor needs all the help you can give him, and remember, the fellows who have stayed at home for various reasons may be ones that you need to sell better on Rotary.

The meeting adjourned at four-thirty o'clock.

Proceedings of the International Service Assemblies

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 26

Four of the sixteen International Service Assemblies were reported: (1) Clubs of 151 or more members—Clubs I to P; (2) Clubs of 51 to 150 members—Clubs A to E; (3) Clubs of 50 or less members—Clubs D to F; and (4) Clubs of 50 or less members—Clubs J to M.

CLUBS OF 151 OR MORE MEMBERS—CLUBS I TO P

The discussion assembly of International Service, held for Rotarians from clubs of 151 or more members, I to P, was called to order at two-forty o'clock with Past President Arch C. Klumph, Cleveland, Ohio, presiding.

Chairman Klumph: As probably all of you know, we are having here at this convention, in meetings of this kind, an opportunity to discuss the different types of service in Rotary: Club Service, Vocational Service, Community Service, and International Service. The purpose of this assembly is unquestionably for discussing and analyzing here the way we can utilize the Sixth Object.

I think probably you would be interested if I gave you a brief history of what we call the Sixth Object in Rotary. I sat in a meeting yesterday with the various chairmen of these meetings, a number of past presidents and district governors, and I was surprised to see they had the impression that this Sixth Object was something recent in Rotary, the latest development in Rotary. When they got through discussing it, I took issue with them, saying that the Sixth Object of Rotary International is perhaps the oldest thing in Rotary.

In the year 1910, twenty years ago in August, there were sixteen clubs in existence, all separate units, and when they called the first convention here in Chicago to organize a national association, fourteen of those clubs responded. That convention was presided over by Chesley Perry, and Paul Harris was made the first president. On that day, with fourteen American clubs represented, one of the speakers predicted that it would be a matter of a short period until this organization would become international in its scope. They foresaw on that day the great value of fellowship and service that could go to other countries and the opportunity to bring about the same fellowship with these different countries. And so we started right there. Two years later we became international by the affiliation of Winnipeg, Canada, and London, England.

Two years ago I was attending one of the dinners of the International Assembly, and as I was passing across the floor Paul Harris called to me. He said (he had been talking to Charley Rhodes of Auckland, New Zealand), "Charley just asked me when we adopted the Sixth Object of Rotary. I can't tell him. Can you?"

"Why yes," I said, "I think I can. The spirit of the Sixth Object really began in 1912 when you were national president and we affiliated the clubs of Winnipeg and London. That very purpose of making Rotary international was the same as that in mind today of developing the business of the different nations in the hope that this friendship would lead to understanding and from that to good will and, naturally, to international peace."

Next in 1916, for the first time we undertook to bring the Rotary clubs of the British Isles together with a much closer brotherhood than they had had previously. In 1918, perhaps the first milestone, we had our first Foreign Extension Committee. And, in 1921, the constitutional convention wrote the Sixth Object into Rotary, and that is where a great many people get the idea that the Sixth Object began in 1921, when, as a matter of fact, the seed was sown in 1910.

The purpose of this assembly is to determine how we are going to develop the Sixth Object. Up to this time it is absolutely true that the great mass of Rotarians had the idea that this International Service was something for the international officers only, and for the international board to handle, and it is absolutely true that up to this time about the only thing we have done in the way of mechanics has been the holding of international conventions; that is about the only thing we have done to carry out the underlying purpose of this Sixth Object.

I do not like to make personal references, but in 1926, in an address at Youngstown and Springfield, I suggested that the board should establish an international committee. Herb Harris wrote up a resolution and presented it at Minneapolis, and it was adopted. The following year the Aims and Objects plan was broadened to include the International Service Committee.

Now we have come to realize that there is an opportunity for International Service to be rendered by every club and by every individual and the purpose of this meeting today is to discuss and develop what we can do along that line.

In arranging this program, I have taken instructions from the headquarters office, and I have set up some eight or ten little portions of this subject and am going to call on some individual members to simply lead in the discussion of that particular phase, and when we have finished with that, the meeting is going to be open for anybody to speak on the subject that may desire to do so.

First of all, I think I ought to introduce to you the Vice Chairman of this meeting, who will serve in my place a little later on. District Governor of our Twenty-first District, Arthur Christy. (Applause.) And Fred Sowers, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Cleveland. (Applause.)

The first man that I am going to call on is Dave Morris. Dave is going to tell us what in his opinion is the first duty we ought to give recognition to, in the development of the Sixth Object in our local club.

Rotarian Davis Morris (Cleveland, Ohio): Chairman Arch and Fellow Rotarians: I shall be very careful not to overstep these other eight or ten divisions. I have been very much intrigued at this particular convention with some indications I have seen of a tendency perhaps to get our ideals and objectives restated in such a way that they are apt to come just a little bit closer home than they have before to the actual actions of the individual Rotarian.

We have had during these twenty-five years, gradually evolving, higher and higher ideals, until to some of us, perhaps they are simply ideals which we do not connect up with our own individual life and actions. It seems to me that the first duty of any Rotary club is to see that all its members understand and accept for themselves the objectives of the organization to which they belong, and that is just as true of the Sixth Object as it is of those others that specifically refer to the individual Rotarian. There is perhaps a tendency on the part of most of us to think of international relationships as something with which we personally and individually need not have a great deal to do with. We may think it is something that is up to some other, perhaps corporate part of the organization. But the essence of Rotary is individual; it is not corporate. And Rotary is going to realize its objective only as the individual contributes to that realization.

We may think that in international relationships this Sixth Object is in some way going to be realized by a general acceptance the world over of the ideal of service. That perhaps is one thought you might very logically get from the statement of the Sixth Object. But when we think that, we forget that the last and most terrible war that we have ever had in the world was fought between nations the majority of whom professed a common religion and that religion the religion of the Prince of Peace. It is not the profession of religion or the acceptance of an ideal that is going to realize peace.

Peace or war are the result of the attitudes of individuals, collectively, it is true, and in the past, war has been one of the instinctive things that we human beings took to somewhat naturally even though when we were faced with the horrors that went with it we did not like it. Someone has said that war started with the instinct to protect and the instinct to obtain the thing that we wanted. Just as religion began with the beginning of fear, the fear of something that harmed; primitive man worshiped and made altars to the lightning, to the thunder, to the fire that destroyed, and in time developed a religion that was based on the placating of those things that were doing us harm.

The most hopeful thing at the present time is the fact that we are coming to turn right around and in religion we are substituting the ideal of love for the ideal of fear as the basis of religion, and in our human relationships in every day life, organizations such as Rotary are substituting friendship and service to the other man for those things which have in the past governed most of our relationships with others in a desire to get what we wanted ourselves or to protect ourselves from the other fellow's getting what he wanted.

International peace and international good will have got to come from an attitude of the individual that is based on a desire to have good relations and, to my mind, that is the way in which the objective of Rotary ought to be stated, that we, ourselves, should be concerned with the attitude of ourselves and then with the attitude of others on the desire for those things which we state as our objectives. A placid acceptance of the truth or beauty of an ideal means nothing, but an active desire to realize and obtain that ideal means just as much as the strength and power of the individual in contributing towards that realization.

What can an individual do in international race differences? I am talking now about the rank and file of most of us who are not engaged in an international business, an import or export business, or not engaged in some other occupation that directly contacts us abroad, outside our own country, with the nationals of other countries. It seems to me that, first of all, having already stated a desire in ourselves for that, we should cultivate a respect, rather than a contempt, for the individuals of other nations. Too often, the individuals of one nation see only the less attractive representatives of other nations. We see a tourist class which frequently is far from representative of other nations. We see an emigrant class, perhaps, which is equally far from representative of other nations. And, in either case, do we sufficiently understand them to judge them properly?

I think one of the great mistakes we make—I am talking now to our American friends rather than to those of other countries who may be in the room—is in calling nationals of other countries by names that are disrespectful. If we only knew that the Yankee is just as much an object of amusement and perhaps contempt to nationals of other countries as what we might call a "Wop" or "Hunky" (or some such name) may be sometimes to us. We do not know whether or not that man is one who perhaps ought to command our most profound respect; we do not know what ability lies in that man or where he may rise in a few years.

Kipling tells us a story about a great minister of France back in Napoleon's time, who became a button seller on the streets of Philadelphia where he was a refugee, an emigrant for a time. And it is a fact that the laborer that we may see in some of our construction work may perhaps not understand our customs or the slangy use we make of the one language we know, but that does not by any means indicate that he is dumb; he may speak two, three or four languages far more difficult than ours. If we knew him or could talk to him, we might find that he has a mind quite as capable of thinking big and lofty and useful thoughts as our own, and that he probably has quite as much knowledge. So, I think one of the first things we want to do is to acquire the habit of developing a respect for the nationals of other countries.

The next thing is to develop the habit of avoiding judgment on other countries or their individual citizens. There is an old proverb, "Judge not that ye be not judged," and that is a pretty good thing to remember. We all have the tendency to criticize, forgetting that perhaps we are just as foolish as the thing we are criticizing for the moment. We make fun of some of the things we read about other countries but there is just as much going on in Washington as in any Balkan state, and I don't know but what there is just as much of amusement in the things our government does as some of the things we read about these others; it is just that we do not always know the background or reasons why such things are done.

We should seek as individuals to learn the fine, the good things, the really worth while things to be found in every nation in the world. Those who have been organizing Rotary and extending Rotary are constantly coming back and telling us of the perfectly splendid things they find in these other nations in which Rotary clubs are being formed. And if we seek to find the good things, the admirable things in other nationals, we will find less and less time to criticize the things that perhaps we are *not* qualified to criticize.

I remember back twelve years ago when we were engaged in a terrible war, one of the things that made a very great impression upon me was the visits of Rotarian Harry Lauder. Most of you perhaps heard him at that time, a man who profoundly felt the seriousness of the thing he was trying to do, a man who had given his own son to the cause in which he believed. I remember his standing on the platform and pointing his finger to the audience, and in that Scotch brogue of his, saying, "What have you done personally?" It seems to me that is the keynote of any discussion Rotarians should make of the Sixth Object of Rotary. Ask ourselves: What have we done personally to accomplish or contribute something towards international peace? And I think if we start with the attitude that we really want it, that is the thing we are going to seek above all other things in human relations with other nationals as a basis of understanding and a basis of friendship, that we, ourselves, are going to develop in ourselves that attitude of wanting to be friends.

You all know of people in your acquaintance who somehow or other never seem to be able to cross an imaginary line, they have drawn a circle around themselves. There is something about those individuals that you cannot get close to them. They antagonize you without saying a word. And there are others that the moment you speak to them you are drawn to them. There is something you like about them and, in my humble opinion, it is entirely a difference of internal attitude between those people. In the one case, a man just does not want to be friends, he has not the desire to be friends, and that isolation seems to build a wall of ice around him that you just cannot break through. In the other case, that person has realized the joy that comes from making friends, he has in him the desire to be friendly and to make friends. And that is the person you like.

If the individual Rotarians would only develop that sort of an attitude! Contacts come unexpectedly with other nationals: they come to see us, we may go over there. It may be trade relations will unexpectedly develop. If based on that sort of an attitude on your part, you will have already gotten half way to the successful accomplishment of happy relations with those nationals. (Applause.)

Chairman Klumph: Dave has very splendidly and very plainly informed us that the first duty of a Rotarian is that of convincing the members of your club—and that is a mighty good schooling for the newly elected presidents—of their own personal responsibility, and that is more than true.

From instructions from the headquarters office, the second thing is to make a survey of your community, to learn what different units of other nationalities there are in your town, how many there are in each one of these units, where they are living, how they are living, how they are progressing, and to bring them into your clubs so you can then lay your plans for taking care of them. Jim Card was going to tell us how to make that survey; he was preparing and was going to put up on the wall a very complete survey of our city, which I think would be most interesting for, I presume, Cleveland is one of the outstanding of what you might call "foreign" cities of this country. Generally speaking, I presume we have 130,000 Russian Jews, about 90,000 Negroes, probably 125,000 Czechs, almost that many Hungarians, about 15,000 Syrians, and so on. I think the total population shows about 65 per cent. are non-natives or children of non-natives of the last generation.

With that survey, then, it is the duty of the club to make up their programs, always keeping in mind these different national units. Charley Hartman is going to say something to us about the making up of club programs in carrying out the Sixth Object.

Rotarian Charles Hartman (Toledo, Ohio): Chairman Arch and Fellow Rotarians: In order to keep within the time limit of three minutes, my remarks must necessarily be quite general. What I am going to say is for the purpose of indicating to you the possibility and the necessity for International Service and for the establishment of international relations in your home town just as well as abroad. This survey that Chairman Arch has mentioned, if reproduced here, would reveal many opportunities for promoting understanding and good will.

Now what sort of a program can you put before your club that will convince the members of these opportunities and the necessity for taking advantage of them? The first program suggested should place before the club an analysis of community conditions shown by the survey, which will undoubtedly be necessary: chief national or racial groups, resident or visiting within the community. Secondly, their relations with the community and the community's attitude toward them. Thirdly, the possible ways of assisting them and of getting their interest and aid in community enterprises.

We are sometimes accused of ignoring the so-called "foreign" elements (and I speak respectfully) in our city. No doubt this charge is well founded, yet the fact is that these neighbors of ours who have come from other countries are quite prone to establish little communities of their own within our cities, to isolate themselves in certain sections, and sometimes exhibit very little desire to live any other way.

In Cleveland (just to mention one city in the Twenty-first District, as well as a very large city) the Germans, the Italians, the Greeks, all have their own newspapers and rarely read any others. They have their own restaurants and eating places, their own club houses and halls. They live their lives chiefly within the confines of their own nationalities, so they must share with us the responsibility of the lack of intercourse between the native American and the immigrant, that intercourse so necessary if we want to establish and maintain understanding and good will.

What shall we do? First, become acquainted. There must be cooperation between us. We must assist them. We must get them interested in community activities and community enterprises. We need their help and they need ours. We must know the truth about them and about their countries, or the countries from which they came. They should know the truth about us and about our country.

If we do our part to encourage those attitudes and deeds that mark the loyal citizen and the kindly neighbor, we shall greatly aid in removing the causes that give rise to misunderstanding, prejudice and jealousy. At the same time, while doing this at home, we shall help to improve existing conditions in our own community and make it a better place in which to live and in which to make a living.

The first program before the club, therefore, should offer to the club definite suggestions, based on the survey, for accomplishing the things indicated. Such facts should be presented that the members may realize that an important part of the Rotarian's work in furtherançe of the Sixth Object must be done in his home town and that by establishing contacts with the various nationals in the community there will be carried back into their former homes a better international feeling. Further, if the survey discloses an absence of intercourse with the groups of nationals, means should be suggested by which definite relations may be established with them.

It is Rotary's aim to develop the highest form of citizenship. It is equally our duty to help others to attain that end. Loyalty to one's country is the first obligation of the citizen, and that loyalty should go hand in hand with the development of friendships, not only with men of other countries, but those dwelling with us who have come from other lands. (Applause.)

Chairman Klumph: I am going to call on former District Governor Clarence Collings to say something about programs and the carrying out of the Sixth Object.

Rotarian Clarence Collings (Cleveland, Ohio): Chairman Arch and Fellow Rotarians: Last summer, while out West in Colorado, I was called upon to talk before one of the Rotary clubs. I took for my subject at that time International Service, and the one point I tried to demonstrate was that there was not a town in the country, no matter how far from the seaboard, that could not do something to help in International Service.

In the first place in preparing programs, let us keep in mind always to minimize the differences between ourselves and other nations and magnify unities. We have so much in common that the things in which we differ should be simply matters of interest to us. One club in this country that is working every week takes five minutes for a brief talk on the history of some country and, in that way, during the course of a year they cover practically all the Rotary countries.

Another thing: when you happen to have a speaker who is talking on some international topic, possibly a man from overseas himself, try to invite at the same time other men of his nationality.

In making the census we speak of, scattered among our population we found many French, Italian, Czechoslovakian, Spanish, and others, who are able and leading people with some knowledge of this country. Many of them are quite musical. Try, occasionally, to pick up one of those leaders among his own people and invite him to your Rotary club, have him bring some of his people with him, and let him tell you what he knows about his country, his problems, and what he likes about our country. In other words, get those people interested in what we are doing.

Dave Morris spoke of some of our customs in this country, especially of speaking disrespectfully of some nations. Avoid that in every way, and use your influence to that end.

Remember, in all cities where there are colleges, you will find overseas students. Invite some of those students to your meetings, show a little interest in their country, in the work they are doing, in the studies they are pursuing.

I have in mind one president of a small college who got together a group of these boys who were gifted in music and entertaining and he took them to his Rotary club where they put on a fine program. He has taken those boys around to eight or ten different clubs not far from his home city and had them put on their program. It has proved most interesting to the Rotarians and interesting to the boys and demonstrates what we are trying to do in this country as Rotarians.

Winnetka, Illinois, gives us a fine idea. They get the names of all the new overseas clubs and letters are written to those clubs in their own language, through the assistance of the language classes of the high school. And they get replies. These replies are budgeted and are followed up two or three times a year. Those letters are read at meetings and the members get a big thrill out of it. It is very interesting to see the angle at which people abroad look upon the movement and the interest displayed by the various nationalities.

If you are near the border, invite the clubs across the border to participate in your meetings. Florida had a meeting this last year in which over a hundred Rotarians from Cuba came over to Florida, and a fine time was had by all.

Always be careful to display the national flag of your guests. That shows them the respect you have for their people and their nation and, in getting that, their respect for our country is increased by just that very act.

Another thing, remember in meeting people from other nations that the music of these countries or of our country is a language that we can all understand. And remember that a smile is understood all around the world, and friendliness is a passport everywhere you go and among all people. Let that sort of spirit reach out and touch your guests at the Rotary club whenever you put on a program. Make them welcome. Let them see your friendliness and your spirit and, if I know anything about the clannishness of people and the letters they send back home to their friends, I want to tell you the message of good will and friendliness they find here in America will go back and a thousand times more than we suspect will do much to create a wonderful feeling of kindness to our country.

There is a Chinese quotation which says: "In innate qualities, men resemble each other, but in habits, they differ widely." Let us magnify the innate qualities of all nations and we shall find we are very much alike and the differences are simply matters of custom.

Wherever your club is, fellows, get in step with this great international movement. (Applause.)

Chairman Klumph: Clarence says to go to some of the non-native elements in your town and get one of their leading men to address you, which reminds me of an experience we had in Cleveland.

Some two years ago, someone told us that the steward of a certain hotel had just returned from Italy. No one thought he would be much of a speaker, but he was invited to address our club. Fellows, he gave us the most interesting travelogue lecture any of us had ever heard. I have paid $2 to listen to a lot of travelogues that could not compare with that one.

In this question of programs in your local clubs or in your cities for bringing about a better understanding of your non-native residents, I have never seen anything to my mind so effective, so educational, as the drama that the Cleveland "Plain Dealer" put on this last year. I am going to ask John King to tell us something about that program, "The Theater of Nations."

Rotarian John King (Cleveland, Ohio): I presume, ladies, gentlemen and guests, that when the historians record, with the advantage of perspective, the Rotary movement, they will necessarily appraise it from the good it was to the community as a whole and to the world as a whole rather than from its benefit to its own members, and I rather imagine when they make that appraisal that the Sixth Object will be the one on which their attention will focus.

One of the questions that an individual Rotarian asks himself is: how can I become active in the matter of the Sixth Object? And it so happens that within almost any city or any town in the United States that has a Rotary club we have ready at hand the opportunity for International Service.

In Cleveland a survey showed that the children attending public schools and speaking languages other than English in their homes amounted to over 60 per cent, so you can see the wide divergence of interest between the children at school and the children and their parents at home.

One of the most encouraging things we can do with the nationals of other countries is to encourage the expression of the art, drama and music of their own countries. It does not tend to disintegration to do this, but rather it tends to the diffusion of nationalities, and that again runs true to the Rotary principles, that acquaintance gives us opportunities for service and as the nationals become known first to us and then to the other nationals, the fusing that we are looking for is in the process of being done.

"The Theater of Nations," which had its official birth in Cleveland on December 2, 1929, represented an undertaking that was not only unique, but absolutely unprecedented in the history of the country and the world. Acting on the knowledge that for years each nationality in the city had fostered and nourished drama groups presenting worthwhile productions in their own tongues, the "Plain Dealer" developed the idea of bringing all the glamour and color and romance of Cleveland's cosmopolitan population out into the spotlight, so that all of Cleveland might enjoy and thrill to talent and entertainment of which for the most part it was unaware.

Through this "Theater of Nations," the "Plain Dealer" offered Cleveland an opportunity to express itself to itself. And Cleveland responded enthusiastically, so enthusiastically in fact, that the outstanding success which greeted the first series of productions has led to the definite announcement that the "Plain Dealer" will sponsor the "Theater of Nations" for a second series to begin on November 2, 1930. And I might say, too, that John Gurley, our recreation commissioner who has been instrumental in the development of this idea, is now looking to an even further extension of it through the stadium we propose to build in Cleveland, an outdoor stadium in which will be conducted the mass musical celebration of the various nationals.

I am not going to try to tell you in the short space of time allotted to me of the huge success of these meetings. Thirty-six different nationalities were represented on the advisory committee of the "Theater of Nations." Of these, 29 actually participated in the 22 productions given. One thousand, two hundred and eighty-nine people actively took part in the performances and an attendance of 20,000 was recorded during the course of the series. I am sure you will be interested to know that one of the interesting phases was not only the attendance on the part of the nationals whose folklore and drama was presented, but the large number of native-born Americans who were attending such a gathering for the first time and getting an opportunity of contact with the art, drama and personality of the various nationalities represented in that cosmopolitan city.

On February 9, 1930, the "Little Theater" was the scene of the international night program on which eight nationalities were presented. The nationalities on the program were the Hindu, Russian, English, Bulgarian, Welsh, Armenian and Chinese, and one of the groups was that of the Netherlands. It was the first time in the history of Cleveland that the Dutch, as a national group, ever appeared on any program. As a result of their get-together for this purpose, they have organized a Dutch cultural society called "Nederlandia."

I think, gentlemen, that you will all agree that one of the most important contributions that Rotary International can make, first as individual Rotarians, and then as a part of a great body, and then the great body, itself, is the removing of international pin pricking. It is the little misunderstandings that eventually flame into great misunderstandings, little pin prickings that grow into great wounds with nations just as with individuals, and it has been truly said no one hates the man he knows, and I assume the same can apply between one nation and another.

I suggest to you that in your own town lies the same opportunity for the expression of drama, folklore and music of the different nationals as exists in the larger cities. (Applause.)

Chairman Klumph: John, I am glad to hear you point out the fact that Rotary International is not just something in Chicago, but something in your own club and your individual self. International Service brings out the fact that one of the greatest opportunities of Rotary lies in the clubs of one nation visiting the clubs of other nations, and especially is that possible for those clubs located near the border.

I am going to ask John Bentley to tell us something about that. I think John lived at one time just across the border in Canada, and he ought to know the effect of such meetings.

Rotarian John Bentley (Cleveland, Ohio): Chairman Arch and Gentlemen: It seems to me that the way for us to develop friendly feelings among nations is in the way that Arch just spoke of; that is, by the visitation of clubs between the different countries. That would be a very easy matter to arrange along the borders in our own country, between clubs of the United States and Canada, between the clubs of the United States and Mexico, and Cuba, but I imagine very often we think—especially the Rotarians of the inland states—that it would be almost impossible. Gentlemen, it would be well worth the time of any Rotary club to arrange such meetings.

It has been my experience that many times Rotarians from other countries come to the United States and often they stop in our city and we have the opportunity of entertaining them and becoming acquainted with them. Some of the fondest memories I have are of those days spent with men from other countries. I remember quite well the many visits we have had from the Canadian Rotarians as they have passed through our city and the wonderful friendships built up between the Rotarians of Cleveland and the Rotarians of Canada, and it seems to me that we, in this country especially, are not doing as much along this line as probably those in Europe, because in talking with men from Europe in the last few days I find when they travel from one country to another they always make it a point to visit the Rotary clubs and become acquainted with Rotarians in passing. I think that is one thing we should try and do as much as possible when we go abroad, arrange our itinerary so as to visit as often as possible the clubs of other countries.

The Regional Conferences held in countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean have built up a wonderful friendship between the countries attending those conferences and I think we in this country should avail ourselves of the opportunity of attending those meetings whenever possible. It has occurred to me, gentlemen, that we should in every case where it is possible become better acquainted and make stronger and better friendships with men from other countries, in order to develop that feeling of friendship between nations so necessary in the present day.

There is nothing that we can do for our country that would be greater, give better results, than for us to develop a feeling of friendship between the business and professional men of the different countries. (Applause.)

Chairman Klumph: Now we are coming to another topic which in my mind is based on considerable experience in traveling abroad, one of great importance, and that is the responsibility that rests upon the individual when traveling in the lands of other people.

I remember our former ambassador to France, Myron Herrick, saying to me at a board meeting of the Chamber of Commerce in Cleveland one time, that a single individual in Paris could sometimes do more damage in one day, in one moment, by one act, than he, as ambassador, could correct in one year's time. I presume that could be turned the other way: that one individual could do more good in some peculiar sort of work than an ambassador could do in a year. As an illustration, think of Charles Lindbergh. He did more good in international relations perhaps than all the American ambassadors could have done in a year.

I am going to ask George Miller, former ambassador of our club, traveling a great deal in Europe, to lead the discussion on that subject.

Rotarian George Miller (Cleveland, Ohio): Chairman Arch and Fellows: This interesting subject Arch has asked me to discuss has, it seems to me, been quite thoroughly covered by Dave Morris who particularly laid stress on the individual's opportunity to create good feelings, exemplify and practice the Sixth Object of Rotary.

There is, in my opinion, a wonderful opportunity for the individual to bring about relations that perhaps cannot be brought about by groups. I have been given but a few moments, and I assure you my remarks will be brief: first, because I think a good many I had in mind have been covered by others, but, particularly, because the experience I have had that might fit me for such subjects has been limited and only brought about by two comparatively short periods of travel abroad. But let me say here, that my experiences on those two particular trips to Europe were most interesting. Every day of those travels was not only interesting, but a great pleasure and, almost without exception, the peoples I met in all the countries were courteous, helpful, and all tried to assume that attitude that would make me feel at home and welcome.

What should an individual do? How can he conduct himself to create good feelings? Well, frankly, I believe the individual traveler can really make of himself an ambassador of good will. Yes, a Lindbergh, if you please, in a limited way, perhaps, but in the same simple, homely way of the Colonel's during his stay in France after that memorable flight across the Atlantic three years ago. In other words, I believe that the individual traveling through other countries should try his best to leave at home that egotistical high-hat opinion a lot of us travel with, and try to the best of his ability to acquaint himself with the customs of the country he happens to be traveling in. If he does that, he will not only make for himself an enjoyable trip, but he will leave behind him those same feelings of good will that he will bring home with him and, in that way, do more to bring about the conditions we want to bring about—the exemplification of the Sixth Object of Rotary—than anything else.

In other words, fellows, I believe, in simple language, the traveler in going abroad and trying to adapt himself to the common sense attitude of looking at things from the viewpoint of the other fellow so far as he can, will, unquestionably, come home happy and with the feeling that his time has been well spent, and he will leave behind him a good feeling. The fellow who can't do that will come home dissatisfied, he will have had a very poor vacation, and leave behind him perhaps criticisms and, in many instances, a condition of ill feeling. And I do believe, personally, when all is said and done, that the people of all the countries are almost the same, and when we get to looking at things from the other fellow's viewpoint a little more, we will all help to bring about the millennium, and perhaps some day, the understanding described in the Sixth Object of Rotary; in other words, peace among all the nations of the world. (Applause.)

Chairman Klumph: I see Arthur Huysler here from Czechoslovakia and I am reminded of a little incident that happened when I was there three years ago addressing the Rotary Club of Prague. When I had finished I was complimented very highly by a number of the Prague Rotarians on what I had said. I did not understand just what it was that I had said and was rather puzzled, until Frank Vlchek came to me the next noon and said, "Arch, do you know why they appreciated what you said so much?"

I said, "No, Frank, I have been wondering about it myself."

"Well," he replied, "there was just one sentence you had in there: 'We have come here to learn and not to teach.' Oh, my," he said, "that made a big hit with these fellows over here." It is just such simple things as that that can do so much good.

I am going to call on Bob Heun to present a topic that I do not have in front of me. Bob, will you lead us in that discussion?

Rotarian Robert Heun (Richmond, Ind.): Fellows, I would like to have about five hours. (Applause.) As Arch said before, he did not like to make personal references, and I do not like to advertise the fact that I have lived abroad, but I think the fellow who has lived abroad gets an entirely different viewpoint of this international understanding than the fellow who has stayed at home.

I was particularly impressed with the address of the last speaker on the program this morning, because he is one of the big men of the country in which I lived for ten years. I went out there to Japan direct from New York without a stop, except a compulsory one in San Francisco while waiting for a ship, arriving in Japan with no contact except that which existed in New York City. The Japanese meant nothing to me but a lot of people that did not fit into our scheme.

Hakodate was my destination, so I immediately made for the North where my business in the timber lands lay. Consequently, two weeks after my arrival I was thrown into a part of Japan where they had never seen a stranger from overseas before. I was an absolute curiosity to them. The first feeling I had, having studied military science and consequently looking on them as potential enemies, was, quite naturally, a feeling of concern for my own treatment. And I want to tell you right now that my first experience among those Japanese, probably two hundred miles from the nearest person like me, was a revelation to me. I was treated with the greatest kindness, the greatest courtesy and friendship, and was never made to feel more at home in my life than in that outpost of the world.

I built up during that ten years a great many friendships, high and low; most of our work was with the lowest type of coolie, getting out timber for railroad ties. And I left there in 1920 with a great deal of regret. Many times I have been homesick for that country and have thought of Kipling's words, "When you hear the East calling, you won't heed nothing else." There's a lot of truth in that, fellows. The life you lead out there, the courtesy and the kindness you receive, you can't forget it.

I got a viewpoint with this contact with the people overseas that perhaps made me see them in a different light; I saw them not as they lived among us, but as I lived among them. Here is an illustration: in northern Japan, where I lived, we built up a club of eight non-natives, and put up our club house there in Hakodate. It was a very nice one, too—billiard and card tables, and a bar with a boy attending to it. There were six nationalities represented in that club, and I do not know of any time when there was ever a loud word or any kind of a disagreement there, not even during the war when one of our members, a German, was on the opposite side. We always got on as a very happy family.

I should like to cite one little incident to show you the futility of war and the horror of it. The year just before the World War two fleets sailed into Hakodate, a German and a British cruising fleet, both consisting of four beautiful vessels. First the German fleet arrived, and the very next day brought the British fleet. A most unusual thing—I can't figure it out.

Naturally, we extended the courtesy of our club to those men. We had a little rack on the wall, arranged with strips of tape for name cards. Practically every officer, as he became our guest, would put his card in that rack instead of registering. We had a fine time while those men were with us and the very best of relations existed all around.

Eight or nine months later the British fleet, those same four vessels, was caught off the coast of South America by these same four German vessels, both fleets still had the same officers we had entertained, and were sunk in the Pacific with the firing of practically no shot. I understood later that one of those British fellows stood on his ship at attention and sang, as she went down, "Britannia Rules the Waves."

A short time later a fleet from Australia repeated that act with the Germans, under practically the same conditions.

Both fleets were destroyed! That made such a pronounced impression on the eight members of our club that we framed that card rack, just as it was, in black. Those men had been our guests and mutual friends of each other and then, within such a few months, annihilated each other. I know of nothing that happened during the war that affected me more than that.

I can tell dozens and dozens of incidents which will recall little things that bring about the great big differences. I am leading up to the subject that Arch assigned to me; that is, after personal contact is established with men, especially individual men representing perhaps other countries than our own, affections rise up first for the men and then for the countries they come from.

I have been around a great deal—Siberia, Formosa, China—in eleven weeks I visited thirteen countries. And I like to pry around. When I was in Japan, I never went sightseeing in the day time like most people do, but at night. If you want to see how a man lives, you don't go around to his office, do you? No, you look him up at his home in the evening. There is a stock phrase in Rotary that I like to use. I now think of practically every country I have ever been to not as another country, but as an individual. I think of Great Britain and I think of the fellows I have met, and the same applies to Holland, South Africa, New Zealand—you all have that thought. The minute a country is mentioned, you think of the gatherings you have had with them. I think one of the most pleasant memories I hold is the international dinner held in Cleveland when the fellows opened up their hearts and told us of incidents, and so forth—it was a revelation. I won't go into that, or I shall never get through.

There is an opportunity that we have taken advantage of in Richmond, Indiana, a great many times; that is, utilizing the so-called talent at these conventions. I imagine the people on the other side and in the East take advantage of it when they have the opportunity. I am talking now of men like Andrews, Hancock, Free, de Cock Buning—all these fellows attending the convention and whose expenses are nothing beyond the actual traveling expenses. Just think of the effect of bringing a man like Charles Mander or Bob Hancock to speak to your club on the effect of Rotary in his country and its relations to America. By the same token those fellows from abroad could be utilized over there, just as Arch has been used abroad, and I know of no incident or a single time that Arch has offended. I have always been very, very careful what I tell the clubs in the other countries. We are too prone to ridicule. You know, fellows, no nation in the world has a premium on bravery or any thing of that sort, we all have a history that is beautiful and one of which we are proud, and after all, our own country is made up of people from across the water. It was only a few years back that our ancestors lived over there.

I want to leave this thought: after a residence abroad of ten years, I can see a great many fine things in the people with whom I lived. I do not think of them as Japs, but as a very, very fine people, and I take pride in entertaining them whenever I have the opportunity, and I hope the opportunities will be many. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

Chairman Klumph: In all the speeches that you and I hear, and perhaps in all the newspaper articles you and I read, and some magazine articles, dealing with the problems and causes of war, there is one phrase that is perhaps mentioned more than any other, and that is that our histories are wrong, that we should find a new way for writing history. And I am going to ask Rotarian Merville of the Spencerian College of Cleveland to say something about histories.

Rotarian Ernest E. Merville (Cleveland, Ohio): The trouble with so many of our writers today is that they are commissioned to write a book of so many pages at so many dollars a page and a royalty, and they think the more mud and the more muck they can throw at the other people of the world, that will make their book more popular.

Most of the trouble of the world is caused by misunderstanding. Historians have quarreled about various little things, and I am going to ask you to pardon me just a moment if I use a little personal experience of my father. I have in my hand a little ornament. It might be called a watch charm. It came from the root of the apple tree under which the great generals—note, I say great generals—Grant and Lee met in their first informal meeting. My father told me many, many times of that experience. He and the other soldiers were drawn up in review while those great generals passed and met under that tree.

My father said, "After we passed in review, we were disbanded. I was in sight of that tree and saw those great generals there when we disbanded, and by the time I could get back to that apple tree, there was nothing left but the roots," and that, gentlemen, was cut from the root of that apple tree by my father. Historians have wrangled over whether it was an apple tree or not. (Laughter.)

Sir Henry Thornton, in that wonderful address yesterday, said something that I hope every one of you heard: "It is only since the disaster of the last great war that there has dawned in the mind of man the conviction that war is the only game in which both sides eventually lose."

If our historians of the world could re-write our histories and give credit to the other side, tell of the wonderful things that were accomplished by them as well as by our side, I think that a great many of the misunderstandings and the bitterness could be wiped out.

Do you realize, gentlemen, that one-fifth of our population today is in our schools and colleges. The boys and the girls of today are the hope of the world.

I doubt if any adult in the world, after knowing what happened in that great war that closed ten or twelve years ago, could be induced to go into another one. But do you remember what Private Peat said in his book on how he was fed up on war and how the glories of war were magnified? Most of our histories, you know, carry the thought of glory all through the battles, and when the poor fellows go out, the historian says: "they died gloriously on the field of battle." In the last great war we remember the millions who died, we hope, gloriously, in terrible, terrible agony—and then, worst of all, the agony of the mothers, the agony of the wives, the agony of the sweethearts the world over.

I believe the greatest contribution that Rotary could make in connection with the Sixth Object would be to work out a plan throughout the world for making an impress upon those who are writing our histories and those who are teaching our history.

It has been my privilege to have as students young men and women to the number of 40,000, and I come in contact with tens of thousands of young people of the present generation up through that adolescent period, and if that impress could be made upon those boys and girls during the next twenty years, I believe that war would be outlawed.

I heard the other day of two little boys who got into a quarrel and they ended up with a fist fight. Little Johnny getting the better of little Joe, somebody pulled little Johnny off. "What's the matter, what are you fighting for?"

"Joe called my father a name."

"What did he call him?"

"He said my father had halitosis."

"Well, what is that?"

"I don't know, but it didn't sound good to me." (Laughter.)

And so we get things as trivial as those little boys fighting. The boys and girls of the schools today are the men and women citizens of tomorrow who will rule the world.

I heard a little story the other day about a man's passing on. He had gotten inside the pearly gates, and he was up there looking out while Saint Peter was admitting more spirits. Suddenly he said to Saint Peter, "There comes one of my enemies of the earth. I want to greet him when he comes in."

"What do you want to greet him for?" asked Saint Peter.

"I'll tell you when he gets here," was the reply.

As his enemy from the earth came on, he reached out his hand and helped him up the last steps inside the Gates of Paradise, and greeted him with these words, "I did not understand."

The most of the troubles of the world are caused by misunderstandings, and, I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the histories of the world can help to improve that condition. (Applause.)

Chairman Klumph: Fellows, our meeting was supposed to have lasted two hours, from two-thirty to four-thirty. Although we were a little late getting started, we still have plenty of time. I am not going to call on any other speakers for a set topic, but I just want to contribute one little thought of my own and then turn my chair over to the Assistant Chairman for the remaining minutes that are open for contributions.

My thought is along the line of what the individual clubs can do to further the Sixth Object, and this again is based upon a little experience in traveling abroad. We are living in a business age, an industrial age, a financial age. and, as a consequence, it is business, industrial and financial problems that largely cause the bad or ill feeling between nations, and I am of the opinion that the greatest thing that the local Rotary clubs in this country—in fact in all countries, but we need it more than most of them—can do is to have some speakers and some meetings devoted to subjects on which the average American business man is not very well posted, and you may be surprised when I say the first is the tariff, second, war debts, and reparations.

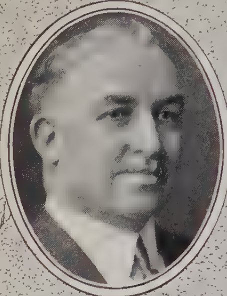
That was brought vividly to my mind in 1922 in a meeting of the Paris Rotary Club when a noted American lecturer, Thomas Cahill, spoke about war debts and reparations. They gave me an opportunity to say something, and I remember saying how I had enjoyed the meeting and how I lived in Ohio, in one of the largest cities of the country and that I doubted if I could find one-tenth of the business men who knew as much about our nation as the average Frenchman could tell you. And that is true. There isn't a thing they can't tell you about their debt, how they raise their money, and so on. How many of you can tell the total of our national debt?

When I speak of discussing the tariff, I mean on a political, partisan standpoint, not the tariff on sugar, or anything like that.

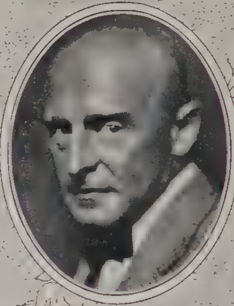
I heard a dispute between two nations rather quickly adjusted the other day. One of the men from overseas was complaining somewhat that our tariff law was doing them a terrible injury, and the other man came back something like this: "Do you realize that 60 per cent. of all the articles that come into this country come free?" That ended the argument.

It pays to know something about your tariffs, and that is a good study for this next year when we are going to visit the European countries. You can do more good for the United States of America by studying these two

CONVENTION SPEAKERS



FLOYD L. BATEMAN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.



OTTO BOHLER
VIENNA, AUSTRIA

PAUL P. HARRIS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A

RAYMOND M. HAVENS
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, U.S.A.

ALLEN D. ALBERT
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A

SIR HENRY W. THORNTON
MONTREAL, QUEBEC CANADA

HARRY H. ROGERS
TULSA, OKLAHOMA, U.S.A.

ARTHUR H. SAPP
HUNTINGTON, INDIANA, U.S.A.

CONVENTION SPEAKERS

PRINCE TOKUGAWA
TOKYO, JAPAN

ADMIRAL MARK KERR
LONDON, ENGLAND

WILLIAM DE COCK BUNING
THE HAGUE, HOLLAND

A. J. SOLDAN
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

PETER E. SOUDAH
JAFFA, PALESTINE

T. C. THOMSEN
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

LUIS MACHADO
HAVANA, CUBA

JOHN C H. WU
SHANGHAI, CHINA

propositions this coming year than anything else you can do. (Applause.)

Vice Chairman Arthur R. Christy of Fremont, Ohio, took the chair.

Vice Chairman Christy: I came to this meeting as Vice Chairman to make a plea to the larger clubs of the United States, clubs of 150 members or more, to assist the smaller clubs in the development of this Sixth Object of Rotary.

I have 72 clubs in my district. It is next to the largest district in the world, and I found in making my official visit to the clubs that International Service was not receiving the attention that it should. Arch has said that International Service in Rotary is twenty years old. That is true, but we are still in the elementary grades. We have now gone so far in International Service that we dare not even think of laying back on the oars; I rather think we have just picked up the oars and have just begun to dip them in the water.

My plea to the larger clubs is this: assist the smaller clubs in their International Service programs. You have in your clubs men who are qualified to go out and talk on International Service and international relations to these smaller clubs.

Arch made reference just a few minutes ago to a man who talked to the Cleveland Rotary Club on his return from the old country. Why wouldn't it be a good idea for the Cleveland Rotary Club to send this man out to the smaller clubs in the Twenty-first District as an emissary. I tell you, men, the smaller clubs are looking for someone to provide International Service programs for them.

We tried out something new—that is, we thought it was new—this year at our district dinner here in Chicago. It has been customary to have a joint reunion of the two districts in Ohio at every international convention. This year we invited to come in with us the First District, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and Alaska, and the northern part of Idaho. There were seventy-five men and women from the First Dirstrict at our dinner and we had the privilege there of becoming better acquainted with the Rotarians and their ladies from the West Coast, I believe, than we ever could in hotel lobbies, and so forth.

We extended invitations to all the overseas Rotarians and their ladies to come to our party, and we had Rotarians from all over the world there to meet and to become better acquainted with our Rotarians from the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts, and it was a delightful party. Our people had an opportunity to see the international aspect of Rotary and become acquainted with these men and women around the world.

We were fortunate in having at our district conference Edwin Robinson as a guest. I know all the Rotarians in attendance at the Twenty-first Conference were much impressed with him as a representative Englishman.

The district conferences are usually held in the larger cities, and I should like to make this plea to the larger clubs, that when the program for the district conference is set up next year, inject into that program some of the international atmosphere; get some of these overseas Rotarians who might be available to come and greet the conference.

We are going to open this meeting up now for suggestions from Rotarians here as to what their clubs have done in International Service, so that we can pass on ideas to other clubs as suggestions of what they might do this next year.

Can someone here give us some little report?

Rotarian William Medford (Baltimore, Md.): I am rising not to contribute anything just now, but to offer a friendly and constructive criticism, particularly of the group assembly meetings. I have attended several of these meetings around the convention here this week, and I have attended them in other conventions, and do not get out of them what I came for.

I think the plan is all wrong. I am fed up on speeches. I want a round table. Take this afternoon for instance: International Service. In Baltimore we have a big college, Johns Hopkins University. I want to know from this meeting how other towns with colleges have gone into universities and dragged out the material for their International Service programs in their Rotary clubs. And not only programs, I want to find out what towns have an Italian district in their environment and have gone into that district and done something. What is being done toward American citizenship training among the youth of the Italian section? Has any club done anything about that?

I am frank to tell you that I am disappointed in the plan on which Rotary International runs its group assemblies. Rather than have set speeches, I want to hear suggestions, brief or concrete, on how other clubs are meeting the situation. We can't send out a man from our large city club to a smaller club to help them in International Service, because, frankly, we don't know what to do ourselves. (Applause.)

Rotarian Charles Hartmann (Toledo, Ohio): Mr. Chairman, perhaps the questions can best be answered this way. that Rotary International has a very complete circular telling how it has been done in other clubs.

Rotarian Medford: I have read all that material, and still I want ideas. Who has really done something?

Rotarian Hartmann: Then perhaps, Mr. Chairman, we can contribute to this assembly here if the gentleman will put in concrete form the questions he wants answered.

Rotarian Edward Fairfield (Dubuque, Iowa): I think if the gentleman from Baltimore will get in touch with the Madison, Wisconsin, Rotary Club, and ask them for some information about their international programs through the University of Wisconsin, that he will get some very good and valuable information to guide him in this matter of the colleges.

I am from another district than Madison, but I want to contribute a thought about what a district can do in furthering this international objective of Rotary. We have heard some good discussions about what individuals and clubs can do, but I do not think in Iowa, in the Eleventh Rotary District, that there is today a Rotarian who does not know far more about our other Rotary nations than he did a year ago, all as a result of a plan introduced by our district governor this past year, Clarence Knutson.

At the beginning of this year, he bought a complete set of Rotary flags, and he sent one of those flags to each club in this district, sixty clubs. Then he invited the presidents of those clubs to have their International Service committee (and if they did not have such a committee, asked them to appoint one immediately) study the nation represented by that flag, then that committee should get into correspondence with Rotary clubs in the nation that

that flag stood for. It was the duty of that committee to then prepare a program on that country, on its people, its customs and its culture, and present that program before the home club.

That program, then, was carried along with the flag and presented before a neighboring club, with as many other members of the club as possible in addition to those participating in the program. Then the flag was taken home again and a committee of that club selected some Rotary Ann, to prepare or secure a costume representative of the country that that flag stood for, and she was taken by the committee to the district conference and there represented her club as well as the country represented in the district conference pageant.

After that was done, these flags were brought here to Chicago and they were at the LaSalle Hotel in the banquet hall the other evening when we had our banquet. It was our Iowa dinner, which was, I am sure, the largest we have ever had at an international convention, maybe due to the fact that we are close to Chicago, but I think partly due to the interest created in this program, because the attendance at our district conference this year far exceeded any record, and these flags were on display Tuesday night. We had an unusual number of overseas guests, Canadian and Mexican guests, there by invitation from the clubs who had given the programs on their respective countries.

Now I might submit that this program has created widespread interest in our district in the carrying out of the Sixth Object of Rotary. It has done more than that, it has aided every phase of Rotary activity; it has furnished a governors' trophy, because that set of flags, costing something like $115 to $120, is going to be awarded to some club in the district by the district governor who paid for it himself. It also created International Service activity in each club. It promoted inter-city meetings, took us all to a club during the year, and promoted attendance, and, I think, helped our banquet here. Now that set of flags is going to be awarded by the Governor to the club making the best showing, first, in attendance during the entire year at the home meetings, second, in the percentage of members of the home club who accompanied the flag to its visit to a neighboring club, and lastly, on the percentage of home members who accompanied the Rotary committee with the flag to the conference. Some club is going to be mighty lucky and mighty happy to win that trophy.

Finally, in conclusion, I want to mention that this plan went over so successfully, created so much interest, and resulted in so many fine programs in our district, that after the district conference in Marshalltown a few months ago, someone suggested we repeat the program this coming year, and it was made unanimous. (Applause.)

Rotarian Francis Mason (Jacksonville, Fla.): May I say that I think this has been a very splendid meeting and I should like to make a brief report about the activities in the Thirty-ninth District, which is almost the whole state of Florida.

We feel a peculiar responsibility in Florida because we are very close to Cuba. Our relationships with Cuba developed two years ago when they were invited to stop over in Jacksonville on the way to the Minneapolis Convention, some twenty of them. We had a splendid day in Jacksonville. Since that time—I think it was last summer—133 Rotarians from Cuba journeyed to

Miami to extend an invitation to the Rotarians of the Thirty-ninth District to come over there, and about 100 returned that visit last November and were royally entertained in Havana and the nearby cities. They are coming to return that trip again to Tampa sometime in the next six or eight months. Tampa is very much interested in Cuba as a nation, owing, probably, to the tremendous cigar industry in Tampa.

Luis Machado, that very attractive and brilliant President of the Havana Club, and District Governor Nominee, was the principal speaker at our district conference in Sarasota last April.

On account of the close proximity to the island of Cuba, and hence the Latin-American people, and since Florida is one of the four corners of this country, like a finger pointing to the markets of South America, we feel we are making a substantial contribution towards international relationships with these peoples, and, certainly, we get more than we give. (Applause.)

Rotarian Vernon Hodges (New Haven, Conn.): I just want to tell our brother what one Rotary club did. In Yale University we have about one hundred men, nationals of all countries here attending Yale. We have from time to time given them parties at the local hotels, but this year we wanted to do something different. We gave them a dinner at one of our country clubs and we spent a most delightful evening with them doing the talking.

In addition to that, we have urged the Rotarians in New Haven to invite these men to their homes, one or two at a time, preferably two. We are doing this because we want these men to go back to their countries with the right kind of a feeling towards us. Their ideas are gathered from the newspapers, on the most part, and newspaper headings are not a gauge of our home life. Of course, the newspapers print what is news, but the unusual is news and not the usual.

In your college towns you will find many nationals. Bring them in contact with your homes, have them meet your wives, your sons and your daughters, and they will get a great thrill out of it. (Applause.)

Vice Chairman Christy: I have here a pamphlet issued by Rotary International that gives a series of various club programs, what the various clubs have done to promote this international spirit. But after all, as said before, we are still in the elementary grades, and this year Rotary International is asking all clubs to develop some sort of programs as they apply to their own communities to promote International Service, international relations at home.

Arch, have you anything more to bring to this meeting?

Chairman Klumph: I have a good deal of respect for Herb Harris; the Chairman of our International Service Committee has worked very hard this year. He prepared a program, and, naturally, as we go along we learn a lot of things. Rotary was very primitive in the early days, and if we find some things that don't run just the way we want them, register your suggestions with the incoming committee. They are the ones with whom to register suggestions.

Rotarian Louis F. Bishop (New York, N. Y.): The Rotarian from New Haven spoke of this question of news. I was in the East about a year and a half ago and the news that we got throughout India, China, and other places, broadcasted from the Philippines, chiefly consisted of headlines about gunmen in Chicago and that sort of thing. I wonder if something cannot be done by Rotary toward seeing that a better quality of American news is distributed throughout the foreign countries.

Rotarian Heun: At the international dinner we had at Cleveland (to which I referred a while ago) we had some Mexican singers, and they were a fine bunch. There was a gentleman present from Belfast and he got up a little later in the evening and said, "I am surprised more than I can express tonight to find that they actually have ladies and gentlemen in Mexico. Certainly one does not get that impression from the newspapers."

Of course, we all looked amazed.

"You think that is a broad statement? Well, I will tell you why I make it. Every story about Mexico that is sent to Ireland calls the Mexican a 'greaser,' depicting him as wearing a big hat and a kidnapper of women, dragging them away by the hair of their head. That is just what you tell us they are. You advertise them that way."

Isn't that the answer to a lot of this international relations, fellows? I could stand here all day and tell you about business relations. For thirteen years Jim Davidson and I talked over these things by the hour on how the American business man advertises his business relations. There are many ways that you can build up a hatred over there which will develop into war some day.

I saw a coolie on the wharf take his pick one time and drive it right through a box in which was a delicate machine, and utter some oath about the United States. I am not a missionary; I am in the timber business. I said, "Why did you do that?"

"I'll tell you why I did that. The last steamer that delivered stuff here delivered a heavy machine for Korea, and we lifted it off the boat with our hooks and because the lumber covering it was so rotten, the box broke and it dropped and killed four of our workmen. Why should I respect the United States?"

Those are the little things that build up hatred among the fellows in the streets. And after all, it's the fellows in the streets that start the pot boiling. (Applause.)

Vice Chairman Christy: Let me repeat that suggestions should properly go to the new International Service committee, and I think the one submitted would be a valuable contribution if written to them.

Fellows, it's getting late. If there is nothing else, we shall adjourn.

The meeting adjourned at four-forty o'clock.

CLUBS OF 51 TO 150 MEMBERS—CLUBS A TO E

The discussion assembly on International Service, held for Rotarians from clubs of 51 to 150 members, A to E, was called to order at 2:40 o'clock by Past President E. Leslie Pidgeon, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Chairman Pidgeon: Gentlemen, the first thing I wish to do is to introduce my helpers, Rotarian Thomas F. Kenney, of Worcester, Massachusetts, Vice-Chairman, and Rotarian Norman Holland, of Montreal, Quebec, Secretary.

We were told yesterday, when the General Chairman gathered us together, that one of the things the chairmen should not do was to take up very much of the time of the conference. It was more a matter of conferring rather than of delivering addresses by any individuals. I may say here that we are dealing with matters of International Service at home, a rather new idea that was brought into the program. To me, it is one that is exceedingly fruitful. After all, we live at home most of the time. If we cannot do our International Service at home, I doubt if we will do very much International Service that is to be effective.

In these days, when people travel so much from one country to another, especially on this continent, where the population comes from so many different sources, we have, it seems to me, the largest and richest opportunity for doing International Service at home. Very much has been done this year in Canada, and I presume also in the United States, to make those who come from other countries feel at home, encouraging them to become citizens of the lands and nations with which they are casting their lot. I think you will recognize that very many of the people who come from other countries, even as visitors, and return, carry with them sentiments regarding the country in which they have sojourned and a great deal may be done for the building up of international good will by our remembering this fact.

I wonder if my Vice Chairman would excuse me if I told a story that I told at Poland Springs, Maine. I was motoring down with my wife and boy. My boy is in his fifteenth year. Just as we crossed the line, this boy, a very normal boy, saw the Stars and Stripes waving. He said, "Oh, there are the Stars and Stripes!" You know the tone in which he would say it. There was an excellent opportunity for me to say, "Well, it is not in it with the Union Jack." I fear if I had done that I would have been merely following the method of teaching that we have followed too long in our various countries, of endeavoring to train our own children to loyalty by, at the same time, stirring up in them feeling of depreciation of other countries. I did not say that to him at all, and I was not thinking of you. I was thinking of him. I said, "Yes, those are the Stars and Stripes, and because of courage and sacrifice and loyalty that lie behind that flag and of which it today is an emblem, we can travel as sojourners and visitors in this country and have all the privileges of those who are citizens here. If there were no sacrifice and honor and loyalty behind that flag, we would have no safety and privilege in this country in which we are spending a pleasant holiday."

I was rather pleased when a few weeks afterward he said to me at the breakfast table, without any suggestion, "I feel differently toward the American people ever since you told me the story of the flag." That is what we have in mind today. I think we must, in this International Service, do something to train our children and teach them history in a way which will make the best possible use of our own heroes without endeavoring to develop in them a sense of depreciation either of the heroes or heroic deeds of other nations of the world.

I have been giving this some study in another connection, along the line of the National Council of Education. I have found that it has been the custom of nearly every nation to endeavor to show that its people are the greatest. I have found that even the Hottentots, in their education, were teaching their children they were the people who stood above others. May I give you another little instance of what I mean? A few years ago, in the city of Vancouver, a number of Chinese immigrants were coming into the country. We have an arrangement whereby only so many can come in during the year. These people couldn't speak the language. They didn't know what the immigration officers were going to do with them. One of those poor fellows hid some place around the ship because he was afraid to face the immigration officers. When they were brought into the immigration shed, they were one short and were an hour searching for this man. Half a dozen women were in the party. A woman from Canada, the wife of an artist, Sir Thomas Smith, happened to be down there. She looked in at the immigration shed and saw the look of fear on the face of those women. She went out and got refreshments for the women. The immigration officer said it absolutely changed the whole atmosphere. They began to look at each other and felt the human touch.

I am only touching on those subjects, but I think you can see at a glance that in countries like yours and mine on this continent, the melting pot of the nations, we have immense possibilities in International Service along that line which will carry with it that feeling of good will out of which better international understanding will arise in the days that are to come. I think, gentlemen, until we learn to think in universal terms, we are not going to have peace. It is quite easy for us to be peaceful in our attitudes when we are meeting at Rotary conventions and international banquets, and expressions of good will are passing between one another. But when conditions become acute between countries we fall back on the historic traditions and hereditary memories that go back into the past. Until we can develop a universal sympathy that will enable us to recognize the courage and loyalty of even the other fellow on the other side of the dispute, we are not going to have international peace.

I don't know whether the film I have in mind was seen in this country, but there was a film shown in Canada depicting the naval battles in the Pacific during the War. You remember the British fleet under Craddock was sunk by the German fleet. Later, off the Falkland Islands, when the British fleet sent out longer cruisers, those magnificent German ships were sunk. A film went through our country depicting those two battles. It had been approved by the British government before it was sent out. I wouldn't hesitate to present that film in Berlin. It showed the actual facts and the things that took place. But it pictured the officers of both fleets as highly brave gentlemen. That is what I think we have to come to.

We have gotten into the habit of playing our bands for the victor. We will have to extend our opportunities and to recognize that battles and races are lost in the very same spirit and courage as that in which they are won, and then the courage of the world will become the contribution to the character of each individual.

Under Number 1, page 67 of your program book, there are four things which really are before us this afternoon for discussion. First, there is a statement of the theme as the keynote of the year. This, I have endeavored to give. The next is how to make a study of the community for International Service purposes. I have not arranged for speakers and we cannot have long speeches, but I want no loss of time and I want men who have had experience in community work and organization along this line to jump to their feet, take a few minutes, and endeavor to give us something that will be a contribution that we may benefit by.

Rotarian Si Adams (Dansville, N. Y.): In my town, there is a sanatorium which usually has in it several people from other countries. Those of us who are in touch with that sanitorium make it a particular point to be friendly with those men and find out what their connections are. There are some fine individuals coming from other shores, and we improve that opportunity to develop their friendship.

Rotarian John Evans (Eugene, Ore.): I do not happen to be a member of the Sixth Object Committee, but I am asked to report that in our town, which is situated right near the campus of the state university, the Rotary club has given its moral support and financial backing, as well, to the establishment on the campus of an international house. It is a residential establishment for men, and includes at this time some thirty members. The membership at this time represents a good many countries including several European countries and different areas of the Orient. It is a little over a year old, and is a very beautiful demonstration of the friendship that can grow up between men from widely separated points of the world. This is not exactly under the supervision of the Rotary club, but the Rotary club has given enormous impetus to it, and it has had sufficient financial backing to make sure it will be supported and carried on.

There are various scholarships at the University of Oregon both for men and women, but this activity among the men is doing a great deal for our community, situated fairly close to the Orient and having some problems in the matter of Oriental and Philippine labor to make a better understanding between the different groups desirable. It not only gives the Japanese, Chinese, and Philippinos, as well as some of the European residents a better and quicker understanding of American university life and American business life, but it is also doing a great deal to help the American young man understand there is a great deal more to the world than just the United States.

Japan also has some very serious problems. So has Denmark, and so do other nations. Among the house membership, there are three American boys who have been privileged to live in this house with the overseas students. I believe it is going to develop into a very splendid example of that type of work.

Chairman Pidgeon: That is a very fine contribution. I am not limiting this. I want every one to get up who has a contribution to make.

Rotarian Elbert B. Griffith (Covina, Calif.): After the 1927 convention in Ostend, the representation going through the southern part of Europe visited Athens, Greece, and was so touched with the conditions there among the boys, their living conditions and so forth, that our representative brought the question home to our club. As a result, our club has contributed largely to the building of a working boys' home in Athens, housing about fifty boys under the care of a house mother. They do their own cooking and live there. It takes in boys from the age of twelve to eighteen. I thought that was a contribution that should be mentioned.

Rotarian Ben F. Hiltabrand (Bloomington, Ill.): The thing I have in mind is possibly somewhat connected with Boys Work, but it has an application directly to this subject. For some years, we have sponsored members in the Y. M. C. A. who were sons of non-native parents who were not citizens. Those boys would gather once a week in an organization of their own. They would formulate their own organization, and were made to feel it was their organization, directly under the leadership of one of our men. The thing which I wish to mention here is a matter which has been brought to my attention several times by the man who has charge of that. He says the things these boys learn are taken directly home to their parents and they learn a very definite lesson from those boys.

Rotarian Fred W. Gage (Battle Creek, Mich.): I take it you have not had much luck in making a survey of the community such as our program calls for. We have a city of 50,000 of which a large proportion are native-born Americans. With the coming of the Grand Trunk Locomotive shops several years ago there was quite a proportion of what my friend refers to as "Hunks" and "Bohunks" who came into the community.

We found this to be the best way to get in touch with them. We have in Battle Creek a very efficient method of getting at people through the schools in the way of a visiting nurse who goes into the homes of the people, gains their confidence and finds out what their problems are, not only in the matter of health but otherwise. Our school nurses were able to give us a good deal of information and we also got information through our Scout Executives. The children of non-native parents are quick to see the advantages of the Scout affiliation, and as quickly as possible they get into the Scout organization. Our third method of getting in touch with them was through the superintendents and foremen of the various plants in which these men work, to find out what their conditions were.

The problem of assimilation which goes with that is a great one. We are too prone, I think, to try to make them over and to make them according to our pattern. We feel the methods those people use in their home life and otherwise must conform too much to ours. In a good many instances, I think we have had our eyes opened when we found some things out about other nations. There is one thing about which we have been very much pleased, and that is in aiding our men in their naturalization efforts. It is rather awkward for them to come into a court perhaps and they are apprehensive of something that is going to happen to them in taking out their papers for naturalization. Sometimes we have been able to have small committees from our club go into the circuit court room to help them get through. In many instances, we have found they were poorly prepared, had not enough knowledge to take out the first papers and have needed a few practical lessons of the primary grade as to what is necessary in becoming naturalized. We have seen some practical results as to what would happen in that respect. We have come in contact with some serious problems.

Chairman Pidgeon: I am sure you will agree with me we have had excellent speeches and this is an excellent contribution of the subject before us of organization and how to find the problems of our community.

We have received a letter from the Chairman of the International Service Committee, in which he tells us that Mr. Parley P. Christiansen has been asked, on behalf of the Chairman, Herbert Harris, to speak to us for a few moments on Esperanto. We will ask Mr. Christiansen to address us at this time.

Mr. Parley P. Christiansen (Chicago, Ill): I am not here at my own request, but I am glad to be here. I met Herb Harris in Los Angeles not long ago. He told me by all means to be in Chicago and contact with Mr. Beard, whom I met in San Francisco later, and to give you my message.

I am a rambler, an old globe trotter. I am on my way now to the

Esperanto Congress in the States, and will then go to the International Congress in Oxford, then on through Europe, getting into Persia when the weather will permit.

In all of my contact with the world, outside, of non-English speaking countries, I use only Esperanto, the new international language. Esperanto is not in any way intended or designed to supersede any of the national languages. A national language is a part of the people. You judge them by it, and they judge you by yours. Throughout the world today the intensifying of nationality, unfortunately, has made the border-line a disagreeable spot to get over. So that we are not going to attack or destroy any of those beautiful characters but we say, "Learn well your national language and Esperanto." Use your national language at home, of course, and when you contact with your brother from a country which uses a different language use the second language for him.

You are hard-headed chaps, about the same type I am, who have the reputation of being rather a crusty, old-fashioned lawyer, not a mellow idealist. I have a good deal of the international angle now. I have learned by my contact that we are not the only pebbles on the beach, and that if we are to continue our splendid prosperity we must contact more or less with our good brothers overseas.

But I didn't come into Esperanto from the angle of idealism or altruism, although it has intensified that spirit in me. I am a Dane by descent. You might not discover that, because one interviewer said once I was as typically an American as an American smoking car. That is rather a far-fetched illustration, but I am of Danish stock and talk Danish. The first country to which I went when I traveled abroad was Denmark. I was in the beautiful city of Copenhagen, where my mother's people were born, and was having a good time practicing the Danish language. You know when you cannot talk to any one else you can talk to the woman who sells journals or newspapers at the hotel newsstand.

She said one day, "Herr Wilson, won't you come to the celebration which we are giving to the delegation which is coming back from Prague, where they attended the International Esperanto Congress?" I told her I would, but my old noodle said, "Dreamers, idealists, faddists, all kinds of that class." But I went to scoff and remained to pray. I saw and heard nine nationalities talk with each other beautifully. I got a grammar and dictionary and in eleven days I was in Berlin talking Esperanto beautifully enough to order what I wanted to eat and drink, and at the hotel conversed with Esperanto thinkers. I was not a child. I was past fifty. You don't learn so fast then.

Some of you are saying, "Why not English?" Take this home and think about it. Don't expect me to give it all in a minute. But English is difficult to learn. I regard it as beautiful and expressing the finest shades of thought. Although I have talked English for sixty-two years, commencing in the cradle, as my mother would say, I don't know English. There are over 450,000 words in Funk and Wagnall's Dictionary. President Wilson claimed command of 25,000, which was only a bagatelle; Elbert Hubbard, 22,000; and Shakespeare contented himself with 15,000.

It is not fair to say to the rest of the world, "If you want to contact, learn our language." We have been doing that with our thumbs in our vest, "Come across and learn our language." You contact with the English along the beaten path. You meet them in Shanghai, Hongkong, and all those cities, but, of course, not so much. Then the last and only answer is that it is not neutral and no non-neutral language is ever going to be the language for all the world. When a city gains its freedom, it soon begins to develop its own language. Norway, long under the control of my ancestors, is reverting back to its old Norwegian language. They never say Christiania now. They say Oslo. You won't hear of Constantinople now except in the histories. It is now known to them as Stamboul. Finland is also running back to the home language and they speak of Helsinki instead of Helsingfors. So it is all over the world.

Language intensification is getting stronger. Barriers are getting larger and larger. If we are to contact with the world we must learn the new international language, Esperanto.

Let me compliment the man who handled the pen that drew up our Sixth Object in Rotary. In Reno, I learned, as I was coming across the continent about a week ago that, to a man, the board of education passed a recommendation to have it in the schools. The man who wrote it was a far-seeing man or the committee that drew it up. It puts Rotary into things that concern us, too. That is world fellowship, world understanding, which are bound to lead toward peace. Gentlemen, I thank you. (Applause.)

Rotarian Adams: What is the best method to use?

Mr. Christiansen: Write to Karl Froding, Sherlock Hotel, Madison, Wisconsin. Send him a dollar and he will send you all the paraphernalia you need, a grammar and dictionary, and you go to work. There are 195 Esperanto clubs in the United States. At our International Office for North America, J. J. Sussmuth, Anderson Avenue, Fort Lee, New Jersey, will do the same thing for you.

Chairman Pidgeon: On your behalf, I know you would desire me to express your appreciation of the concise and informative way in which this subject has been presented. Only an enthusiast could tell the story as you have told it, sir.

One of the Rotary clubs of Canada found a young man who was studying for the ministry in one of our churches, and who had intended to go abroad as a foreign missionary. He was a very excellent student who took high honors. They persuaded him to change his life work and work among the new Canadians as we call them. We don't speak of "foreigners" any longer, but we speak of the new Canadians. They employed him for full time and paid him a salary. He works in that city among the boys of the new Canadians. He is not doing religious work directly. He is organizing them into boys' clubs, athletic clubs, and things that make for general culture. He comes to the Rotary club and says, "I want so many hockey sticks and so many pairs of skates," and the Rotary club furnishes them.

One of his main problems, as he expressed it, was this. There are children who have come from parts of the world where they have never known responsible government. They look upon the government as something imposed upon them and the law as something imposed upon them by a force from without rather than an expression of the individual's conception of what is proper common action. He said, "Before you can make citizens of those boys in a democracy, you must change their attitude. I cannot do it by lectures, but I will tell you how I can do it. By getting the athletic clubs together and having them elect their own president and formulate their own constitution. Before you know it, they have their system of government on the basis of the national system, and you have trained them without their knowing it, to a democratic attitude of mind, to look upon the officers of the law as chosen by the individuals to carry out the common will and to look upon the rules you obey as your common agreement with one another as to what is the common action." That is one way in which they have organized the community. That man knows practically all the new Canadians in that city, although there are a large number. He knows the organizations that are at work, and he forms new organizations where necessary. He works through organizations that are now existing where that can be done, but this is one form of Community Service.

In Montreal, we made a survey some time ago through the industrial organizations and other organizations, such as the social service department of the university. We gathered the information together on how to make a study for International Service purposes. Let me say that unless you really know your problem, your work is going to be more or less inefficient. However it is done, there must be some way of bringing your problem out in the open so you can see it before you can really organize your efforts and your good will for International Service in your community.

Rotarian W. M. Kasl (Blackwell, Okla.): In our community, we have a number of Mexicans with whom to deal. We have tried to deal with the older folks, but it is rather difficult. So we are using the schools, trying to keep the younger Mexican boys and girls in school. We find they have an inclination to stay out of school. Through our school organization, the truant officers and school executives, we keep in touch with them. As soon as any of them drop out, we try to get in touch with the parents and to get them back in school. We find by that method we are doing much good.

Chairman Pidgeon: Something was put in my hands the other day by the head of the library of one of our Canadian cities. It is a magnificent pamphlet in which he has indicated histories that should be read for common education and sympathetic understanding of the various nations. He finds a selection in one history and a selection in another. No one history is at the same level for that one purpose throughout. He gives the selections as to where they may be found in the common libraries of the country. It is really a very fine pamphlet. It is published by Dr. Locke of Toronto.

Rotarian Louis Berg (Watertown, N. Y.): In all of those clubs doing something with the people from other countries, I wonder how many of them are showing an interest, or keeping alive the home thoughts of these people, in the best of their own culture. Where such people are highly advanced along musical lines, do you go into that group and ask them to carry their music into your lives? What are we bringing from the other countries into our own lives that is worth while?

Chairman Pidgeon: In Montreal, in another club in which I take quite a good deal of interest, we have a Bulgarian who is one of the most outstanding musicians in our country, who speaks and sings in seven languages. He is doing this very work of which you speak. He takes these groups, teaches the children to sing their national songs. He takes their national songs as the basis, as has already been suggested. In this way, he reaches the older people of the family. Whenever he can get the boys and girls to sing in choruses, he has no trouble in getting the father and mother and other relatives to listen, and they are interested.

Rotarian O. C. Davis (Bridgeport, Conn.): May I suggest to the gentleman who has just spoken that the city of Cleveland has done much along that line. Each year, they have what they call a "Jambola," which I conceive of as being backed by a Rotary organization. It is really a big play festival, where all the people are in costumes, carry out their native folk dances and sing and have a wonderful time.

Rotarian Berg: Does not that tend to spread a feeling of friendship and the desire to meet on common ground?

Rotarian Davis: And appreciation on the part of the American people.

Chairman Pidgeon: I should like to give you one instance in connection with the British Empire. I believe you would admit that it has been exceedingly broad in the things which are allowed to go on under its flag. As you motor through the Province of Quebec, you will see the French flag out on any holiday. An educated man from Europe whom I was taking around the district of Montreal some time ago said, "I think that is terrible. If that happened in my country, we would have the policemen out."

What does Britain say? "Certainly, if you belong to French stock and have old loyalty and old traditions, cherish them, wave your flag." Because of that, we have in the Province of Quebec a French population as loyal as any population you can find under the British flag. But suppose you did what this European suggested, try to bring the law down upon them, you would come up against sacred memories and not only would you come up against them, accentuate their importance, and turn these people against you, but you would lose the momentum that lies behind them for your own purpose in your own land. So we should not crush those things, but cherish them for the embodiment of things that are permanent and of use in our own land.

Rotarian Norman Holland (Montreal, Quebec, Canada): Let me give a little suggestion, following along the line of Louis Berg's idea of featuring national holidays.

This coming year I am chairman of the program committee in Montreal. We have laid out sheets, each sheet covering one month, the fourth or fifth meeting, as the case may be. It shows the date of the meeting, the speaker, the nearest national holiday and any remarks. One of those sheets is in the hands of the president; one in the hands of the vice-president; the head of the speakers' committee, and, of course, myself as head of the program committee. We take in the French, English, Scotch, Italian, Jewish, and so forth. At the meeting coming nearest to one of those national holidays we will feature something relating to that national holiday. In that way we keep before our club all the time the various nationalities. By having one of those lists in the hands of those key men, you get the benefit of their advice also, particularly when it is in the hands of the chairman of the speakers committee, because he may know months ahead when some national holiday is coming. He may have heard of a speaker from that particular nation who is going to be near your city and can then arrange to have him address you.

Rotarian William Sewall (Carthage, Miss.): I live in a city of about 12,000, in the center of the country, about as far removed from a seaport as one could be, I believe. We have a very small percentage of the non-native population. I understand it is less than five per cent. We sometimes wonder how we can proceed in a practical way to spread the doctrine of international good feeling, in which we are very much interested. I should like to hear some suggestions along that line. We want to do that thing as much as anybody, but our personal contacts with people from other countries are very few.

Chairman Pidgeon: I should like to make one practical suggestion, and I know from the work I am doing in Canada that it is practical. In a community where there are not many people from other countries, your difficulty is with your own people who live there. They have such small opportunity of becoming international in their attitude of mind or of recognizing the equal worth and ability of other nations. I really think anything you can do in an informative way, such as Dr. Locke has done in the publishing of this little pamphlet to guide Canadian citizens in reading the histories of other nations, or trying to educate your own people to have an international mind would be very helpful. What we are after is a general public sentiment that is going to stand the strain of all the conditions that arise internationally.

I would say in a community where there are very few from whom you can learn by personal contact and interest the problem is largely one of educating yourself by whatever means are at your disposal, of course, reading something of the lives of other people.

Rotarian Charles Burrows (Indianola, Iowa): Practically all of our clubs in the state of Iowa are without any particular local race problems, and, therefore, it is primarily a matter of educating each of us as Rotarians. Some of us live in college towns, as I do, where we have overseas students. There are other small industrial groups. District Governor Clarence Knutson worked out this plan, which I believe is admirable.

At the beginning of the year, instead of getting a trophy of some other sort, he got flags of the various nations, fifty-one different countries which had their own national flags. There were sixty-four clubs in our district. He duplicated thirteen of the clubs, having two clubs represent each of the thirteen South American countries. Then he assigned to each of our clubs some one of those other nations to make a particular study of them. My own local club happened to be assigned Newfoundland on which to make a particular study. I turned to our International Service committee chairman and asked him to take charge of that, which he did very splendidly.

After the study was made by individual members, we were asked, through our International Service committee, to put on a local program in our local club. After that had been done, our District Governor asked us to carry that program to at least one other club, which was assigned to us. I did not know a thing about Newfoundland, but the men assigned the task of presenting it gave us a splendid presentation of Newfoundland. When we went to the club to which we had been assigned, it gave us additional opportunity to carry this information to the other clubs.

This helped us in our inter-city meetings and helped us in our understanding of other peoples. The trophies were to be presented at the close of the year on three or four bases, one on attendance at the local club, another on the group that took the flag along with its program to the other meeting, another was that of attendance at the District Conference, which leads me to the last point in the suggestion. We had this local study, and at the District Conference Governor Knutson worked out an international pageant which was the closing event of our District Conference. Each club was asked to bring its flag and to bring one of the women to participate in the pageant. She was to be dressed in the native costume of the country to be represented. It was a beautiful thing, and as our District Governor said, every club was represented and every flag was there. I think that is an exceedingly good idea for a group of clubs situated as we are in Iowa, without many international contacts.

Chairman Pidgeon: That is an excellent contribution and will help us when we came to programs.

Rotarian William Powell (Albuquerque, N. M.): We have had a very interesting discussion here on the problem of the boy of non-native parentage. We have that problem out in my country and we deal with it as a Boys Work problem. We are considering here this afternoon the question of international relations. A Rotary club is made up of business men whom we can safely assume are fair minded, and should be able to take up controversial questions and discuss them in fairness and equity.

The time is coming, if it has not already arrived, in my opinion, when Rotary must consider the question of international trade barriers. At this meeting, I should like to hear some discussion on trade barriers, because they have more to do with international relations and international peace than anything else. If some headway can be made on that question, Rotary can give very constructive help to international relations. Certainly through the business men of the country we can do more toward solving the question than we can in any other way.

Chairman Pidgeon: I think there is no doubt the principle is sound. But I am afraid if you were to go into international trade relationships you would never get anywhere else, if it were discussed from that standpoint. In my opinion, in dealing with that in Rotary you would not only be tackling the problem of your relationships to other countries but would be tackling a very marked difference of opinion in political matters within the country itself. My idea is that if we would endeavor to take that up in the Rotary clubs of Canada, it would not be an international matter quite so much as it would be a local political matter. And I don't know where we would get. I am afraid we would divide on the old lines. This is by no means turning your suggestion down, but I really doubt whether it is practical to study it here.

Rotarian Powell: We had a discussion in the Rotary club at Albuquerque as to whether it was advisable for a Rotary club to discuss controversial questions. Quite a few of the members not only thought it inadvisable but that it would wreck the club. This last year the board decided that if the Rotary club was not made up of men big enough to discuss impassionately controversial questions, not to try to pass any resolutions one way or the other, but to discuss them freely and openly and frankly, it had no excuse for existence as a Rotary club. We brought in controversial questions and had excellent talks. I can say to you frankly the club is stronger because it tackled the question.

Chairman Pidgeon: That is an interesting experience, but I don't think we could do it this afternoon. As an example, at the present moment, in the

Dominion of Canada, if we began to discuss this very subject, I am sure we would have some intensely interesting Rotary meetings. What would be the effect on Rotary I cannot tell, but certainly it would make interesting conversation.

When I was asked to name a Vice Chairman for this meeting, I named one whom I knew to be a gentleman worthy of every duty that Rotary could place upon him, one who had touched with wide distinction every task in Rotary that was given him. I was greatly delighted when he accepted my invitation to act as Vice Chairman, and, therefore, it would be a loss to you and a discourtesy to him if he just sat here as Vice Chairman. I shall, therefore, ask him to take the chair at the beginning of Subject Number 3.

Vice Chairman Thomas F. Kenney, Worcester, Massachusetts, took the chair.

Vice Chairman Kenney: It is a great pleasure to take the chair. As I sat here, I couldn't help but think of two trips I made around the world, and about twenty-seven side trips into various parts of the world. My reaction to the comments, as applied to myself, put me in the position where I wondered as I went from country to country, or land to land, what they called me in respect to being a stranger.

It was very interesting, indeed, to be called "foreigner" when it meant no harm, of course, when it was meant respectfully, but there is something in the heart of the individual from another land that makes him not resentful but rather cautious when some one refers to him as a "foreigner." As I see it, and as it applies to myself, I like to look today at the Chairman, Dr. Pidgeon, coming here as a neighboring state visitor, a chap just from north of us. I also like to look at the individual from another country as an individual from an adjacent state in another land, separated by water perhaps. If my observation is correct, I think the reaction of such individual is, when he leaves your country, "He didn't call me a 'foreigner'." I think such a feeling creates the beginning of an international mind within the individual heart of the individual man, which will go a long way toward the beginning of the man's understanding of himself and his contact with other men.

As I see it, it is a very simple thing. I am just pulling the threads, Mr. Chairman, if it meets with your approval, of a few little observations which I think are important. May I assure you that what we are trying to do is to follow the agenda as set forth by Chairman Herb, in order that we might not go too far from what he might desire.

How to make a study of the community for International Service purposes embraces securing data from the latest census reports, from chamber of commerce, from factories, farms and other industries, from school and college authorities, from tourist agencies, hotel, railroad, and steamship companies, by personal interview with representatives of all classes, not native to the community.

You had not seen the agenda and still, based on long work with the committee, somebody covered every basic principle in how to proceed to make the study, and I am confident as we go on to answer the second question as to what this study should reveal, without any suggestion from the Vice Chairman, somebody will cover the fundamentals as set aside in the agenda.

Would that I had the international vision of our Chairman! Why do you think, based on some twenty odd years of work, Rotary subsequently adopted an object known as the Sixth Object. Just listen. "In a community, local," what does it consist of? An area of homes. In the homes, parents, sometimes children. To support those children men work in factories or in the fields. It means transportation to and from. Just visualize the individual who comes home for the evening. He enters his home or he leaves it in the evening to go to some place of worship or amusement. He sleeps, and what is it that sleeps? That individual's body, that individual's mind. What should this study reveal? Land conditions? Yes. Air conditions? Yes. House conditions? Yes. Transportation, when he needs it? Yes, by foot or otherwise. Where he spends his days and when he comes to his home what is there? Yes. How about his young? Yes. And the education of those young? Yes. The physical health and mental health? Yes. They go along and reach another age, and if that individual has the benefit of what this study reveals, cannot you see what ultimately might happen? An International Service. So, how easy it is, without looking at the agenda.

The second section takes up the occupation of the chief groups, the working and living conditions and general relations to the community. Is there any man of any education or any standing who cannot visualize the little picture I have already painted? So that you may get my personal viewpoint, by choice, by desire, and by ambition, I shall tell you that my vocation is that of a physician. I believe in Vocational Service. I know of no one who has a better opportunity to demonstrate his Vocational Service than the man who can give unto others that which he would expect to have given unto him. So there is a lot in Vocational Service. The heart of the individual man, as I see him, is what he manifests toward himself; by a contagious process, others may appreciate the good that is in him.

I believe, based on this study, that good brings good. In connection with this language which he heard discussed a few minutes ago, what a wonderful thing, Dr. Pidgeon, to understand everyone who wishes to speak to us. It is a mighty difficult thing in a community, when I want to show what the study should reveal, that first my question might be such that might be understood, and, second, that I could translate it myself so that I could understand the answer.

I recall when I was made director of health in the city of Worcester that in certain definite directions we apparently had a lot of work to do. In making the study as to how to proceed, I found that we had many Latin-speaking people, Scandinavians, and others. To go out and do a constructive piece of work in the community meant the securing of a means whereby we could come in contact with the people whom we really wanted to assist.

I want to drop a thought, because I think I have already said enough to start something. What would be your idea of demonstrating in your community, after making some study, whether it be complete or just in part, where you could show the value of such a study in re International Service.

To me, this International Service is the service between human beings. It is the creation of sympathy, not a sympathetic way, but the tendency to attract one man to another that they may understand each other better.

Chairman Pidgeon: One of the first things it should reveal is this. What are the obstacles to a free flow of personality and what are the conditions that are tending to separate the various groups of different nationality origins in the community. I found, in connection with the work in the city of Montreal, through a Danish minister, that one of the difficulties was this. They had a surplus of school teachers of very high training, because the school system of Denmark is very high in its order. A number of those teachers came to this country because they couldn't get employment there. When they came here, they couldn't get employment as school teachers and often had to go into a type of employment that was very different from what they had before. They were often rather looked down upon by those for whom they worked, because they were undertaking a humble type of service, when in culture and mental standing they were above those for whom they worked. A survey should take that in.

Another problem we have found in surveys is in connection with a man whose qualifications would only open up certain types of service to him, the remuneration for which was not very great, and he had perhaps eight or ten children to support. How, in a country where the standards of living were so much higher and everything so much more expensive, he could meet the needs of eight or ten children and give them such opportunity as they should have to grow up as citizens of this country with a reasonable degree of culture and education?

I think, in a broad way, one of the first things which should be revealed by such a survey of the community is: what are the things that lead people to write back to their home land and say they are not treated as brothers in this country, the things that break down the international good will?

Vice Chairman Kenney: I think I can cite one example, because to my mind Dr. Pidgeon illustrates the finest principle in International Service. A boy in school, the son of a father from overseas, does not do well in school. In due time, the boy finds himself on the way toward a school where mental defectives can be properly handled. Suppose that boy had somebody interested in, first, his vocation and, second, his community, and suppose it was found that the boy had defective eyesight; suppose, in addition, it was discovered that he had defective hearing. Perhaps the seating arrangement in the schoolroom did not permit the child to see nor hear properly and in that way he missed much of the instruction.

Suppose there was some service in a community way rendered that child so that sight was restored and hearing was restored, and that in due time the child demonstrated his normalcy. Suppose that grandfather and grandmother lived in a country many miles distant, separated by miles of water. Suppose through the happiness of that father he wrote to his elder and said something like this: "I live in a country where they interest themselves in boys, where they interest themselves in girls. When due care was exercised, we found our own boy did not see from one of his eyes and did not hear properly from one of his ears, and they rendered service to me by restoring that sight and hearing." Just picture that message, placed in an envelope bearing two-cent postage, leaving Chicago and going to some other land. Visualize its receipt. When that letter was opened and read, this old grandmother reacted this way, "How pleasing that somebody offered service to somebody that had come from me."

Supposing somebody traveled to that country from this country, and this elder asks to meet the visitor with this thought in mind, "I wanted to hear the voice of and see in person an individual who came from a land that offered service to my blood, who made sight and hearing possible, that he might be efficient in the land of adoption of his father and mother."

Is there any stronger International Service than the true message delivered into the home of the individual in a land which borders on high mountains where they do little in the winter but sit down and read messages from a land from overseas that brought to them words of hope and understanding?

That, I think, Mr. Chairman, illustrates not only the first section but the second section. It is with pleasure that I turn the gavel back to you that you may proceed to close.

Chairman Pidgeon took the chair.

Rotarian H. E. Watson (Calcutta, India): I had no intention when I came here of saying anything, because I wanted to learn what was being done by other clubs. I am the chairman of the International Service committee in our club. We thought that what was asked of us was to acquaint ourselves with the customs of other countries, with the nationalities of other countries, and to cultivate a real friendship toward the nationalities of other countries. I come from a very cosmopolitan city, Calcutta. We have no immigrant problems, but have tackled the question in the way which has been mentioned. We applied to all the consuls general to tell us of the national day of their respective countries. We got a list of all those national days. On that day, we get the program committee to give five minutes to a speaker who will say something about the country and about the reason for the national day.

Besides that, the program committee gives two or three days throughout the year to talks on other countries. Recently we have had very instructive talks on Chili and Brazil. We keep in close touch with the consuls in connection with any one of importance from their countries who might be visiting Calcutta and try to arrange to have them speak to us, if they have anything of importance to say. If not, we invite them to attend the Rotary club meeting anyhow. On the national day, we ask the consul general as a guest. We also ask prominent members of the community who are residents of Calcutta as guests of the Rotary club. The International Service committee also takes charge of all correspondence with Rotary clubs outside of India.

Chairman Pidgeon: Five-minute talks at each club meeting about the customs and conditions of the native land by a local resident born in another country, and talks given by prominent speakers from other lands secured by a local representative, that is part of the program.

Rotarian Kasl: I want to issue a word of caution. We started to study the customs of the different countries. In connection with this, we started with India. Some one suggested there was a woman who went over there and wrote a book called "Mother India." So we secured it. If any of you have read the book, I believe you realize that it gave India a black mark. All she did was to go over there and stay at the hotels for about six months. She didn't go out into the surrounding country at all to learn the real facts about the case. She wrote the book and brought it back to America for the American people to read. After we read the book, we didn't think much of it. Later on, we happened to be fortunate enough to listen to a man from India who was educated in India and elsewhere, who gave us a real insight into conditions in India. So I say you want to be careful where you get information in connection with the countries you study.

Rotarian Thomas E. Pierce (Abilene, Texas): We publish each week a little pamphlet in our club called the "Rotater." We give a description of our city, the civic organizations and so forth. At Christmas time, we sent this publication to every Rotary club in the world. We received an answer from Calcutta. I remember hearing the president of our club read the reply from the president of the Calcutta Club. A man who was president of one of the Minnesota clubs wrote us and said, "I am very much interested to know about your city; I didn't know there was such a place in the world." The president replied that he was surprised to learn there was such a town as this one in Minnesota. We received a cordial invitation from clubs from all over the world to visit their clubs while in the city.

Rotarian Charles R. Kumpf (Canton, Ohio): We have in our club a physician who takes a trip around the world occasionally. He came back a year or so ago and brought us the story of India. He made us feel that we would like to go over to India and see the country ourselves. He considers it one of the most beautiful countries in the world.

Our Boys Work chairman is in charge of the work of the Y. M. C. A. He has induced the sons of Rotarians to write letters to boys in different countries. They send each other the flags of their country and tell what they are doing over there. We don't want to lose sight of the fact that after all the people who come to the shores of the different places represented in Rotary come there to become citizens eventually. They want to be people of that particular country. What kind of citizens are they going to be? Are they going to get their training from the riff-raff, or from men like you and me who are aiming to be the best type of citizens?

We are the people employing the labor, and it seems to me it is our duty, as employers, in connection with those people who come to us from other shores to do the most we can to make them feel at home.

Rotarian Adams: Are not we thinking of ourselves as melting pots, Canada on one side and the United States on the other? This is an international meeting, considering International Service. Right now there are thousands from across the water visiting us. Probably a year from now thousands of our men will be on the other side. Those people are going to carry back some impression which they will gain here. If international understanding is to be increased, it will not be through the melting pot section. It will be through men like the gentleman from India, who will go back to India taking some impression with him.

Chairman Pidgeon: We must not overlook when we are studying the man from the other country who is in our midst, that the object we have in view is to develop that international mind that will give us sympathy with other nations, which may be used for the mollifying of international relationships and the solution of international problems. While we may get at it through those who are coming as agents of our education, our object is International Service rather than Community Service.

Our last section is: How the result of community study for International Service purposes may be used in programs. We have had a number of things presented as to how they may be used in programs. In connection with activities for students, there is a suggestion for entertaining students from other nations who may be studying in our community and learning from them as well as giving them some conception of our life.

We are living in an age when people travel widely from one country to another. What impression do they receive?

Dr. Gore said in my hearing about a year ago, "The epoch age of traveling is past. Our sojourns are arranged for us on an artificial road of luxury in which it has been made easy and usual for us to see without knowing and to pass through another country without coming in touch with the life which that country alone can give." He says this results in giving out clever and lucrative misrepresentation, all the more harmful because of a sympathy undeveloped. That treats on what the gentleman said, that sometimes in your education you get a viewpoint of another country from one who has gone hurriedly through and carried his own prejudices, who does not give the real insight.

Rotarian Watson (Calcutta): The gentleman spoke about international trading. I think if we concentrate on international friendship, international trading will solve itself.

Vice Chairman Kenney: The program is based on International Service. Many of those phases have been covered in our discussion this afternoon. You will find the program outlined in detail in the literature at Headquarters, and after this little informal gathering you may spend weeks and hours at home in very pleasant and profitable study for yourselves.

The meeting adjourned at four forty-five p. m.

CLUBS OF 50 OR LESS MEMBERS, CLUBS D TO F

The discussion assembly on International Service, held for Rotarians from clubs of fifty or less members, D to F, was called to order at 2:40 o'clock by Rotarian John Nelson, of Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Chairman Nelson: I am expecting Joe Caulder of the International Service Committee to be here in a few minutes to give us a sort of preliminary outline, but as we should start on time, I think we might as well get under way.

The subject that we are considering this afternoon is International Service in Rotary. We are in a little better position in regard to it this year than we were last year. Those of you who were at Dallas will remember a good deal of questioning as to what was meant by International Service. Many clubs in my district, clubs of less than 50 members, and indeed many even larger, seemed to regard it as something that was being superimposed on the ordinary activities of Rotary. I found it not only useful but absolutely necessary in my own district (I don't know how far this may apply to other districts) to be rather elementary in dealing with this matter which, to a good many, is a new phase of Rotary. In so far as I have anything to say, I should like just to deal with that because I think it touches international relationships in so far as they affect the genius of Rotary.

International Service seems to me to be just the natural culmination of all Rotary's activities. It is just as logical as a flight of stairs. A while ago when we didn't have such expensive automobiles, we were accustomed to speaking about an engine hitting on all four. I have the feeling that a Rotary club is exactly in that position, that it is only hitting on all four when it is hitting on all four committees, and each of these committees is a complement of the other. We start our new member in Club Service activities; that is where he gets his fraternal contacts, that is where he learns to know the fellow he never would have known under any other circumstances and that is where he comes in contact with aspects of business which he would never get out of his own business because Rotary is an association of dissimilarities.

After he gets in the habit of working with these men, doing common jobs with them, giving common service with them, he naturally begins to think in terms of his vocation and how far he can apply what he has learned in the Club Service activities to his occupation or his trade or his union or his association, as the case may be. When he gets to interpreting Rotary in the terms of his own trade, it is just as natural as can be that he begins to think of those larger obligations that we all have in our community to which we owe far more than we can ever repay. Every one of us is a creation largely of our community and then we expand and think in those larger terms. Then, we come to what I consider as the apotheosis of Rotary, when we step out into the larger conception of Rotary as a world brotherhood of men, professional and business men, engaged in something which is leading into the activity of service. That is where we reach the International Service idea in Rotary.

I would just like to point out how the lessons that we have learned in Rotary and the things that we have accomplished in Rotary are expressed in this other thing. Every one of you who has been a governor, when you go into a town, I don't care whether it is a town of a thousand people or a million people, if you are there long enough you can feel Rotary is breaking down those distrusts and sectionalisms that are so fatal in a community. The things that divide nations are exactly the things that divide communities. In communities you get it perhaps in the form of religious intolerance, old family feuds and that sort of thing. Between nations you get it in the form of animosities and distrust, which both spring exactly from the same thing, ignorance and prejudice.

The things that divide nations are the things that divide communities. They spring from the same sources and they yield to the same cures and the cures are knowledge and education. This is the more applicable in the case of Rotary today because we have suddenly been projected into a condition almost overnight when the whole world has shrunk to a neighborhood. We have found that there are no longer any unknown countries or any undiscovered countries. The frontiers have gone and the horizons have gone. The things that happen in Mid-Africa or Tibet today we have at our breakfast table tomorrow. The whole world finds that it is going to have to live in an intimacy that it didn't know before enterprise and invention had made transportation so quick that distance is thought of in terms of minutes instead of hours.

That has brought the supreme problem of the world and I think the supreme problem of Rotary in this respect: that invention has outrun the facilities for bringing men into real personal and human contact. We have tried to overtake it with improvised things; governments have had pacts and treaties and the League of Nations has set up machinery which is very desirable, we have had foreign policy associations in the United States, we have had institutes of international relationships, but they are all doing a very limited job on what is after all a very fundamental and universal problem.

I think, gentlemen, nobody can reflect on the situation today looking around to find out where there is some machinery that will take that thing and bring together the men of the ordinary work of the everyday occupations of the world, without feeling that there is no machine quite like Rotary. Here is an organization of men brought together in the communities not because they are friends or acquaintances but because of a common ideal. They talk different languages, but they also have that universal language of goodwill and understanding and service. We meet every week. That touches the question of attendance. It seems to me that in the words of the Old Book, Rotary has come to the kingdom for a time like this.

That brings us to the technique of the thing. What I am saying, I am saying in a very sketchy, hasty way, simply to furnish something to start the discussion. Last year for the first time Rotary International asked us to emphasize this phase of Rotary. We didn't have very much literature on it, and we didn't have much experience in it, and we had a lot of misunderstanding about it and a great deal of curiosity about it. A year has gone by and we have had it up in our different clubs. We now have excellent literature on the subject, not a lot, but some, and we have had a considerable amount of experience. Some of you have in your hands data which has been assembled by headquarters in regard to the experiences of different clubs in International Service, and now we have got the thing down into two compartments.

What can you do to promote international goodwill and understanding within your own club? What can you do to promote the larger conception of international understanding between countries? Those are the things we want to talk about this afternoon. We shall try to divide our discussion this afternoon as far as possible into two almost equal parts. We shall give half the time to the fundamental thing of education within our own clubs and the different devices which have been tried out and which have been found successful or discarded in these clubs, and then we shall devote the remainder of our time to the larger conception of international goodwill.

That is all I have to put before you, gentlemen. Here in the memorandum that I have before me, it is suggested that certain leaders should start the discussion. I don't know how many of you have had experience in this matter. We are not sufficiently acquainted with one another. I have an idea it isn't going to be necessary to introduce anybody. If we just talk freely and frankly, we can develop a discussion here which will be helpful without any set leadership from anybody.

Dr. Little, I think perhaps you might supplement my suggestions.

Rotarian Arthur D. Little (Thomasville, Ga.): Chairman John, and Fellows: John is modest. He could tell you a great deal more. There is a man who knows the world; he has traveled. He is just about as much at home in London and Glasgow as he is in the United States or in Canada, where he has spent his life. He has traveled and he knows what he is talking about. When he says that the world has contracted, has gotten down to where it is just one community, he is right; we see that in our convention here.

It strikes me that when we get back home to our clubs, which are small, a lot of them inland (we are not even on the water and we don't think of international things much) we should try to convince our clubs and show them that International Service is really a phase of Rotary, to educate the club itself to thinking in terms of Rotary internationally. I think that is the biggest thing we can do this year. I remember last year our club had a very delightful program on this subject by a man who had recently traveled rather extensively. He was a good Rotarian and he attended a great many clubs. It made a splendid program. He told about how very much embarrassed he was at times by Americans rushing into Europe in that madcap manner and creating a very erroneous impression of the American Rotarian in general. I think that is worth while to bear in mind.

There will never be another international war without Rotary exerting an influence to prevent it. This thing of Rotary, a simple philosophy, has intrigued the premiers of all the countries. Right now in Chicago there is a more diversified representation in this international convention than any one similar convention or organization that has ever met in the history of the world.

Chairman Nelson: I should like you all to feel free to enter into this discussion. I shall just read the headings as Herb has outlined them to us for our guidance and then we shall ask you all to make your contributions.

He sets down the order in which we ought to consider this as, first, international contacts for every club; travel and reports to the home club; intercountry club visits; regional conferences, and speakers from other countries.

Then under the second head, programs about other countries, programs on international relations and problems, and then what the individual Rotarian can do to promote the Sixth Object.

This is epitomized a little better in your program. You will see he has put down the theme of International Service at Home under four headings:

1. Statement of the theme as the keynote of the year.
2. How to make a study of the community for International Service purposes.
3. What should a study of the community for International Service purposes reveal?
4. How the results of community study for International Service purposes may be used in:
   (a) Programs.
   (b) Activities for students, nationals and immigrants of other countries, tourists, citizens, etc.

Let's consider first what should a study of the community for international purposes reveal. All of us here represent clubs of less than fifty members, and that, in a great many cases, although not in all cases, means an inland club. I should like to have from the members here a discussion about what they have done in these small clubs, and perhaps more particularly in clubs which are not on the sea or on the water and which do not have frequent contacts with the outside world, as to how they have stimulated interest in this particular phase of activity and what form it has taken in their local club programs. I am not going to call on anybody, but I should like everybody to take part.

A Rotarian: We are thirty-three miles from Philadelphia on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Last year we had four meetings under this committee. We try to carry out the program as Rotary wants us to carry it out. On that committee we have a man who travels in the winter time. He spent last winter down in Bermuda. He attended the meetings of the Rotary club down there and kept up his attendance in that way. Then when he came back, he gave us his experience. He goes to Cuba and South America and places like that, so he is one of our old standbys on the committee. He comes back and tells us all about it.

Then we went to the University of Pennsylvania and got hold of some overseas students. We got Chinese and people from different countries to come up and tell us about their country and what they are trying to accomplish. That has been the way we have tried to carry out an International Service program and to familiarize our people with international relations.

Chairman Nelson: How many countries did you have represented in visiting speakers last year?

A Rotarian: This member of our own talked to us about Bermuda. We had a Chinese there, we had a Japanese, and we had a Spanish speaking man there, but I don't know just what country he was from.

Chairman Nelson: How many members in your club?

A Rotarian: Thirty-seven.

Chairman Nelson: What other clubs have had this experience?

Rotarian Bernard H. Booth (Drew, Miss.): We have a native of Germany who is one of the most influential men in the community. The first program we had along that line was "My Boyhood in Germany," by this German.

We have a training school in the county for health officers, under the Rockefeller Foundation, and the director of that school had just come back from seven years in Brazil, and he gave us a talk on Brazil.

The third program by a lawyer of a neighboring town who had just made a tour through Egypt, India, and Japan, and he gave us his impressions of those countries.

The fourth program was a round table discussion in regard to international relations and international fellowship. We had our four programs, and they were as I have stated. All four were very interesting, and they are asking that we put on at least six, or more, next year.

Rotarian P. H. Van der Meulen (Amsterdam, Holland): We have about sixty-five members. Rotary came into our country in 1923. We are glad to have new members come in. We have eight clubs in our country. We are a very small country, but we are centrally located and entertain visitors from all over the world.

Chairman Nelson: I don't know that we can stick very closely to any one theme, but let's consider this phase of our International Service committee work within our clubs. In a good many of my small clubs in my district, the question in their minds was: "What have we got to do with international things? We don't know anything at all about it. Some of our members read, of course, but we have no contacts that we can capitalize upon in our experience as a Rotary club."

This year, as you will notice by your literature, Rotary International is trying to localize that interest. You can't often get up very much interest in the Zulus in a manufacturing town in Pennsylvania, but in that same town there may be a group of Poles or Slavs or Russians, people who are an unassimilated unit in that community. We shrug our shoulders and say, "Why don't they become good Americans? Why don't they become good Canadians?" In fact, there are no facilities for them to come in contact with Americans. Perhaps the church is the only medium, and that is an approach rather different from the approach which is necessary to make them citizens.

I am presuming you have all had this literature. You will find a score or more cases all through Rotary International where a local club has taken a group of national units. They may be Ukrainian or Lithuanian or Scandinavian or Turk, they can be of any nationality; they are an unassimilated unit in that community body, and there has been nobody to come in contact with them. We shrug our shoulders and say they are queer people, they don't do things the way we do, they don't treat their women the way we do, they don't eat the way we do. When we go to China we laugh because the Chinese shake hands with themselves. They must be queer because they are different from us. That is the way with these "foreigners," as we used to call them, and nobody takes the trouble to dig down into that little community and find out through the life of that local group something about the culture and the tradition and the glorious history of their country, but when you do, you find that there is a most interesting culture which you have ignored, which you have almost despised, but which can be gathered into the life of the community to the enrichment of that community life.

I believe that is what Rotary International is suggesting as one of the activities of this year: working with local national groups, they may be working in your factories, they may be working on the farms, they may be working in the mines, they have no relationship to the life of the nation in which they are living, they think in terms of their own country, they pick up enough of the language of the country in which they live to get along, but outside of that they remain just as they were when they came to this country. The thing we want to do is to learn to understand them and at least to accustom ourselves to them.

Anybody who has had very much experience with Oriental peoples, at least, I think will have come to the conclusion that there isn't much use trying to assimilate these races which are so different, but you can learn to accustom yourself to them.

Honolulu, which is often referred to as a melting pot, is sort of a racial clinic. When you really go into the life of Honolulu, you find that it is very misleading. The races are not intermarrying. That is, the Americans don't intermarry with the Japanese or Chinese. The thing that you are demonstrating there is that you can bring together in a community all these different strains and you can learn to live together in comfort and peace and contentment and in some kind of understanding. What happens down in Honolulu is that when they get into a jam between the native Hawaiians and the Japanese or the Polynesians or any of the twenty or thirty stocks they have there, the leaders of those communities get together and they say, "We have got to straighten this thing out," and they adjust it. There is no pushing one another off the sidewalk or turning up noses if another's skin is of a little different color or something of the kind.

That is the thing, men, as near as I can get it, that the International Service Committee at Headquarters would like to see exploited even in the small communities where there may be seemingly no contact with international problems, because if we are going to enter into this larger articulation, if you like, of Rotary in an international sense, we must first of all get it into our system right down into the clubs where it belongs.

Rotarian Boyd A. Little (Trumansburg, N. Y.): You will remember that when you came to our club last year for your annual visit, one thing I did request of you was that you tell our boys something about the International Service program, for they were saying, "Here we are, a little community of 1,200 people. We haven't a person from another country in the town. We are far removed from any particular contacts in that connection. What have we to do about it?"

It was rather difficult to get them to see that there was anything at all that should tie them up to the program for the year in International Service. We were rather thrilled at what Governor John said to us about it being the logical evolution of the Rotary idea and spirit and it was the glorious culmination of it all.

We put on this year four International Service programs. We did something that some of the fellows rather thought couldn't be done. On our annual ladies night, instead of doing a lot of nonsensical things in the way of entertainment, we made it an International Service program. We had Hart Seely come and speak to us on Mexico. We had two talks on Algeria and Morocco by a lady physician who is giving her entire life and private fortune, unassisted. She wasn't after money. She came and talked to us twice on the remarkable piece of work that she is doing in the reconstruction of that great section of North Africa.

We had another very interesting program put on by one of our own members who had spent five months in Northern Africa and the Holy Land. We also had another program put on by a member of our club who was the commissioner from our district to the World Jamboree of Boy Scouts and who took a post-Jamboree tour of the Continent of Europe. He brought back to us some remarkable and thrilling experiments in that continent and of the needs of the countries there. We found that nothing we did this year so raised the level of interest in our club as the tying up of these fellows, who thought they had no contact with the rest of the world, to the International Service program of Rotarians.

I sat last week with the outgoing board of directors and the incoming board of directors of our club, together with all of the committee chairmen, making up our Aims and Objects Committee for the year, and we set up a tentative program. It was voted as a part of our tentative program that we give one meeting every month this coming year to International Service, and we are to make in the twelve months of the year a study of twelve different countries about which we know the least. We are now negotiating with some faculty advisors at Cornell University to get us some students from the most out of the way countries of the world to come to us, booking them well in advance, and to tell us of their country. In addition to the talk from the student who is to come and tell us of the country, we are going to require that the members of the club, two or three members selected for each country, make a personal study of that country so that they will be able to ask intelligent questions of the student who comes and be able to give to the club members some evidence of the fact that they have studied that country and have learned some things that they did not know before.

That is the setup for this coming year. I might say that nothing that we have done in our club has created so much enthusiasm for Rotary. Our fellows in that little town, out of contact with the world at large, and sometimes feeling out of contact with even the larger communities roundabout, have come to feel that after all they are world citizens and that they have some contacts through Rotary with the rest of the world, and they are thrilled at that particular ideal.

I am just glad to drop into this assembly this afternoon and say to you that if you have problems in your small club with the fellows showing a lack of interest in the club, if you will lead them out into the big things of Rotary, you will have solved many of your petty problems. (Applause.)

Chairman Nelson: We should like to have some short, snappy contributions of actual experiences I don't think you have many other nationals there, have you?

Rotarian Little: We haven't a one in our town.

Chairman Nelson: There they have to establish their contact through education. That is one phase.

Let's hear under both of these heads from those who are carrying on International Service through an educational process, and let's hear from those who have experience in doing it by a practical survey, or study, as they say in our agenda here, in their own community, as to what groups you have and how you can bring them into contact with Rotary and how you can abstract from them something about their own traditions and culture and so on.

Rotarian James Franklin (Fort Myers, Fla.): It seems to me that the most logical way in International Service is to make a survey within the territory pertinent to the club and ascertain the different overseas people who live in or inhabit that territory.

I had a very forceful example of that brought home to me here yesterday. Is anybody here from the Port Arthur Club? I got into a taxicab to ride out to the stadium and I found several Port Arthur men in it. One's name was Abe Goldberg, in the retail clothing business, and the other was in the ice manufacturing business. The ice manufacturer said, "I am going back home this year."

"Where were you born?" Abe asked him.

The ice manufacturer mentioned some little country in the Balkan States.

Abe said, "My stars, man, I was born within two miles of your home town!"

Both of them had been members of that Port Arthur Club since the foundation of the club, in daily contact with each other, and yet neither of them knew that the other was born overseas.

We shall find oftentimes in our own communities many interesting characters, people who were born overseas and who have visited there, who can put on these international programs with a great deal of success and interest.

Chairman John probably knows of the very successful venture made by the 39th District this past year and by the Cuban district in interchanging trips. The Cuban delegates came over to Florida, spent some several days in Miami and the surrounding territory. We enjoyed them immensely. Then the 39th District was very happy to return the trip to Havana. Some 150 of us went over there, spent several days with Luis Machado in his club and we all enjoyed it thoroughly and gained many new interests in international peace, good will, and so forth. Luis Machado and some of his people came over to our 39th District conference and we had another excellent time there.

Of course, we are located in more or less of a border seaport town where it is possible to have those contacts, but we have attempted to carry on our International Service programs by getting those overseas people within our own community to speak of their respective countries.

As I said at the beginning, if we will but make a survey of our communities, we oftentimes will be surprised at the material available for International Service programs.

Chairman Nelson: How many clubs here have made such a survey or study? Have you had a committee go out and see just what nationals live in your town?

Rotarian William Harriman (Downey, Calif.): I should like to summarize for you the experience that we have had in our club, but first a little experiment that I think will interest you all and which will perhaps bring out one reason we ought to be interested in this work. I should like to have every fellow who was born in the United States hold up his hand. Now every one whose both parents were born in the United States hold up his hand. (Almost every one.) Now every one who had four grandparents in the United States. How many with great-grandparents? (Two.) That seed stock we shall have to acknowledge was worth something. It came from a country that we don't know very much about, personally, but it is the blood that produced us and it ought to interest us a little bit. In most gatherings you will find a very much smaller percentage, by my experience, than what we have here, where both parents and grandparents were born in this country.

We are fortunately located in one way in our club work that we are near a seacoast town and we are near a town that is developing a large manufacturing industry. We have been able to get the consuls, or the representatives of foreign countries, to talk to us. We have also drawn on visitors, people who have recently been traveling throughout the world, whether they lived in our district or not. We have also, through large manufacturing concerns, secured their foreign trade representatives. We have natives of Germany, Italy, and England in our small club of twenty-eight members, who have talked to us of their boyhood life in those countries. We have had talks by visitors on Egypt, Mexico, Russia, and the Near East. We have had two on Mexico, two on Russia, one of those was a representative of the caterpillar tractor company who was for six months over there and when we heard that fellow tell of the life of the Russian who is really doing the work in that country, the type of man who forms the great mass of the population, the average cash income per family in that country being only $82 a year, we began to realize some of the problems that those men have to face.

That is the beginning of understanding. We realize that the other fellow is trying to make a living honestly, that he loves his children, he loves his parents, he loves his country as we do. Then we begin to see into his heart, and we begin to feel that his heart is like ours.

I had an experience that touched me personally very much. You read about the sinking of a ship and it is a matter of news, but in a little while it is gone. Fellows, the Copenhagen, a Danish training ship, with two hundred fine young cadets, learning to be officers in the merchant marine, was in San Pedro. Some of those boys were brought to my house by a Danish friend, to see how we live in this country; the kind of food we eat, the kind of books we read, the interior arrangements of the home were all new and interesting to them. They spent the afternoon with us and we had a nice little visit. About a year later, I read that the Copenhagen, containing that group of boys who visited us, who had eaten with us in our home, started from the West Coast of South America for some far Pacific isles and about four months later their ship, without a soul on board, blew past one of the little islands out in the South Seas and nobody knows to this day what happened to that ship. That was a whole lot more than just an item of news to me because I had shaken the hands of those boys and I knew them as friends.

If we can get that kind of feeling toward these people around the world, it will help.

Chairman Nelson: I am going to ask you to condense this as much as you can, because half our time has gone and we haven't got started.

Rotarian Joe Schwartz (Fillmore, Calif.): In the 2nd District, last year when the District Governor gave us a visit, he stressed the point that wherever there is a man from overseas in the town, if we could give him a classification, and if he would make a good Rotarian, we should take him in as a member.

In our district you will find almost any club you go into has some other nationals as members. Just before I left, we elected a Japanese merchant as a member of our club. Rotary has spread out over the world into sixty-two different countries and if those fellows overseas can have Rotary clubs in their own countries, those same fellows should be entitled to be members in our clubs.

Rotarian Duncan D. Monroe (Edwardsville, Ill.): Last fall we were very fortunate in having a man who is the secretary of the Rotary club at Stanton, Illinois, an ex-marine who spent many years in China give us one of the most interesting studies on China I believe we could have. You know an enlisted man like that can go where an officer can never go; he learns a lot of things that others do not have an opportunity to learn.

I believe in most communities you will find some ex-service men who know something about some other country.

A Rotarian: I wonder how many of you have a set of flags of all nations in your meeting rooms? (About ten.) I wanted to get an idea to see whether I was wasting time. We have found it very effective in our club to have one of those little trees that has on it a flag of every nation, and we have assigned different members five minutes each to talk on the flags of different nations. They give the history connected with that flag and this has developed a great deal of interest. I think our set cost $15.

In this connection, while I am on my feet, I don't think we could do anything better than to go back home and, as soon as it is available from the proceedings of the convention, have read in our clubs that eloquent address that was given by our neighbor on the north, Sir Henry Thornton.

Rotarian J. DeWitt Jobborn (Danville, Pa.): There are three points to my talk. First of all, we have carried on these various activities by having speakers from outside. We had a minister who had traveled over to Prague and he gave us quite an interesting talk about a number of European countries. Then we had a man last week who spoke on Russia. He had been over there, right in the heart of Russia. We have also carried on some international correspondence with other clubs. We were assigned certain clubs and we have corresponded with them.

Our club is a small one, thirty-six members, in a town of 7,000. We have very, very few overseas representatives. We have a Slovakian school for girls, the largest school of that kind in the United States, and it is being enlarged right now, although it is already a wonderfully large institution.

I happen to be an educator myself in high school work and it occurs to me during this discussion that there might be some field of activity for contact there in International Service and I am just wondering whether you have any suggestions along that line.

I should like to say, too, that it seems a little difficult in international correspondence to get translated the letters we receive. I happened to be very fortunate this year in our correspondence with South America, in Spanish, for we had one of the students in school who could translate the letters, a Spanish girl who lived in South America for years.

So far, in this translation, we have gotten along all right, but I just make the suggestion that it wouldn't be a bad idea, if we are going to carry on International Service and correspondence to any great extent, that Rotary International might in some way arrange to take care of small clubs that haven't translators.

A Rotarian: The Commercial Museum in Philadelphia can furnish you with translations of letters for a nominal fee. Just send the letter down and ask them. I think it will cost you fifty cents, or something like that.

Chairman Nelson: It is amazing how many developments grow out of an earnest desire to establish a contact. In one of the clubs in my district they have started correspondence between the children. A number of the children of our members have instituted correspondence with children in other countries. They exchange stamps. In one case they had these letters read to the club. I think the point that was brought up by our friend Joe has tremendous possibilities. You remember he spoke about getting in a man of another nationality. I got my fingers rapped once for making a suggestion, growing out of our experience in Quebec, where we have almost 3,000,000 French Canadians, but the suggestion did not have particular reference to them, it was this: in every one of our communities, whether they are Italians, Greeks, Russians, Turks, or any other nationality, there is usually an outstanding leader. Sometimes we call him a gang boss, and he is a dangerous boss because he knows a little more about our language and about our customs and our political habits, perhaps, than anyone else, and he has a vote to deliver, and all that sort of thing. We complain about it and say that is a purchasable vote, and so on. The cure really lies within ourselves. There is no way of interpreting to these people what the genius of American politics or of Canadian politics is. I make the suggestion that when we are considering the question of classification we should not only consider a man's eligibility from the standpoint of his being a leader in his particular business, but the fact that he is a leader in public affairs, whether in our own language or in some other language ought to be considered, and we should bring in there the Greek restaurant man and the Italian bootblack, if you like, as long as their reputation is good. Can you tell me any other way in which we are going to get back to these nationals something about our conceptions of government and our standards any better than by getting a man right in from their group? I am thinking of the Vancouver Club where they have as a member the barber in the Hotel Vancouver, an Italian gentleman, a delightful man. He goes back to Italy and comes back and tells that club what Mussolini is doing in Italy and gives them an intimate story of Italy, and the club is just that much wiser and more internationally minded. The same way with your Greek or your Russian or any other class of man. I think there is a great field for Rotary in bringing into our individual clubs men of other nationalities. We think of them as being outside. We want a haberdasher. Well, he must be an American or a Canadian. Why should he not be a man of another nationality, all things being equal, if his reputation is good?

Rotarian Joe Schwartz: You mentioned that this Greek or Italian would make a visit to his country and come back and tell us about his country. Another point that you missed is that he wouldn't only come back and tell us about them; he would go back there and tell them about us, and thereby bring the two nations closer together.

Rotarian A. P. Chessman (Fredonia, N. Y.): I want to bring up this same thing that occurred in our club. We have some 6,000 people in our town. We had rather ignored the other nationals until about a year or a year and a half ago when we had our governor visit us. Just as this gentleman here says, I think it would be a good idea if you took in some of these men. We looked around and found a young physician, an Italian, a very bright fellow. There was a vacancy and we elected him, and there isn't a better Rotarian in our club or one who gets more out of it than he does. I believe that this charity must begin at home. I believe we can get men in our communities just such as the governor has talked about here, who can be associated with us, who will take a message back to their countries and bring one back, that will not only do them good but will do us good.

Rotarian James Franklin (Fort Myers, Fla.): Throughout the breadth and length of the United States we now have many colleges of every class and description. There is hardly one of those colleges in which you won't find a certain number of overseas students. The Florida clubs in the past year or so have had the habit just before Christmas time of writing to the deans of the different colleges in the state and asking for overseas students who would like to come into their homes and spend Christmas. That is a time when, away from home they are lonesome, and when a little cheerfulness will help them more than at any other time. A great number of our people have gotten contacts in that way that have meant very much to the student and meant very much to the homes in which the students have visited. I am satisfied that every member of every club in the country, by taking it up with the deans of the colleges, could get assigned one or more students to come into their homes during Christmas time, and that great benefit would be derived from it.

Chairman Nelson: Our time is running so fast that it frightens me. There are some things in this little memo here that I want to pass on to this group because it will help us to do some constructive thinking, I think, in connection with our own club. These are the suggestions which are made by headquarters, the steps that we might take to give practical form to what I think we are all trying to express here.

How to make a study of your community, for international purposes. First, secure data from your last census report. You get there the ethnic derivation of the people of your town. Second, from the chamber of commerce. They are a very valuable source of information. And then from the factories and farm and other industries where there may be groups that couldn't be dissolved of certain nationalities. Then from college and school authorities, from tourist agencies, hotels, railroad and steamship companies, and personal interviews with representatives of all classes not native to the community.

Here is the international feeling that such a study should reveal: first of all, it will show you the principal nationalities represented in the community; then it will show you the occupations of the chief groups, their working and their living conditions and their general relation to the community; third, it will give you the chief groups of their children and students from other countries in college or university; fourth, it will show when tourists and sailors or other transient visitors are in the vicinity. And, then, an analysis of all of these will disclose whether there is misunderstanding and friction, and whether transient, student, tourist, and others are made welcome and given favorable friendly impressions to carry home.

Growing out of that knowledge these suggestions are made in regard to programs which might be set up within the clubs. First of all the first program should put before the whole club the analysis of community conditions revealed by the study. You are asked not to make this study too technical. It doesn't have to be done by an expert. Any man with a flair for that sort of thing and a little industry can do it.

Second, a program given by a group of resident nationals from another country. In a great many towns, and often not very large towns, you have a group of those people. Some of you here were up at my own conference in Montreal, and some members of our committee wanted to bring on some Ukrainians, and I think Boyd and others here will tell you it was perfectly delightful. A Ukrainian choir sang in their own tongue and then they danced their own folk dances, a perfectly delightful thing, something any people should have been proud of.

Third, native folk dances, a pageant or national songs given by children of other nationals.

Fourth, a program of college students from other countries, just as has been suggested here.

Fifth, a program of all the nationals of countries locally represented, each bringing a brief talk, in his own language, and afterwards translated into the language of the club.

Sixth, a five-minute talk at each club meeting by a member about the customs and conditions of his native land.

Seventh, talks given by prominent speakers from other lands secured through local representatives.

These are the activities that they suggest will grow out of such a study and such a program. First, to encourage and aid the nationalization of residents, drawing them into the community life; second, to welcome and entertain college students from other countries; third, to furnish interpreters and give other assistance to tourists; fourth, to help organize communities to care for immigrants and sailors; fifth, to entertain the consuls of other countries, and in connection with bringing in these representatives of other nations, sometimes it is nice to have a consul in, but I think it is ever so much better to get a prominent business man who is not officially fettered, as sometimes a consul is; sixth, to observe a national holiday of another country, inviting its local nationals to a meeting and sending an account of the meeting to all the Rotary clubs in the countries so honored.

This is such an admirable little digest of, first of all, the steps to ascertain the facts, second the program which you might build around those facts, and, third, the outgrowth of results which might be expected, that I thought it wise to just read it here so that some of you might get ideas or notes from it which you might at once use in your own clubs. I wanted to get that across to you before it became too late to make it available to the meeting. Now we shall proceed with the discussion.

Rotarian George Keefer (Danville, Pa.): There is one thing that hasn't been touched upon, and that is the exploitation of the worker from overseas. I went to Steelton in 1892 and met the president of the Pennsylvania Steel Company. He said they had a store there and the prices of goods were always too high. He said the margin of profit wasn't too large but the price of goods was higher than it was outside. I went and looked it over and found that they were not buying right. I did a little detective work and found that many of the buyers were taking goods and paying a great deal more, often more than the retail price for the goods. Some salesmen bragged that they could sell to this country store goods higher than anybody else could retail them.

In a short time we were selling goods for about half of what they sold for before. In the meantime I had gone out and interviewed the leaders of some of the groups. There was one man who said, "We have had financial injustice and we have had social injustice. Our people are left standing and other people who come into the store afterwards are waited on. If we want a little money we can't go and buy it. We have to go and buy goods and sell them to a hock shop on the street at half price."

I interviewed some more of these people and I told everybody they would be discharged if they didn't take barber shop rules and give everybody the same deal, it didn't matter whether it was the president's wife or who it was, he was to wait on everybody in order.

Then we commenced to look about for the injustice done around town. If there was some disorder and they took it to the Justice of Peace, he found out how much money they had and he took all of it. These people were being exploited right and left, and everybody was sore, and we had a disorderly community. I stayed there for seven years and four months, and at the end of that time we had a happy family. Everybody was getting a square deal and a lot of people had been chased out of town. Just because Major Smith was a high power in the town, he stuck to his bargain, and we put it over. If we give these people justice, they will give a good impression of us to their people abroad. I want to say, incidentally, that the business in those seven years grew from a little less than $300,000 to something over a million and a half, so it paid that way too.

Chairman Nelson: Mr. Meulen, we shall be delighted to have any comments growing out of this.

Rotarian van der Meulen: I am pleased to hear all these discussions. They are very interesting to me. Of course when I go home I shall make a report of what I have heard here. I think it has been very interesting.

A Rotarian: I should like to ask the gentleman from Holland what his club does in the matter of International Service.

Rotarian van der Meulen: We keep in contact with people who come to visit us. We often have speakers from other countries.

A Rotarian: I don't want to take up too much time, but I want to tell you about my experience some years ago when the Ostend Convention came up. Of course that was long before we began to stress International Service. Being chairman of the program committee I got hold of everything I could about Ostend, and during the week of the international convention we based the program on that city. We got a great kick out of it. If any of our clubs here have not started anything, I would suggest that if they want to get an opening, since Vienna is going to be the next meeting place, that they get all the information they can about the international convention and put it before the club, and I am sure they will get something interesting.

Chairman Nelson: I hope everybody here heard that suggestion, that in connection with our Vienna meeting next year it will be a most opportune time to direct attention to Austria.

Rotarian M. R. Mobley (Florence, S. C.): We are in an inland community, and like practically all other communities in America we have our share of overseas citizens. We recently had a very interesting program put on by one of our leading citizens who was a Syrian and who had just come back from a visit in his home country. He was telling us something of the customs and habits of his nationals. Probably the most interesting contact which we have had in our community with other nationals was recently when one of the entrants in the Snider Cup Races, balloon races, came down near our city, a Belgian flyer, who, by the way, had won the trophy twice prior to that time. He and his companion came down just a few miles from our town. Our club entertained him. I never will forget the flurry that was caused in the town by everyone's looking around to see if we couldn't find a copy of the Belgian national anthem. We finally found it in a little overseas song book which one veteran of the World War had there. That was the only copy of the Belgian national anthem available, and I think it would be a very fine thing in addition to having some of these other nationals tell us about their countries, for us to really study some of the music and the habits and the cultural conditions of these other nations.

Chairman Nelson: We have with us today a Rotarian from the Napa, California, Club, Derrell Beard, to whom we are going to give three or four minutes to point out the advantages of Esperanto as a method promoting international understanding.

Rotarian Derrell M. Beard spoke in Esperanto.

Rotarian Derrell M. Beard (Napa, Calif.): I think you all understood that; if you didn't I will say, Honorable Chairman and esteemed gentlemen, that it gives me great pleasure to be present here today and to say something to you concerning Esperanto.

I would say that Esperanto is the greatest thing in the world. You won't agree with me because you will all say that Rotary is the greatest thing in the world, and we all know that love is the greatest thing in the world and that love underlies Rotary and all international movements. If you didn't have love you wouldn't be Rotarians and you wouldn't have that slogan about service, but that service wouldn't be there if you didn't want to do something for your fellow men and that is what the Esperantists want to do.

I never knew of anybody making any money in Esperanto, and I hope nobody ever will. Zamenhof, when he printed his first book in 1887, took no copyright, and I think never made any money out of it. That is the spirit of Esperanto, the spirit of brotherhood. I never yet saw anyone who studied Esperanto who didn't get totally imbued with that spirit, who didn't feel that there was something there beyond the mere words and sentences and spelling and expression of thought. I studied years ago, fifty years ago, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and all that sort of stuff. I forgot all the Greek and Latin I ever knew; although I took prizes in Latin I don't know anything about it today and I don't know that I want to, and I know very little French, very little Spanish, and I can't become enthusiastic over those languages, but when I started to study Esperanto there was something about it that held me. It is a kind of world brotherhood idea, I guess. There is a sort of microbe there that gets you. I would say to anybody, don't study it if you don't want to get obsessed by it, because it will just make you enthusiastic.

After I had attended one or two American Congresses of Esperantists and had met men from all parts of the globe and had talked to them in that common language, one fellow from up in Russia, who ordinarily I wouldn't be able to understand, talked perfect Esperanto and another fellow from Japan talked perfect Esperanto, the thing began to get me right away. I am a regular fan, a regular bug on Esperanto, to tell you the honest truth.

I want to say one thing about Esperanto and I will not qualify it at all. It is a perfect language. It is the only perfect language in the world, not excepting Latin. I understand on the authority of the National Union of Women Teachers of London that there are 4,324 ways of speaking. I suppose they refer to dialects and everything else. I won't dispute that; there are so many ways of speaking that there is no use talking about it at all. There is no use of anyone's trying to master all the languages there are, I don't care whether he is a Rotarian or not. You can't do it. The thing to do is to reduce them all to just the one common denominator of Esperanto and then you are all right.

The reason I say that is that Esperanto is a perfect language. I don't say maybe; it is, absolutely. If I had time I could demonstrate that fact. It is a perfect language in this sense: if you write a letter, I don't care how involved your letter is, of course an ordinary business letter is easy, but if you are going to write a letter about philosophical subjects or anything like that to a man in China, and he understands Esperanto, he will understand it perfectly, just as if you handed it to your neighbor. The language is the same in China, Japan, South America; it is just as good in Timbuktu as in Chicago. There is no difference; you can't change it. When it came right straight from the inventor, it was perfect, and it has never been changed very much since, except very slightly, and it never will be changed. You have got a language committee that sits on the changes that are proposed. Not many are made because they are not necessary. It means the same here and there and everywhere, and you never could get any language like English. There are thirty connotations for the word "fine" in English. What are you going to do about trying to take a language like that and force it upon anyone? You can't do it. In Esperanto when you say anything you mean it, and the man who gets it may be in Australia or in South America but when he gets it he knows exactly what you mean. I haven't time to go over all that because it would take longer than you would care to listen.

I talked upstairs a moment ago and they asked me some questions. One was, what is being done with Esperanto? I have a magazine here that I just received from Geneva, Switzerland, a 16-page magazine called "Esperanto." There is another one here, "The American Esperantist," published in New York. This magazine, "Esperanto," published in Geneva, is the organ of the Esperanto Association.

The members are delegates in this sense, if you want to know what is going on in Buenos Aires, you take their book of delegates and pick out the man you want to write to, and you can write to him and find out what the market down there for anything is, for any sort of product that you have. You can send it to him and he will give you the information and he will give it to you free. He gets nothing for it. He is a delegate. They have some ten thousand of those delegates all over the world and they are working through those delegates to make Esperanto a really worthwhile affair.

In the matter of conventions, they have had before the war as high as five thousand people in convention in Germany, that is, the European Congress of Esperantists, men coming from all over Europe. The usual number is about two thousand. They are going to have their annual congress this year in Cambridge, England, where there will probably be between two and three thousand people. Just visualize that yourself: between two and three thousand people meeting in one large hall, all wearing an Esperanto badge, representing thirty or forty languages, speaking nothing but Esperanto, not a word of any other language tolerated. When a gentleman wants to rise to a point of order, he says the proper thing in Esperanto. They will all understand that. Those common expressions are all understood and the chairman's reply in Esperanto, to state the point of order, will be understood.

I will leave with you this thought. If you take some of the money it takes to build battleships and put it into the schools of all the world and educate boys and girls from early youth for the next five or ten or fifteen years to write and speak Esperanto and to correspond with the boys and girls in all the countries in Esperanto, which they are doing now on a small scale, you wouldn't need to spend any more money on battleships.

Rotarian Newell: How difficult is it for one to learn Esperanto?

Rotarian Pope: If you were in my office alone with me, I would have you talking it back to me in five minutes or give you five dollars. (Applause.)

Chairman Nelson: Unfortunately, we have only ten or twelve minutes more. I should like to improve it to the greatest advantage. Please talk quickly.

Rotarian Arthur V. Kellogg (Dallas Center, Iowa): I wonder if this wouldn't be an opportune time to present my message. It is an explanation that was requested. The request has come directly from Rotary International to Governor Knutson of the 11th District. It is his plan put in last year in the 11th District, the "11th District trophy plan." First, he purchased a group of flags representing the countries in Rotary which at that time had flags of their own. There were fifty-one. As there were sixty-four clubs in the District, he decided to duplicate on thirteen of the Latin-American countries, which plan provided a flag for each club. Next, he sent these flags out, one to each club, asking each club president to appoint an International Service committee at once, if he had not already done so, and hand the flag to that committee with the explanation of this trophy plan which he had described in his monthly letter. Then, Governor Clarence sent a personal letter to the chairman of the International Service committee in each club telling him what was expected of him in this plan.

The plan was this: first, that they make a study of the country whose flag had been sent to the club, and after they had made such a study, to put on at least one program, or more if they wished, for their home club. To help them in this study, Governor Clarence wrote to Herbert Harris, Chairman of the International Service Committee of Rotary International, and he agreed to cooperate with each club International Service committee and give them all information available.

In addition to this, letters in regard to this plan were sent to the district governor in each country, or, in areas where there was no district governor, to some prominent Rotarian suggested by Rotary International, asking him to cooperate in supplying information about his country, and if it was not convenient, to please appoint some Rotarian in that district to do so. The information asked for was something that would be of interest to business and professional men, such as economic and social problems of the country, a geographical sketch of how Rotary came to be organized in their country, what it had accomplished, and what they hoped it might accomplish in the future. The local libraries furnished material also.

After the International Service committee had made this study, the governor asked each club to take its International Service committee to a neighboring club which he designated and put on a program for that club. This gave every club in our district an International Service program on at least two countries. Many clubs have had programs on other countries as well. A great deal of enthusiasm was aroused.

Each club was asked to bring its flag to the district conference, and the ladies were asked to bring native costumes, and on the second afternoon of the conference we had a pageant. Every club was represented in that pageant, which shows the enthusiasm created by the plan.

The plan accomplished four things: a program; International Service; inter-city meetings; a good conference attendance. The flags as a trophy were given to one of the clubs at the end of the year. There were three things taken into consideration in awarding this trophy; attendance per year at the home club; percentage of members of the club visiting the club designated to put on the International Service program, and the percentage of members attending the conference.

Chairman Nelson: Do you want to ask any questions in regard to that or any other matter?

Rotarian O. D. Speer (Deer Lodge, Mont.): I am very much interested in the remarks of this man about Esperanto and this gentleman over here who spoke about the people from overseas in his town. My observation of the International Service program in my own community is that it has not developed any definite action. These programs were enthusiastically received, but the Rotarians were still lacking an international point of view when they got through. When it came to thinking about the problem of tariff or the problem of teaching history in our schools from a broader point of view, they were not changed at all.

I have found many Rotarians do nothing much but talk when it comes to International Service, with little action. I should like to know how soon we should expect tangible results, such as have been indicated by at least two talks here. Although we didn't get much response to this suggestion about Esperanto, I imagine if we suggested that some of the money going to build battleships be used for teaching Esperanto in our schools, we would be accused of not being patriotic, and probably by good Rotarians.

Rotarian Frank Eliel (Dillon, Mont.): I wanted to ask if there were any communities of that intensely provincial type left in this country where the stranger was regarded with a degree of suspicion, with prejudice. Is it a fact that in every community where all the influences of modern civilization and modern intercourse have been at work that we have adopted the broader spirit of internationalism that prevails in other countries? You go into Switzerland, for example, and the porters at the railroad station will address you in three languages, and as you respond, they spot you as an American, a German, or a Frenchman, or whatever it may be. From the spirit of brotherhood that prevails in other communities, sometimes it seems that instead of being broad we are provincial.

Chairman Nelson: Gentlemen, of course it is obvious that we have only touched the very fringe of this thing. I wonder if we could rather sum up in our own minds, get into something like orderly shape, the outcome of this offhand discussion this afternoon. We can only interpret it in our own words, of course. It does seem to me that the great thing that we will have to keep in the back of our minds in tackling this problem, in setting up our programs and selecting our committees, is to overcome the very thing that the last speaker referred to, the existence of an intuitive dislike and distrust of other nations, and particularly of other nations that don't speak our tongue, don't share our traditions, have no part in our history, whose customs are different, and that sort of thing. It is one of the most peculiar things in human nature, and when it takes the form of religious prejudice or racial prejudice, I think it assumes its most grotesque form.

I have had quite a bit of experience in recent years with people of some other nations, and I know my own education has proceeded not fast enough but at a rate that has absolutely astonished me. I spent a good many years of my life on the Pacific Coast, where we had race riots, and all that sort of thing, and I did my share of talking. God forgive me, gentlemen, for my immature conclusions on the relation of races.

I have come to this conclusion, that where there is an incompatibility between different races, one that probably never will be entirely overcome, that is no reason that we should treat the man that represents another group as inferior and call him a "Chink" or a "Jap" or a "Dago" or any of those terms which are so offensive to these people. We judge them often by a very inferior type which comes to our country. The great majority of the Orientals we see here are of the coolie class. Of course they leave something to be desired. If a group of longshoremen from the City of New York were dumped down as a compact community in Peking, I think they would give a lot of trouble, too, and they wouldn't increase the respect of the Chinese for the Americans. Let's put ourselves in the other nation's position.

I am not talking about Europeans; I am talking about those whom we regard as an entirely distinct race. The trouble with us is that our whole culture and all our derivatives are from Europe. Up in Canada we spent tens of millions of dollars to bring Europeans to this country because they were people like us. We were English or Scotch or German or French and we wanted people of that kind because we thought they were the only decent people. We have collected tens of millions to try to keep out others.

Our thinking is all twisted on this matter of so-called foreigners. Contact is the only solution, and preferably personal contact, but contact if you must through the medium of a speaker from another country or a letter from another country or the interchange of goods between countries. That does wear down to some degree this curious racial distrust which is so hard to explain but which dominates our conduct.

I wonder if I might tell an incident of my own experience. I went to an international gathering away down in the Pacific five years ago, and with me was a lawyer who had been a member of our Canadian Parliament. I am referring now to the first meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations. It is an institution to promote understanding and goodwill. They pass no resolutions and do not try to control governments or anything of that kind. It is just a device to get fellows with their feet under the same table to talk frankly about their problems, without any responsibilities as delegates or representatives. We all lived together in a great campus, a marvelous place. We slept in dormitories; we ate together and strolled together, and rarely went down to the city. There, of course, much the most valuable contacts were established. When you walk in those beautiful tropical nights with a man who talks your language perfectly, although he is of another race, and you find he knows your literature and he knows the literature of France and he knows the literature of the ancients and you don't know anything, then you begin to realize who is the superior and who is the inferior.

Just to illustrate this curious prejudice that we all have, my friend, the lawyer, came to me stuttering, in a rage, one day. He said, "I-I-I-I am not going to stay in these dormitories in this college."

I said, "What is the matter, George."

He said, "I-I-I-I am going d-d-down to the hotel. They p-p-p-put me in a room with a Korean."

This Korean was a business man who had been operating in Pennsylvania for nineteen years, a perfectly fine chap. I burst out laughing and said, "You are a pretty example to bring to an international congress; you refuse even to occupy a room with a man because he is of another race." Then the humor of it struck him.

Two years afterwards we were at the same gathering. I had occasion to change into one of the floors where I wanted to be near a committee. The hostess said, "We have a beautiful room there that looks right over Waikiki Beach. It is a large room, but I am saving it for Dr. Wu," whom many of you know as a very eloquent Chinese scholar. She looked at me in rather a curious way and said, "Of course I was keeping it for him. It is a big room."

I said, "You are wondering whether I wanted to share the room with Dr. Wu."

She said, "Yes."

I said, "That is not disturbing me. I am just wondering whether Dr. Wu would want to share the room with me." This cultured gentleman who can bring an audience of Englishmen to their feet as perhaps none of their own countrymen can, a perfect type of Christian gentleman, and she was wondering whether I would want to share a room with him.

Isn't there the greatest anomaly in the world after all? Isn't it an anomaly? That is the way it strikes me. Here is a Rotary club whose great task is to reconcile differences and misunderstandings in a little community, the fellow who lived across the street from you; you never knew him; you didn't want to know him; you didn't like the way he wore his hat or his tie wasn't the right color.

You are forced into an arbitrary fraternity with them because Rotary is an arbitrary fraternity. We don't choose our people on social grounds or because they are our friends or because they vote the same ticket or because they go to the same church that we do. We choose them because they don't do all those things.

After we have recognized the value of Rotary in destroying this stupendous sectionalism, insularity, and narrowness in our own community and then hear a Rotarian speak in scorn of some fellow because he doesn't know anything about it, simply because he has a distorted idea of the relations of his own country with that country through a stupid textbook which misrepresents all the facts, that seems to me is a tremendous anomaly and one we ought to cure. You have got to start with the disarmament of the fellows' minds in your club and you have to choose your own methods and your methods will vary according to the circumstances of the case. In one town you may have, as Boyd has, not a single national of another country. How are you going to get interest among your fellows? Boyd Little's talk will apply. They called in somebody to tell them about a country. Start learning about it through students of that nationality or through a professor who can tell you something about it, or you can get in touch with the consul of that country who comes up and shows you the handiwork of that country and talks about its folklore, music and dances and so on, or you may establish contact through correspondence, which is better than nothing, but not half so good as getting right into the life of those people.

Friendship is the one invincible thing in the world. Goodwill is invincible. The moment you show goodwill, everything else goes, and the slow process which goes on in the club which Frank Eliel spoke about will only yield slowly, it is true, but the speed of it will be in exact proportion to the facilities which we set up within our club for understanding the other fellow, and if you understand the other fellow, you have got to do a little bit of reading and get a little contact and you have got to forget some prejudices that are almost ingrained in us.

This word in conclusion: we talk about abolishing war. I think we all look with great hope to leagues of nations and pacts and parleys and treaties. They are all great gestures, to put it on the very lowest ground. They are more than that, of course, but they have their limitations.

I think all of us feel that when the red fury breaks on the world suddenly as it did a few years ago, the fact that I have signed a document that I am not going to attack some country or some person—just a country or just a kind of person to me—will make little difference. I don't believe it is going to cure the jungle habit. Leagues of nations may be a long time in accomplishing what we want them to accomplish, but gentlemen, leagues of men can never be changed. Just think what we have in Rotary to bring together the things of the world. We must have a common denominator and it must be one that will get down to the men and women who do the workaday jobs of the world. Here you have an ideal organization founded on the experience which we have in curing the ills of the community, meeting every week, forcing upon our people attendance so that they may become efficient Rotarians, spreading round the world to over sixty countries, expressed not in one language but in a score of languages, and at least talking this one thing, the common language of goodwill and the common language of service. I think we have got the greatest medium. I am serious in this, I never was more sincere in my life. I am not an old man but I am past the middle ridge, and of all the organizations to which I belong, the one that I want to put my shoulder against and the one for which I have the most hope is Rotary, because I think it has a germ in there which we don't realize.

We talk about Paul Harris and Rufus Chapin and the chaps who started Rotary in this city twenty-five years ago, not realizing that they were fashioning for the future. That is true. Anybody who reads Ches Perry's story of the early days of Rotary knows that the Rotary that you and I know is just as different from the Rotary that they conceived as chalk is different from cheese, but I wonder, if you and I are alive twenty-five years from now, in view of the changing conditions of the world, in view of the urgent needs of the world, and we look back, if we won't say we didn't dream of the weapon, of the instrument, of the medium we had in Rotary to cure this thing, the relations between the people who have been separated by years of misunderstanding and strife and traditional distrust. Gentlemen, it is a big job.

I was talking to a very prominent member of the International Board at lunch. He has been all kinds of things in secret societies, he has been prominent in church work, and nobody is going to decry any of these things, and he said to me, "I have come to the point in my life where this is the thing I am going to put all the rest of my energy into."

He has that same conception that we have of the possibilities of something that has fallen into our hands. Let's go back to our clubs; let's put our backs into this; let's put our minds into it. I would suggest the first thing you do when you get back, if you haven't already got it, is to get all the literature that has been written on Rotary. The new board will doubtless be giving us more of it, and I want to say about the literature from Rotary International that it is about the finest stuff that I have seen anywhere. The trouble is we don't read enough of it and digest enough of it. But take that literature and apply it to your local condition, find out just what you have got within your own club. You can utilize and practicalize with regard to this whole thing.

Don't put your International Service way down as sort of a Cinderella on your program. Make it the big thing. Let's carry out the idea. Make it a big thing on your program next year. Get the ablest man, and that doesn't mean that he must be a college professor. Probably the college professor is the best man, but in my experience, and I think it is an experience that is shared by others, you will often lay your hands on a merchant whose contacts may be very, very small compared to that of others within the city or the town or the club, but he has got the idea and he has the vision and he has the capacity to give leadership and to organize. Get a good man, and if you don't get a good man, change him. Tell him he is fitted for something, promote him or demote him. Get the right man.

Rotarian Little: This thing has occurred to me since this meeting started. I hadn't thought of it before, but the real and sure way to get this thing going right is to get a John Nelson to tell you about it. (Applause.)

Rotarian Jobborn: There have been many books written by very able writers within the past twenty years proving to people that we are different. They say little or nothing about the brotherhood of man, but they speak of the great differences. It is well to beware of those books, because a lot in them must not be true.

Chairman Nelson: It is the differences in life that make life interesting.

Rotarian Jobborn: I don't mean differences but being undesirable. We were entertaining the ministers of our community a short time ago. I happened to be in the chair. They congratulated us upon our unanimity and our cooperation. I told them, "Gentlemen, we will cooperate and get along peacefully as long as we don't have the theologians and sectarians tell us we are different and eventually that we are opponents and finally that we are enemies ready for war. Our heavenly Father tells us we are brethren. Let us believe Him absolutely."

Chairman Nelson: This year I was visiting quite a small club in my district. The Presbyterian minister in the town was moving away and was taking his leave of the club. He was called upon to speak a word of farewell to the club. Sitting beside me was a man named Mike, a Roman Catholic. This minister said, "Fellow Rotarians, you don't know what Rotary has meant to me. It has given me a contact that I never could have gotten otherwise. We ministers are circumscribed. We live within a certain limited circle and there our word is taken more or less as law and without question, and we don't get the reaction from men that we ought to get. This thing has lifted me right out. I have met not only men of my own church but of other churches, not only of my own faith, but of other faiths. Look at Mike here. We have been working together on such-and-such a committee during the past year, and now I am leaving this club. I don't know how Mike feels about it, but there isn't a man in all this town, he a Roman Catholic and I a Protestant, as close to me as Mike," and Mike said, "You bet."

Then he added this word, "I haven't changed my opinions, I haven't changed the essential principles of my life, I believe as firmly, I hope as intelligently as I ever did in the faith that I hold. I will work for it. I may some day fight for it, but I won't fight Mike."

When you think of conflict in terms of personality, all the fun goes out of it. When talking about Japan or China or any of the other powers, where Rotary is, we don't think about the king or the president, or the rulers, we think of the Rotarians we know in those countries. When you think of Czechoslovakia, you think of Joe Schulz; when you think of Denmark, you think of Thomsen; when you think of France, you think of Marcel Franck, and so on right down the line. Is any fellow who sits with me on the International Board a Dago? No, he is a Rotarian. Rotary provides an avenue for nations to come together on the basis of personality instead of stupid things. (Applause.)

The meeting adjourned at four-forty o'clock.

CLUBS OF 50 OR LESS MEMBERS—CLUBS J TO M

The discussion assembly on International Service, held for Rotarians from clubs of fifty or less members, J to M, was called to order at 2:40 o'clock by Rotarian Harvey B. Lyon, of Oakland, California.

Chairman Lyon: Men, as you know there are sixteen assemblies being held today which include all the different sizes of clubs and all the members who are at our convention. I might first introduce myself to you though probably many of you have seen my name on the program. My name is Harvey B. Lyon from Oakland, California. If we had time we would like to have each of you introduce yourselves, and as we go on we hope you get well acquainted.

I might say there is a program to the meeting, divided into two sections. The first half is a statement of the theme of the meeting, which is the keynote of the year, and includes how to make a study of the community for International Service purposes, what a study of the community for International Service purposes should reveal, how the results of community study for International Service purposes may be used in programs and in activities for students, nationals, and so on.

We shall devote about the first hour to that section of the program and then we shall have another hour devoted to a general discussion of methods, and in the first part of the program there will also be opportunity for discussion. Keep in your minds the general plan that is ahead of us and we will plan to adjourn promptly at four-thirty.

It falls to my part in the program to give a very short general picture of what we are here for.

We all know that until rather recent years the barriers between nations were thought to be the mountains and oceans, but now when you can sit in your living room at home and listen to music that is being played in New York and know that Rotarians in London, Paris and Berlin are listening to that same music, and when the dirigible can cross the ocean and go around the world in a few days, or when you can get in an airplane, as I did, in Oakland and travel down to Los Angeles in two hours and forty minutes and then talk over a radio network to the Rotary clubs in Mexico, you begin to realize that the barriers between nations are no longer oceans and mountains. They have been practically removed. And yet there are barriers today just as real and possibly more difficult to overcome. I refer to the lack of understanding between the different peoples of the world.

A few moments ago I referred to the airplane and I just want to call attention to one interesting fact. About two to three weeks ago an airplane was speeding over California near Los Angeles when it received messages from Rome and from Berlin, from London and New York, delivered by leading citizens in those countries. When the daily paper which reported the incident came on the streets in Oakland I was naturally much interested and procured a copy, and the first thing that struck my eyes was the way the paper referred to the incident. It said that this broadcasting from these distant countries to this speeding plane was not so much a wonderful victory for science as it was a victory for international friendship, because there was broadcast friendly greetings between countries on opposite sides of the world.

About five years ago John R. Mott, who is perhaps more a citizen of the world than of any one country, was in Honolulu, and while there he made this statement: that as he went around the world he found two outstanding factors working for international peace. They were the international chambers of commerce and the Rotary clubs. And John R. Mott, as you know, is not a Rotarian. He was the International Traveling Secretary for the Y. M. C. A.

About the same time the War College at Washington made a survey of the causes of the last seventeen wars and the results of their study showed that fifteen of those wars were caused by economic rather than by political differences. So doesn't it stand to reason, men, that business men more than politicians should have to do with the preservation of peace?

We have all heard of Sinclair Lewis and we have been interested in his attacks on Rotary. You know what a biting tongue and what a sharp pen he has and he directed them against Rotary without any pity at all. I was interested recently in an article I came across written by him in the London Evening Standard of July 9, and this is what he said: "I have a sneaking notion that closer alliances between British and American business men will do more to keep that peace without which our civilization will blow up, than any pious aspirations of pacifists and radicals. I have been accused even by the magnificent, the arch-ducal international president of the organization of saying nasty things about the Rotarians, but I assert that the growth of Rotary in Great Britain, where it already has hundreds of chapters, is more important for world tranquility than is all the reforms put together."

That is a whole lot for Sinclair Lewis or anybody else to say about Rotary, and yet it is very true.

Rotary has been theorizing and idealizing, it is true, and yet it has not been doing those two things alone. It has had practical opportunities to put the theories to test. I will not take the time to go into detail, but you are probably more or less familiar with the Tacna-Arica dispute. One of the high points at the Dallas Convention was when the District Governor from Chile stood beside the District Governor from Peru on the platform before the ten thousand delegates and each pledged to the other the friendship of business men of his country in so far as Rotarians could bring that about.

And then you will remember the war between Bolivia and Paraguay and you will be interested to know that Rotary played a part in effecting a friendly settlement between those two countries.

All this year we have been considering International Service. We should have talks about it in our clubs. We have had requests coming in constantly to headquarters from small clubs in the center of the country asking how they could study International Service.

Of course it is very fine to travel and we can see right there at once an opportunity to make friends with these other countries, but the small clubs, or even the large clubs in the center of a large country, far removed from national boundaries ask: what can we do about International Service? So very properly the program for the coming year has been suggested as "International Service at Home."

The thought is that friendly relations between the nations of the world can be maintained in part by our diplomats, but a far greater force will be the force that will be generated when there is a friendly understanding between the peoples of the world. And Rotary is hoping this year to educate its own members and also to educate the communities in which Rotary is situated along the lines of a friendly understanding of other peoples.

For example, in one of our sessions it was pointed out that the British love flowers just as we do but as an outgrowth of their old feudalism institutions they maintain hedges in front of their premises. We open up our grounds to the public. If we do not understand the Briton's point of view we would be inclined to criticize him as selfish and thoughtless of others. We often fail to get the other man's point of view unless we have met him and unless we are acquainted with his customs and unless we have come to realize that he is just as human a being as we are.

But I must not monopolize this entire first part of the program. I have two able assistants here today, and I am going to share the first part of the program with them. I think before we proceed to the next number on the program, which will be, "how to make a study of the community and what should a study of the community reveal," I am going to ask if there is any discussion from the floor along the line of the general topic before us today. Please feel entirely at home. I am sure this is a very informal gathering.

The meeting is now open for you. Will you please rise and give your name and your home town, and in order that speeches may not be long we will establish an arbitrary limit of three minutes on any speaker from the floor, and no speaker from the floor can address himself to the topic a second time until all others have spoken.

Has anyone any remarks to make about the general topic?

If not we will proceed to a more concrete part of the program. I am going to call on Derrell Beard, the incoming president of the Rotary Club of Napa, California, to handle this part of our program, and I shall ask Derrell also to preside for the discussion. Derrell Beard of Napa. (Applause.)

Vice Chairman Beard: Chairman Harvey and Fellows: I take it that in considering the practical working problem of development of international-mindedness in our home clubs, we must get a little direct attention focused upon the thing which is in hand before we launch into any discussion of it.

So I want to just read to you as it comes to us for discussion the outline: "How to make a study of the community for International Service purposes." What should the study reveal?

I am going to start first, in order, a discussion on those two points. I believe rather in the attitude of the advocate, being a lawyer, than the attitude of the student. The student approaches all these topics in the spirit of open-mindedness, in the spirit of research, and goes where his investigation leads him. The advocate is hired by you fellows to put over the job and it is his business to find the way to do the job that you want done. There is a definite job that we want done here. We want to build up international-mindedness, and how are we going to do it? What topics, in other words, are we going to study to build up international-mindedness and how are we going to study them?

This problem, I want to say before I go into it, varies very materially with what you are, who you are and where you are, and in order that I may know if there is any group of men here to whom a certain line of thought might be directed, I want to ask if there are any Rotarians here from clubs outside the United States. If there are, will you hold up your hands? A Mexican Rotarian and one from Nova Scotia.

The problems, I take it, of those two clubs are fairly the problems of the United States clubs, so it will not be necessary to do more than to state the case.

You will find, fellows, that all countries may be divided up into perhaps three groups. First we have the old world countries where population is dense and where the surplus population is seeking an outlet elsewhere. In other words, where emigration is going on. I take it that in those countries the problem that we are discussing has little or no concern. You will not find, and it is my experience from traveling in them a good deal and living in them part of the time, that you do not find in these countries whence people are emigrating a local international situation or condition which warrants investigation.

You have very much the same condition in the countries of the Orient. There I have not been, but my studies and reading of them leads me to the conclusion that two things exist there which put them to one side. First you have in the large seaports the compounds. In other words, groups from other countries confine themselves to a small area, sometimes with a wall or other barrier around it, so they can keep the other fellow out.

You also have in those countries a condition that doesn't concern Rotary at this moment, though it will later. Rotary hasn't penetrated into backlands of those countries. It is purely a seaboard condition that exists in those countries. In this seaboard condition where your non-native population is confined to a compound, it is easy to locate them, it is easy to study them and it is easy to get on with them.

So now we must study a condition that exists in countries like the United States, like Mexico, like Canada, like South Africa, like Australia, countries where population is flowing in from other lands. In these countries we would hope that a consideration of our problem would lead us to the study, by whatever means we are undertaking it, of the principal nationals located in our home towns. Understand we are trying to center your thoughts upon the international conditions in your home city in order that we may develop international-mindedness.

You can see in a great country like the United States, where you don't cross borders often, that you couldn't hope to develop by your normal life international-mindedness. And it is the hope of Rotary International through a series of programs in your local clubs to take advantage of local situations to develop in your club and in your city a spirit of international-mindedness, that is, a recognition of the other fellow and his merits.

So you will want to locate your principal nationalities. You will want to locate or determine what your study of the occupations of these people will be. You will want to know how many of them are rearing families in your own environment, and whether those parents of families are both foreign born or whether one of the parents is native to your community. Those are important things to you.

Then there is another thing that will impinge on your programs, fellows, very materially. If you are on a traveled route you have many visitors coming through, overseas visitors, and your hotels will contain them. How big is that percentage? From practical experience I can assure you, if you are on a traveled route and your Program Committee will visit the hotels of your city and locate these traveling overseas visitors, they will be glad to come to the club and tell you something about the country they come from. It gives you a very good means of developing the international spirit.

There is another thing here to which I don't find thought directed in the statement that was given to me as a basis of this talk, but I do want to get it before you, because I think it is all-important. It is the way you tie up to the other things that you are studying and bringing about a concrete, definite result. Single out when you have located these men through your survey. Let your survey go far enough to put your finger on the leaders of these non-native groups, and then find out in case you locate leaders among them, whether they be non-native born or whether they be locally born from non-native parentage. You will find leaders among them, and those leaders have had brought into their adult life from the contacts, during their childhood, of their parents certain racial characteristics and certain racial habits of thought.

Get what they are thinking about the United States and institutions of the United States. Get what they are thinking about Mexico and Mexican institutions. Get what they are thinking about Nova Scotia and Nova Scotia institutions, or of the country wherever your club may be. Get what they are thinking about your native-borns in your environment. When you know what they are thinking about you can attack that problem and you can bring it into accord with the tendencies of your own locality.

I want to just digress a minute to say that I was in World War work and one of the things I want to get over is this: if with your hand you could have swept the entire population of the Republic of France into the English Channel to drown you would have the net total of the destruction in human life in the World War. If we are going ahead and have another such case as that, we are going to be in worse trouble in the world than ever before. Your job that we are talking about now is calculated on building up a sympathy with the non-native races in your own community and building up a feeling among the races that is calculated to head off a second cataclysm. How are you going to do all this? We have picked out our goal, and if we can't reach our goal, if that isn't the job we want to do or should do, then we had better end the discussion here.

Your first job, men, is with your committee. You won't find material for a committee on international relations always in a maturely developed condition in your community. We don't expect your community to be already internationally-minded. If it is there is no necessity for this work. You are going to find wherever there is a Rotary club, however, first, men of imagination, and, second, forward-looking men of vision. If you haven't got men who, through some peculiar condition that has gone on in their lives, are internationally-minded, then pick your men of vision. Select your committee carefully and have your committee elastic so that it will vary up or down in man power with the size of your community. These communities represented here are small and your committee may be small, but it must be elastic and it must have men who are enthusiastic, who believe in their jobs, who think their jobs are worth while. Isn't it worth while, men, to head off the destruction of your children and grandchildren in the slaughter of battle? It is worth while, so get a committee that is enthusiastic. Get your committee at work and vary it as to man power, taking into account the varying conditions in the various communities.

Then get to work and study your problem. There is no set way to get all of it. You must feel your way along as you go. To that extent you must be students, otherwise be advocates, finding a way to do a job.

You will find a lot of help from your telephone directories. They always give you the names and lots of times the occupations and always the residence. You will find through that means whether your population is scattered or concentrated in a center. You will get the names and all of that, and where to locate them. Then use your school records, right in the school itself. They will tell you how many of your non-native people are raising families. There are an infinite number of things of that kind, channels through which you may seek out information which will enable you to locate the men of non-native extraction.

I think my time is up on this, Chairman Harvey. If there are any questions that I am able to answer, I shall be glad to do it, but I am satisfied if I have gotten over two ideas: first the fact that it is a worthwhile job to work on the problem of developing international-mindedness, and in closing I want to make a prophecy that every committee you set to work, every committee that is organized, works it out to a conclusion and carries the job through, will find this: that your non-native inhabitants of your community are fine, lovable folk, even with the same ideals, the same passions, the same enthusiasms, the same motivating influences that you have. They love their wives and they love their children and, if you give them a chance, they will love their fellow man. (Applause.)

Chairman Lyon: Now we will be glad to have any questions and also we will be glad to have statements from any of you who have made community surveys. How did you do it? What results did you get? Did you feel that the survey was worth while? This is an experience meeting. Let's hear from you now, giving your name and town, and remembering three minutes is the time limit.

Rotarian Elmer Jones (Lebanon, Ind.): I want to ask this question: If you are in a community where at least ninety-nine per cent. and probably more can trace their ancestors back to the county in which they now live for generations, what are we going to do there? Is it a matter of book study?

Rotarian Ernest Pitcher (Leaksville-Spray, N. C.): I represent a club in a town of from 10,000 to 12,000 people. I don't think we have any there but native born. How are we going to work on this subject of International Service?

Vice Chairman Beard: I shall answer you both at one time because 100 per cent. and 99 per cent. are not so very far afield. I think if you will make your survey you will find that your premise is wrong. If your premise is right, then we will have to attack the proposition of developing an international-mindedness in your community in a little different way. I think you could follow out the recipe for rabbit stew, which is, first, catch the rabbit. If you will get that recipe to working in your community and catch your rabbit, I think you will find that you have a pretty good-sized rabbit in your community. A survey will develop that. If it shouldn't, you have to attack the problem from a different angle, and there are lots of ways to do that but I don't think they enter into the program as we have it here.

Chairman Lyon: The next speaker will discuss that topic.

I should like to emphasize the fact that you can't be sure you have 99 per cent. native-born in your community unless you make a survey. The Rotary Club of Stockton said they had about sixteen crippled children in Stockton, and yet they were surprised when they made a survey to find they had 146.

Of course I don't know your community. You are probably right and yet you can't be sure you are right unless you try in a systematic way to see if there aren't some non-native people in your community.

Rotarian Jones: We can take last year's census for that.

Chairman Lyon: The census is your most reliable source of information.

Rotarian Jones: It is much less than five per cent. for children of foreign extraction, for our county.

Chairman Lyon: That is certainly reliable.

And now for the next part of the program, offering a way to create international-mindedness, can we hear from others on this topic?

A Rotarian: We have quite a large Italian population in our town. We have just taken in our first Italian. He is a mighty fine fellow, a business man in town. We made the start, he is now in, and he says, "What's the matter with Petroli," or two or three others. We have a problem now to look out for these fellows and be sure we get the right men.

Chairman Lyon: I can tell you of my experience as Governor of the 2nd District. I have found that these men from other countries make fine Rotarians and give a real international aspect to your club life. It is something that we haven't done a whole lot about. Bring the non-native element into Rotary clubs and learn from them and we can as well have them learn from us. A number of our clubs in California have taken in Spanish, Chinese and Japanese members. It is a very friendly gesture and I know only of good results from taking in these members. One club in the central part of my district has a non-native who has been a member for the last three years and they say he is the last man they would relinquish from the club if they had to let anyone go. Another interesting fact is that an Armenian is the president of the Madera Rotary Club, and makes a very fine president.

I can give you many instances where taking these men from other countries into our Rotary clubs has been a fine thing for the club, a fine thing for the man taken in, and a very friendly gesture toward the country from which he comes.

A Rotarian: We used to have a Japanese member of the club, a florist, and to show you how he appreciates his membership, he decorates the tables every luncheon day. When he sailed for Japan he arranged his trip so that he could stop at Redmond, California, before he embarked from San Francisco, and also at Honolulu in order to miss no attendance on his trip to Japan. He makes a very fine member.

Chairman Lyon: Some of the others must have had experience with this factor in their clubs.

Rotarian Albert Slade (Laramie, Wyo.): I was born in England. I think we have to be a little careful about how we make a survey of this kind. We might give offense to someone sometime. In our club at Laramie, Wyoming, we have several good members, who were born across the sea. They are citizens of this country, dandy good citizens. There might be an opportunity to offend somebody if we aren't careful.

Vice Chairman Beard: Might I suggest that it does not seem to me that any man should be ashamed of his nativity. In the first place, you are not going to contact these men in a survey personally. You are going to the records of various kinds to get an appraisal of the make-up of your mixed races, the mixed racial condition of your community. You are not going to the men, who have located in your community in groups, personally at first. You will find out whether they have a leader and, if so, who he is and you will talk to him. You won't put him on the carpet but you will try to get friendly with him. I don't think you are going to offend anybody by making a social call. I don't think it is a problem that you have to be the least embarrassed about. You will go to the records to see what you have to work on, and then you will carry on your work in friendly intercourse with individuals.

Rotarian E. Merle Adams (Norfolk, Neb.): It seems to me that it is a matter of education that we need before we attempt to bring a man who is not native born into the club. I know that some of the members of our club proposed a man who is a Greek, a good citizen, a successful business man, and unfortunately he was turned down because the majority of the club were not world-minded. It seems to me that incident furnishes an argument for some kind of persistent and continuous education along that line.

Chairman Lyon: Rotarian Adams is entirely right. That will be covered a little later in another part of our meeting, but I am glad he mentioned it.

Rotarian Emil A. Loeffler (Junction, Tex.): I want to ask a question. Is International Service to be carried on by hunting up members for our Rotary clubs or is it with the idea of the Rotary club getting acquainted in the community with the people who are not citizens of this country, starting a friendly acquaintance in order to help these fellows, not with the idea of making them all Rotarians? In other words, if I understand Rotary (and I don't understand it very thoroughly yet), a man must be of good character, he must be at the head of a business and devote sixty per cent. to the vocation under which he is classified. He must be a man of good credit standing. So if we have an Italian or other non-native in our midst who is a good, wideawake, honorable business man, he is entitled to consideration as a prospective member. There are others in the community perhaps who would not pass the Rotarian standards. Should we get acquainted with them and try to build them up? Is that the idea?

Chairman Lyon: You are right. This is not primarily concerned with the problem of getting members for Rotary. However, it is part of the general idea in dealing with the situation that we should consider taking the non-native into our clubs when we find a man who meets up with our standards.

Rotarian F. B. Davies (Maywood, Ill.): The thought occurred to me from what the previous speaker has just said that if you have in your community, as we have in ours, a considerable element of non-natives, and if you have among those people some outstanding man or men, your best and quickest and closest contact will come through getting that outstanding man or men into your club.

Our territory includes the village of Melrose Park, which is perhaps fifty per cent. Italian in population. We have taken into our club an outstanding man of the community, an architect, who is making a name for himself, an Italian. He is the architect of our high school and various other industrial and commercial buildings in the community. We have also taken into our club another Italian, a good man, in the automobile business, a man of high character and standing. Through these men I believe that we are getting in touch and contact with the non-native population which otherwise could not be had.

Chairman Lyon: Gentlemen, I want to introduce to you Ernest R. Krelage from The Netherlands. We are delighted to have him with us today. We want him to sit here with us and we hope as the meeting goes on, if he sees a point here and there, on which he can give us something of interest, that he will do so. (Applause.)

Now we shall pass to the second portion of the program, and if any late comers want to ask a question about what has been done already don't hesitate to do so.

I am going to introduce to you Herbert K. Walton, President of the Rotary Club of San Rafael, California, who will handle the consideration of how the results of the community survey for International Service purposes may be used in programs and activities for students, nationals and immigrants from other countries, tourists, citizens, etc. Herbert Walton. (Applause.)

Rotarian Walton: Chairman Harvey and Fellow Rotarians. You have just heard a most comprehensive outline of the International Service program for the year 1930-31 by Governor Harvey and Vice Chairman Derrell, also considerable discussion on the matter of making the studies of your communities and what those studies should reveal. It is now my privilege to endeavor to outline for you how the results of those studies in your various communities can be used in programs for your clubs and for activities of students, nationals, citizens, immigrants, and so forth.

I don't think we have had a statement this afternoon of what International Service is. I found something on that the other day to this effect: International Service is an effort to discover the sources of international discord and to aid in their removal by promoting understanding and good will among the peoples of the world. In order to do that we have to develop an international-mindedness among ourselves, and we do that by putting on international programs in our clubs. That particularly applies to clubs in America and a few other countries of the world. Of course the conditions in Europe are different, as Derrell told you. The countries over there are close together, they are more like our states here, and they naturally have more of an international-mindedness there than we have in this country.

International Service programs, as does everything else, nearly always mean that it is the individual and not the club who functions.

If you have an International Service committee you should see to it that those members of your club who are not on that International Service committee are being properly keyed up to take their share of the International Service work. You should see to it that you have an active, working International Service committee, for if you have not, the programs assigned to that committee by the Aims and Objects Committee of your club will not be properly handled. Don't hesitate the least if your committee is not working to reassign the work to someone who will work. You are going to have a more successful year if you do that sort of thing.

The first step of your committee after the study is made is to endeavor to put forth the elementary propaganda to get the various members of your club interested. After you have them interested, develop that propaganda by personal contact with the nationals or racial groups in your community, by talks on International Service, or by encouraging your individual members, when they travel, to travel in other countries.

Your first program should put before the club the results of the analysis of the conditions as found in your community by the survey or study; the different nations or races represented in your community, their attitude toward your community, your community attitude toward them. Endeavor to obtain cooperation there by enlisting their cooperation and aid in all your community activities and affairs. This section of your program should be handled by the chairman of the International Service committee, and as you can readily see, it can be developed further along the lines above mentioned.

The next thing for your committee to do is to get your club to take up a study of the country or countries represented by the particular group or groups of nationals to be found in your community. Divide your membership into as many groups as you have countries to study so that the study may be more comprehensive. Later you can give the entire club the benefit of the results obtained by the various groups, such as a discussion of the geographical conditions, racial situation, economic conditions, art, history, cities, natural resources, and trade of the country. Also what, if anything, the particular race under discussion has contributed to American civilization.

Work this out by having five or ten-minute talks on topics just mentioned for each program. You don't necessarily have to put it all into one program for the entire meeting on International Service. If you do, have just the one program for the day. Be sure to have the flag of the country under discussion in a prominent place in the meeting room. It might also be well to have one or two of the men from that country at your club meeting so they can see what you are trying to do in the community and to give you their impressions of what you are trying to do and what they think of the program.

If you are fortunate enough to have a consular service in your city or to be close to a city that does, invite the consuls of the various countries that you find represented in your community to talk to your club. You will find them very happy and very ready to come over and talk to you on their particular country and the conditions in their country.

A study of good books on international questions and a discussion or a review of the same also provide a good program for your club.

If you are in a community where more than one race or nation are represented, or if you are near a large university, the following program would prove extremely interesting. I personally saw this program worked out in Governor Harvey's club, which is near a large university, the University of California, where a dozen or so students attending the university were invited to attend the Rotary luncheon. They came to the meeting set aside for International Service. They were seated at the head table and the flags of their various countries were on the wall at their backs. Alongside the speaker's table were several sets or groups of the flags of the nations of Rotary. As each was introduced he spoke in his native tongue, later translating what he had to say into English, he finally reached over to these grouped flags on the table, picked up the flag of his own country and waved it over his head so everybody in the room could see it.

Then some of the boys gave native music, the selections being played on the native instruments. They had a Chinese chap there who gave some native music on the native Chinese harp. Needless to say that program was very impressive and very interesting.

Don't hesitate to make use of stunts or plays or pageants that have an international flavor or atmosphere. These are particularly good if you want to put on an international meeting for ladies' night or for inter-city meetings.

Another form of working out the International Service idea in your programs is to appoint several members of your club as speakers and have them develop the following topics for discussion in the club: first, the development of international friendship; second, the causes of international misunderstanding; third, the cost of international misunderstanding; and fourth, the cure for international misunderstanding. Many sub-titles could be worked out under these headings that will furnish a series of very wonderful programs for your club. This is to be followed by a program put on by the particular race or nation as represented in your community. Then this is to be followed by a program on world-wide Rotary, its growth and extension, and how it is fulfilling the Sixth Object of Rotary. Don't fail to have members of the various races represented in your community present at all your International Service programs. They will enjoy it and see what you are trying to do and thereby become more closely associated with your leading business and professional men of the community. So much for programs in your clubs.

The same method may be applied to the activities for students, nationals, citizens, as is applied to clubs; that is, education of the public. The logical points of contact for such education are through the schools, churches, other service clubs, public library, press, and cooperation with other agencies in the community. Properly contacting the above in your community you can spread international understanding and good will, with the result that you will be building up or endeavoring to build up an international-mindedness in that community.

Your contact through the schools should be by offering prizes for the best records in language study, for the best talks or essays on international friendship. I think the greatest barrier in the world today to international understanding and international friendship is that of language. Endeavor to have established in the schools of your community classes in Esperanto, the universal language. I am sorry Derrell is not here because Derrell is quite active out in the 2nd District in endeavoring to put over this program of Esperanto. I think we are one of the first districts out there in the 2nd

District to pass a resolution endorsing Esperanto and the furtherance of it in the schools.

The exchange of boys on trips between countries does much to bring about a better understanding between those countries and builds up a friendship that will last. Have the children of your schools communicate with the school children of the same age in another country. Give help to students from other countries by inviting them to your club meetings, entertaining them in your homes, and aiding them in travel and living problems.

Always see to it that you secure proper publicity on your international meetings or activities in the community, such as speeches, pageants, and so forth.

Your connection with your public library is to see that they have proper literature for the advancement of good will and understanding. In community programs induce churches, service clubs and the like to join once a year in a community-wide effort to promote the cause of world friendship. Help the other fellow at all times who is a stranger within your gates. Give him a welcome and see that he is provided with conveniences, entertainment, and above all that he receives justice. This applies to the immigrant as well as to the traveler or visitor.

Cultivate personal knowledge and association with nationals of other countries resident in your community as a means of self-development and of service by assuming responsibilities for such guidance or aid as they may need.

When traveling in other countries visit as many Rotary clubs as possible, seeking not only to make the acquaintance of their members, but to keep such acquaintanceships alive by correspondence and other means.

Finally, strive to become better acquainted with other countries, their languages, customs, history, and so forth, and thereby help yourself become more and more internationally-minded. (Applause.)

Chairman Lyon: Herbert Walton has given the most comprehensive statement of club programs for International Service that I have ever heard. It is mighty good. Now the meeting is open to you to discuss club programs, or club activities, along the line of International Service. Have you had experiences with some unique program in your club?

A Rotarian: I have nothing to say for myself, but the Rotarian next to me here has beyond a doubt the finest showing of international programs that any man here would care to match. I merely get up here to make the statement that he could tell us about it. He has correspondence and replies from at least fifty Rotary clubs throughout the world. Leon F. Crane from the Marblehead, Massachusetts, Rotary Club has all these letters, and if you want to get an idea of real International Service I wish you would look these over just to see what he has done. I think it is remarkable.

Chairman Lyon: We should be glad to hear just how the Rotarian got the names and followed through on the plan.

Rotarian Leon F. Crane (Marblehead, Mass.): About two years ago I started correspondence on my own hook, I might say, with the Rotarians in other countries, by exchanging copies of my club publication, enclosing postal card views of Marblehead, and asking the secretary, or the vice president, as in the case of the Ceylon, Bombay, club, to send me his club publication.

I also wanted to learn something of the classifications and the national environments and surroundings. I wanted to become better acquainted with them and to have them become better acquainted with our club.

I have at least one letter if not more from each of these clubs. I make a report to my club on the replies and the boys always look forward to it and get a far greater vision of what these men are doing in their clubs. We exchange ideas in a political sense, we exchange ideas about all sorts of things.

I am corresponding with over fifty clubs and I have this collection of letters. I wouldn't sell them for any amount of money.

Chairman Lyon: That is a very fine, practical suggestion.

Rotarian Walton: Chairman Harvey, one Rotarian over in this portion of the room a while ago said that all the citizens of his community were native born and he wanted to know how he could handle International Service programs. I might suggest to that man that he have the members of his club read books on international questions and then have debates on those books, or a sort of review of the books your individual members have read. And also by having members give good travel talks, or have them read books on travel in other countries and then talk on that.

Chairman Lyon: I should like to emphasize here what Herbert Walton said about being sure you have a live chairman for your International Service committee. To those of you who are presidents let me urge that you check up your International Service committee chairman and if he isn't active, accept his resignation and get a live one. You can't have a successful year with a chairman who is not on the job, and you should feel not the slightest embarrassment in asking for his resignation.

Rotarian Davies: I should like to inquire of the man from Marblehead, Massachusetts, what success he has had in getting exchanges of club publications with these clubs from overseas. I have personally sent out my bulletin and thus far have had but one exchange from outside the United States, that being with the London, England, club. I find their bulletin very interesting and informative. I have been endeavoring during this convention to get in touch with some overseas delegates to get a few more exchanges. I am wondering if there are some overseas men in the group this morning who would be willing to give to the Rotarian from Marblehead and myself and to others who might be interested in the exchange, the names of their clubs so that we might correspond with them.

Rotarian Crane: I might say that every time I send out my log I pick out at least fifteen different overseas clubs that I have never corresponded with before, from whom I haven't received publications, or from whom I have not heard before. At times the ratio of returns to letters sent out is around ten per cent. Sometimes it goes down to as low as two per cent., but it varies. I just keep it up, even though the ratio may be small, feeling that eventually they will write. If they don't care to write, the next time I don't care to force myself upon them.

Vice Chairman Beard: Might I inject myself into this program again at this point? I have another meeting to attend very shortly.

Chairman Lyon: Derrell Beard has been suggested as the godfather, we might say, of Esperanto in our district assemblies here. He is a busy man because the responsibility for the subject of Esperanto in these sixteen assemblies is in a large measure up to him this afternoon, so I should like to have Derrell at this time take three to five minutes to tell us about Esperanto.

Vice Chairman Beard: Thank you.

Chairman Lyon: Here is a Rotarian who wants to give you a speech in Esperanto.

Vice Chairman Beard: I wrote out here just a couple of words just so that you might understand something of what it sounds like. I am not very fluent at it myself just yet, but I know enough to talk about it.

Vice Chairman Beard spoke in Esperanto.

Chairman Lyon: We shall ask the Rotarian here to tell us what you said. (Laughter.)

Vice Chairman Beard: Since I am limited to three minutes I will go through this rapidly. I hope that within the next ten years we will be teaching all the children of the world Esperanto. It is a language easily learned. You can learn it in six months' time or less, if you devote your attention to it.

Fellows, it is admirable to correspond with people in other lands, but when you correspond in English and they can't understand it when they get it, that is why the percentage of answers is so small. We adults are not going to take the time. We have to earn the bread for the family, but there is another job which we have and that is to educate our young. It is a duty we have to train our young so that when they travel over the face of the earth they may not be handicapped as we are, so that as they contact people around the earth they may speak to all of them.

Esperantists do not wish to supplant any national language. They believe and realize that national existence, like family existence, is a fine thing and must be maintained, but they do believe that as human beings in this changing world, wandering the face of the world over, they should be able to contact and talk understandingly with every person they meet. You will see that in Pamphlet 3-D on International Service. It is to break down the barriers between us as individuals and between groups of men in different types of businesses and professions. The real barriers between nations and peoples are not oceans nor mountain ranges nor boundary lines. They are misunderstanding, prejudice, jealousy, selfishness, and how can we ever understand one another if we can't talk to one another?

Suppose every one of us in this room spoke a different tongue and we had to come in here and hold a meeting. How could we understand one another? How could we get along together?

It breeds suspicion. All of you who have been abroad know I am stating it right. It breeds dissension when you get into a country where they can't understand you. You believe the fellow is cheating you, you get suspicious in your feelings concerning him, you think he is your enemy. You don't breed friendliness and understanding.

There are about a billion and a half people of some education the world around. There are about three-quarters of a billion, 750,000,000, children of school age, and it is the hope and aim of Esperantists that eventually they will be able to use the same tongue, they will be able to write to each other understandingly and speak to each other understandingly.

Many people say Esperanto isn't elastic, that it is a dead language. Well, they have a literature of 5,000 books, they have regular periodicals, they have a million people in the world. That is a bigger institution than Rotary, and it is dedicated to the Sixth Object of Rotary, which was originated as a means to break down racial prejudices and a means to obtain peace on earth and good will to men.

Esperantists belong to clubs the world round. If you belong to the association you get the book. You travel the world round. You contact men who are your friends in every city in the world. Why shouldn't we equip our children so that all of our children may be able to contact everybody else in the world as they travel around and be able to talk to them. That is an international program. It is not a meeting program but a program that challenges every one of you.

Just think what it means, men, in Rotary ten years hence, fifteen years hence, if the oncoming Rotarians can all get together in a room and hold their convention in a tongue that everybody understands. Esperantists the world around are holding such meetings every year. They have their conventions every year. They gather from the four corners of the earth and they speak in their meetings in a language that no matter whence a man comes he can listen and partake understandingly.

You just learn 500 root words, just 500. You have about 100 little prepositions, conjunctions, suffixes and prefixes. You have at your command a language that all can understand. The ability to express yourself is infinite.

Fellows, you can get behind the job of spreading the knowledge of Esperanto and you can equip the world in ten years for peace, understanding and good will.

If you want to ask any questions I shall do my best to answer them. I have a fellow Esperantist here and if someone raises a question I can't answer he will help me out.

Rotarian Frank V. Dilatush (Monticello, Ill.): I got in a little late and I don't know whether you read the definition of international-mindedness before I came in or not. What do you mean exactly by international-mindedness?

Vice Chairman Beard: Esperanto was organized some forty years ago. It was worked out by Dr. Zamenhof. Since then it has been growing. There are between 750,000 to 2,000,000 who speak it today. This is an artificial language. You have all heard of Harry A. Overstreet, the psychologist of New York University. I was talking to Overstreet not long ago in San Francisco about this thing and he said, "Beard, it is perfectly stupid not to have an easily learned artificial language with no exceptions."

Men, here is a complete grammar and you can sit down and read it through in two hours, and in ten hours you can know every rule in the grammar. There are only sixteen rules of grammar to learn. Every word that ends with an "i" is a verb, the infinitive. You know it the minute you meet it anywhere. Proper words that end in "i" are infinitive verbs. If it ends in "o" it is a noun, nominative singular. If it ends in "oj" it is a plural noun, nominative. If it ends in "on" or "ojn" it is the accusative.

It is simple. You get onto it in a little while. Any one of you here in nine weeks can learn the grammar and can give it backward. There are only sixteen rules. We can equip our children with a simple tool like this whereby they may talk to every other race in the world, providing those peoples have taught their children. The thing has to start somewhere. I am trying to start it in Rotary.

You can write to 12 Boulevard du Théâtre, Geneva, the national headquarters. I don't know offhand the address for the United States. I will tell what I'll do, men. Just take this down. Derrell Beard, Napa, California. If you write to me I will get in touch with you and tell you where and how and why you can get all the information you desire.

Rotarian Dana S. Jordan (Lisbon, N. H.): I understand this is going to be started through the public schools. What success have you had with the educational people regarding this thing?

Vice Chairman Beard: The Los Angeles High Schools have classes available in Esperanto. Stanford University gives courses in it. Just this coming year, after an experiment in the Napa Union High School, they are offering it as a regular course of study. There are over 700 schools in the world that teach Esperanto as a regular thing. Just before I came here where Harvey got me into this job as Vice Chairman I was up against it when I heard about it. I bumped into him or he ran into me around a corner in Oakland one day. I was just coming away from Heald's Business College where we have a class started. It is a nice class, too. So it goes. They are using it in many, many schools. Fresno offers a course in Esperanto. Does that answer your question?

Rotarian Jordan: Not completely. Seven hundred schools is a small percentage.

Vice Chairman Beard: There are only 160,000 Rotarians in the world after twenty-five years. After forty years there are 2,000,000 Esperantists. We feel we are growing; so is Rotary growing. We are both dedicated to the same thing. Somebody has to start somewhere. We are on our way and we want you to take advantage of this big organization to foster the Sixth Object.

A Rotarian: Can the man of average mentality learn Esperanto by correspondence or without a teacher?

Vice Chairman Beard: You can learn it without a teacher if you will. The only thing is that you are apt to drop it if you don't have a teacher, if you don't have a task. You know, the average human being doesn't carry through, he doesn't carry on. He doesn't finish his jobs, he can't give off sustained effort. There are a lot of people like that. If you put it over with yourself you can learn it, as I said, in six months.

The secretary of the Paris Rotary Club last year and president of the Paris Esperantists' Society said I exaggerated when I said six months. He said any intelligent man should learn it in two months if he will study it.

Rotarian Jordan: You haven't answered my question. Do you find objection in the public schools among the school officials to getting courses started? Educators, generally, believe that we are pretty well loaded up at the present time in our curricula.

Vice Chairman Beard: In all the schools they are teaching several languages. Men, wouldn't it be better to center on one easily learned language and drop some of the other languages, concentrating on something that is universal? You can't drop them at once. You have to start by stirring up a little interest, otherwise they will say it is just one more language, one more trouble for educators. You have to make it take the place of something else.

Rotarian B. H. Kroeze (Jamestown, N. D.): My classification is college president, Jamestown College, Jamestown, North Dakota. I think the question that is propounded by the public schools man is a perfectly legitimate one. It is easy to say in an audience of this kind that because of the universality of the language it ought to appeal to educators of the country and therefore it will be introduced, but right there you have your real problem.

We are teaching a good many different languages. I happened to study seven of them myself, and I can even talk Hebrew. I am very much in sympathy with most educators that it would be a wise thing and a very valuable thing if we had a universal language, but you are up against the problem of the amount of study that you can possibly get into your curricula. It isn't so easily swept off the boards as was said today. How much experience has my dear friend had in Esperanto?

In the first place, it is an artificial language, as was stated. One of the greatest objections to it is that it isn't natural. In the second place, it has not a satisfactorily large literature, and people today with their practical-mindedness, which I think in the end is going to be a good thing for world-mindedness, do object to taking something that is not going to give any results of a practical nature.

German is a language that you must have if you are going into the professions. You càn't enter one of the leading medical colleges in the country today without scientific German. It is the language all the scientists understand. Then again, if you want to enter one of the higher professions you must have French. There the same thing is true. You can't introduce another language, so far as I can see, whatever name you may give to it, that is going to be grasped universally by men for technical use.

Now a word about world-mindedness. I remember Esperanto when it was first started, though I am still young. You say forty years ago. I remember twenty-five years ago I became interested in that language and I did something toward it. I found at that time in our community a tremendous interest in it, but just as soon as you got the grammar that was the end of the whole thing. There wasn't a universal language application because it was local. There was no literature available.

Then to come to a practical subject, we have today in the United States of America forty-seven different organizations seeking to bring about a world understanding and good will among the citizens of the world, not of any one land. And these forty-seven organizations are, through their methods of propaganda, striking very emphatically the people at various angles in this country as well as abroad to bring about a universal understanding. They are bringing it about, to my thinking, in a very fine way.

Rotary in connection with these forty-seven different organizations has its part to play. I am the chairman of the International Service committee of our own club. We put on two different programs, and of course, as I have been the chairman, I will say they were the best programs we had during the year.

One of them was in this form: I had correspondence the same as this gentleman has here with the Rotary Club of Amsterdam. I got the name of the president and wrote to him and asked him to write to me all about their customs and habits and industries in that town, the number of members in the different Rotary classifications. I wanted him to give me as nearly as possible some of the history of that town and so forth. I would send him in return the same information about our club, our community, our industries, our classifications and so forth. I said, "On a certain day you want to read what I send you and I will read the same thing that you send me on that day in our club."

Then I said, "Let's have a program of this nature and outline the program?" So that was one of the days' programs. We read the correspondence from each other.

I do think we got the minds centered upon that particular community across the sea and I know we all got a benefit out of it. We are going to do at least this: we are going to get our minds centered upon the value of international feeling and understanding. It is a tremendous job and I believe with my friend here that language is one of the greatest obstacles.

As far as languages in Europe are concerned, there are only three languages. If you speak French and German you can get along over there anywhere. The Frenchman knows English and German and French, the German knows French, English and German, the Englishman knows English, French and German. The lack of understanding each other's language is the determining factor, as I get it, in international understanding. Why, in the name of heaven, haven't these three nations ever gotten together?

Rotary is for the greatest expression of unselfishness, and unless we get love into our hearts and our minds so that its music can come tumbling out into all the various phases of our community life, and then from the community out into the world, we will never get an international-mindedness. That is the one thing and in my judgment the heart of Rotary, and no other thing, artificial or otherwise, will bring it about.

And when we study, as we are doing today, all the things that we heard were going on as told to us this afternoon by the presiding officer, we will carry that out. Then I think we are going to make large progress during the next year. (Applause.)

Chairman Lyon: The attorney for the defense desires a minute or so in rebuttal.

Vice Chairman Beard: This is the attorney for the prosecution. I have to go to another meeting pretty soon but I wanted to tell you that a state superintendent of public schools, from this state, is addressing two meetings in the Sherman Hotel just now on the same side that I am. I just wanted you to know that on October 5, last, one of the most unique and progressive colleges in the world advocated a universal language. I just wanted to ask what you are going to do with your French, German and English in the Slavic countries and in China and all these other places. There are 250,000,000 English-speaking people in the world; there are 100,000,000 French-speaking people in the world, and there are some 2,000,000,000 people who do not speak either of these languages. You haven't scratched the surface when you try to say that English and French and German will take you the world around. I have been over the world a good bit, both during the war and afterwards, and I traveled with a very bad German which I speak very fluently. I speak a better Esperanto in some year and a half of spasmodic effort than I speak German after fifty years of effort. Fellows, ten million years or ten thousand years from now his ideal may be true. We want a working tool that we can get and use quicker than we can by relying on natural languages.

A Rotarian: I was looking at these letters we were discussing from these fifty or more countries, and of the letters sent out they all answered in English with the exception of a few.

Chairman Lyon: That is very interesting.

Rotarian R. Hayes McFadien (Oxford, Pa.): We had a very unique experience last year. This occurred during the Boy Scout Jamboree over in England. We had a lad in our town who we thought was pretty bright and who belonged to the Boy Scout organization. We sent him to Oxford, England. We are named after Oxford, England, by the way. He was entertained by the Oxford Rotary Club over there. When he came back he gave us a very good history of his experiences, whom he met, what he did, and all the connections he had made. He could describe that very nicely, and did so, to us and to our surrounding clubs. I think that gave us a closer contact with England than anything we had ever done.

We also have a little girl, the daughter of the secretary of our club, who wanted to get up a booklet on Japan. She did it entirely on her own. We had her write to the secretary of a club in some city in Japan and he came back with a nice letter enclosing a lot of descriptive matter on Japan. I think when she came around with her booklet all made up and showed it to the members we got an idea of Japan that we never had before.

Chairman Lyon: Just one word of caution I want to give you. That is the club should not pass resolutions dealing with international matters or dealing with affairs affecting other nations. It is all right to discuss international questions. Discuss both sides, if you wish, but do not pass any resolutions affecting other countries.

Rotarian Laurence C. Barnard (Lakeport, Calif.): As others seem to be taking up items concerning their own clubs I should like to tell you about our situation. We have a club of about twenty-seven up in the mountains about 100 miles north of San Francisco. Our population is principally white people, some of whom have never been out of the county. In order to get over an International Service program you see what we are up against.

We decided to put on a couple of stunts to try to get the community internationally-minded. The first thing we put on was an international party at a ladies' night. The president and the president's wife acted as Uncle Sam and the Goddess of Liberty, and the rest were assigned some definite country to represent. They all sat at the supper table and each gave a little talk on the particular country that he represented.

The second stunt was to send a piece of finished California redwood to a dozen different countries with a letter of explanation. In turn we asked them to send us back some of their leading native woods. When we get them all back we expect to make a Rotary wheel with the various names of the countries inscribed on the spokes. That is one little stunt we pulled off in a small way. (Applause.)

Rotarian Elmer F. Krauss (Maywood, Ill.): I want to take just a minute as I will not trespass upon your time any more than necessary. That was an excellent address that was given to us but there was one point that was brought out that isn't given the proper attention. That is the matter of becoming acquainted with the different members of these overseas groups. If you want a chicken for dinner you don't go out to the yard and chase the whole flock. You corrall one chicken in the corner, catch it, and have it for yourself. So it is when you want to become internationally-minded. You go to the individual members of these different nationalities in a conversational way.

When a boy I remember I used to be taught things about Italy. I always thought of an Italian as a swarthy man in slouchy clothes and a low brow, with a grind-organ leading a monkey by a string. That was the impression I had of the Italians. As I grew older I learned to know the Italians better. There is an Italian just across the street from me who used to be in a barber shop. He is interested in gardening and in growing grapes. I don't know whether he always eats his grapes but he never lets me taste the product of his vines. We like to pass the time of day with each other. I know that man and I respect him and I have great respect for the Italian nation.

I was formerly on the board of education in our village high school. We had a teacher of Italian, a teacher of French and another of German. I spent some time with this Italian teacher in trying to learn Italian. I learned a lot. I learned to respect that man. He was a friend of Garibaldi and D'Annunzio, that great Italian poet. I love the Italian nation all the more on account of this teacher friend of mine.

I was over in Europe in 1926 and on the way back I wanted to get a meeting of Rotarians on board ship. I asked the purser to put a notice on the bulletin board that all Rotarians were to meet in a certain place on the next day. Very shortly afterward the purser said to me, "Krauss, the Prince of So-and-So wants to speak to you."

I called at his cabin and there he stood before me, a magnificent man, more than six feet in height, a man who spoke good English, perhaps better than I. Of course being Italian he spoke German and many other languages. He said he was on his way to Philadelphia to attend a meeting of chemists. We had a meeting of Rotarians on board and we appointed him chairman or president of our meeting. He was a great fellow and had been in the legislature of Italy for twenty-five years, and is a past president of the Florence Rotary Club.

Meeting men like him gives one a higher appreciation and regard for the country from which they come. I met some Greeks and tried to say a few words in the Greek language. I have been trying to talk Greek for twenty years and I can't do it yet.

You heard that story about Charles Lamb. On one occasion Charles Lamb and a friend were walking along the street. Charles Lamb said, "How I hate that man over there."

His friend said, "Who is he?"

"I don't know. If I knew him, I couldn't hate him so much." (Laughter and applause.)

Chairman Lyon: That is a mighty good thought. We appreciate that. Ernst Krelage is here. We are deeply appreciative of his being with us. He is the incoming Rotary Governor of Holland. We appreciate the privilege of having him with us to tell us in a few minutes whatever may be in his mind about our subject today. (Applause.)

Rotarian Ernst R. Krelage (Haarlem, The Netherlands): Chairman Harvey and Fellow Rotarians: I was favored with a special invitation to attend this meeting and am very happy to be with you. I am only sorry I couldn't be here from the beginning to hear the many valuable and useful suggestions. My only thought is that for Europe we can't always put them into practice as has been stated already in the first announcement of your chairman. There are differences between Europe and America, you having a very large community, with forty-eight states all having the same language and with the same interests and free trade, whereas in Europe we have many states with varying conditions and various languages. We therefore cannot follow all the suggestions which have been made here but we try to do something else in an international way.

In the states of Europe the young man who wants to get a position in another country is exchanged between the various countries. Some of those countries are not very fond of young men coming in from other countries, and in that way Rotary in Europe has done very good work. Rotary aids in properly exchanging these young men for business purposes between the various countries.

We also have in Holland men from other countries who are members of our clubs. We have the great privilege in Amsterdam of having the American consul a member of our Rotary club there. In Haarlem we have a Hungarian, a renowned painter. He married a Dutch lady, established himself in Haarlem and is a very valuable member of our club.

The present Minister of the United States at The Hague is also a very much appreciated member of that club, and he addressed the Rotary conference in Holland some months ago.

What we have heard here and what they have told you of European community life refers to personal friendships and personal friendships should be fostered among us as much as possible. I think that is not the ultimate goal. There have been friendships before the war and after the war. There have been differences between French and German and Italian and other nationalities. There have been friendships established in spite of those differences. Even now the state of affairs in Europe is not very good. We don't know what they will be, what the future will give us.

I think that not only should personal friendships be fostered by Rotary but if possible the mentalities of nations should be somewhat changed. It doesn't apply to America because you have your own unit here and your people are happy, but in Europe it is a little different. If we can promote inter-city and inter-state meetings between those countries that are not so friendly to each other we can do something to promote the friendships between nations.

There was adopted today an area plan. This area plan as yet has not been adopted in Europe. I hope it will be, that it can be, because in that way possibly we can arrange it so that these nations which perhaps are not very

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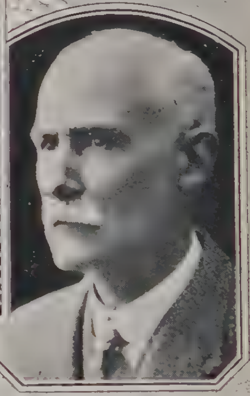

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good friends could be brought together in the same area to foster right away the friendship and good will and in that way avoid any ill feelings in the future. (Applause.)

Chairman Lyon: We are mighty glad to have a statement of the problems of our friends in Europe. You can see what an interesting meeting you could have out of the discussion of a viewpoint such as was given us, something with which we are not usually acquainted.

Now the time has come to close. Is there anything that anybody would like to take one minute to say that is especially interesting? If there is, you can have that time now.

Rotarian Henry A. Norton (Wallingford, Conn.): Our friend from The Netherlands made a very good point. We have to reach down to the mentality of the people to change the feeling between nations. I think Rotary can do excellent work by working through the schools of the town and so on. I know we all have had some very strange prejudices built up through the histories that have been taught us in our school days.

Rotarian Davies: Last fall with the consent of the superintendent of schools I got the address of about eighteen children, students in the schools, German children taking English. Through their teachers I got the students exchanging correspondence with students taking German. As a result there has come about a greater feeling of understanding. Today they get replies back and forth. They even send each other photographs and some have quite a collection of them. It shows what can be done when the proper spirit is exhibited.

Chairman Lyon: That is fine. In closing I might leave this thought with you. Last year following the Dallas Convention I had the rare privilege of staying for four days with the other District Governors to study our duties as incoming officers. We sat around a large horseshoe table with the name of each man in front of him on a big placard, also his district number and home town. After each recess this card was changed and we had to hunt for our new location. That's the way I got acquainted with four or five fine fellows from around the world. On the last afternoon we stood up to sing a parting hymn. It happened that on one side of me was Carlos Sanchez Mejorada, District Governor of Mexico, and on the other side was a banker, District Governor Umekichi Yoneyama of Japan. The man nearest him was Sir Charles Mander of the British Isles and right in front Edouard Willems of Belgium. At the left there happened to be the District Governors of Chile and Peru, about whom I spoke to you earlier in the meeting.

As we stood there with our arms around each other's shoulders, representing the four corners of the earth, singing our parting hymn "Auld Lang Syne" I couldn't help but think that Rotary was playing a very real part, a very vital part in a realization of the hope expressed by President Hoover in his inaugural address, when he said: "Surely civilization is old enough, surely man is mature enough, that we ought to be able to hope in our own lifetime to find a way to promote peace."

We are adjourned.

The meeting adjourned at four-forty o'clock.

ACTA DE LA SESION ALMUERZO DE DELEGADOS DE HABLA ESPAÑOLA Y PORTUGUESA

24 de Junio de 1930

Presidencia: I. B. Sutton, ex-Presidente Internacional, del Club de Tampico, México.

Secretaría: Lic. Carlos Sánchez Mejorada, Gobernador del Tercer Distrito, del Club de Pachuca, México.

Asistencia: René Prieto, Santiago, Chile; Alberto Johnson, Habana, Cuba, Horacio Navarrete, Habana, Cuba; Eduardo J. Chibas, Habana, Cuba; Marcelino Mon, Sagua la Grande, Cuba; Augusto Fornaguera, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; Francisco Herrera, Cuba; Dr. Néstor R. Palmero, Morón, Cuba; Dr. Sergio Herrera, Habana, Cuba; Emilio Gómez, Habana, Cuba; Octaviano E. Rubio, Morón, Cuba; Antonio Santana, Jr., Pinar del Rio, Cuba; Carlos Casares P., Mérida, México; Miguel Arrojado Lisbõa, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil; C. Lana Sarrate, Barcelona, España; I. B. Sutton, Tampico, México; Teodoro Baron De Foe, Habana, Cuba; Ernesto B. Glazier, Habana, Cuba; Bernhard H. Dawson, La Plata, Argentina; F. Antonio Reyes, Santa Ana, El Salvador; Lic. Mario Somohano Flores, Torreón, Coah., México; R. Meza Ayau, San Salvador, El Salvador; Enrique A. de la Rosa, Barranquilla, Colombia; Dr. Teodoredo M. Gutiérrez González, Holguin, Cuba; Juan Francisco López García, Cienfuegos, Cuba; Walter de Muralt, Güines, Cuba; Luis Machado, Habana, Cuba; W. E. Leonard, Cuba; L. F. Hughes, Cuba; M. Muñoz Castillo, México, México; F. Aguilar, Madrid, España; David F. de Castro, Panamá, Panamá; Vern D. Calloway, Colón, Panamá; Dr. Pablo Morlote, Santiago, Cuba; Heriberto García, Habana, Cuba; James H. Roth, Lima, Perú; Victor Rodríguez, Argentina; José de Luna, México; Pedro Vargas, México; Desiderio Rivacoba, San Felipe, Chile; Cenobio Donoso, San Felipe, Chile; Richard P. Momsen, Rio de Janeiro; Joseph Wearden, Goliad, Texas; C. T. Luque, México; Franz Mayer, México,. México; R. C. Palazuelos, México, México; M. L. Garza, Saltillo, México; Urbano Pérez, San Luis Potosí, México; Alfredo Palazuelos, Veracruz, México; Martin D. Montemayor, Piedras Negras, Coah., México; Fenton McCreery, Flint, Michigan, E. U. A.; Henry J. Baron, Ciudad Juárez, México; R. Alvarez Espinosa, México, México; F. N. García, Piedras Negras, México; Alberto García Fajardi, Mérida, México; O. G. Westendarp, Monterrey, México; M. S. Turner, México, México; Rodolfo Patron, Mérida, México; Victor Ide, Osorno, Chile; Juan M. Roger, Chicago, Illinois.

El Presidente Sutton expuso el objeto de la reunión que es probablemente el de discutir en el idioma español aquellas iniciativas que han sido sometidas a esta Convención y que interesan de modo especial a los Rotarios de habla española y portuguesa.

El Presidente Sutton indica que fué retirada por la delegación cubana la iniciativa No. 9 que había sido presentada y que se refiere a que los pueblos de habla española y portuguesa de América tengan por derecho propio un representante en la Mesa Directiva de Rotary International.

El Rotario Machado de Habana, Cuba, expuso que y aun cuando en vista de las observaciones expuestas por el Presidente Sutton había sido retirada esa resolución, insistía en la justicia de que los pueblos de la América Ibérica por razón de su número, por razón de la cantidad de clubs que en ellos existe, y por la importancia del desarrollo que en ellos ha alcanzado Rotary, tengan un representante en la Junta Directiva, no ya como hasta ahora lo han tenido por coretesía y voluntad del resto de los directores sino por derecho propio.

Lana Sarrate de Barcelona, España, se levantó para apoyar la opinion de Machado y para agregar que se considerase a España entre los países de que está tratándose en razón de la afinidad que traen consigo el idioma y el origen comunes. El Presidente Sutton expuso que desde varios años han tenido siempre los pueblos ibero-americanos un representante y aun más de uno en la Junta Directiva como ocurrió durante el período de su presidencia en que formaron parte de la Junta Directiva él mismo de un Club de México, y don Eduardo Moore del Club de Santiago de Chile; que él consideraba que por razón de la vasta extensión del Continente americano, de la lejanía que hay entre algunos de sus países y las dificultades de comunicaciones, es casi imposible que un Rotario mexicano pueda conocer los méritos de un Rotario uruguayo o bien un Rotario chileno pueda conocer las cualidades de Colombia o Panamá, lo cual constituye una dificultad práctica casi insuperable para poder llevar a cabo una elección. Además, estando como están próximos y teniendo comunicaciones más prácticas con los Estados Unidos, México y Cuba, lo probable será que como hasta ahora las delegaciones cubana y mexicana sean más numerosas que las de los otros países, más alejados, con el resultado de que la elección probablemente recairía en un cubano o un mexicano. Por último, considera que la resolución limita el número de directores que puedan tener los países ibero-americanos a uno sólo cuando como ya dijo hasta ahora ha habido épocas en que han tenido no uno sino dos.

El Vizconde de Casa Aguilar expone que probablemente la forma más equitativa de resolver una de las dificultades que resultan y a la que se refirió el Presidente Sutton sería en que por órden alfabético, el director nombrado de países ibero-americanos perteneciera sucesivamente a la Argentina, el Brasil, etc.

Machado habló para decir que él consideraba que Cuba estaría bien representado en la Junta Directiva aunque no fuera cubano el director, sino mexicano, argentino, chileno, o perteneciente a cualquiera otro país de la América Latina pues a lo que él aspira es la representación de la raza en la Junta Directiva de Rotary International. Rodríguez indica que a su juicio, deberían tener también un director en la Junta Internacional los pueblos de habla portuguesa.

Arrojado Lisboa expone que no había tomado parte en la discusión por que en realidad a Brasil no le interesa el punto y no está seguro de que lo que se discute sería o no, benéfico para los países latinos americanos.

Sánchez Mejorada indicó que como puede verse en las actas de la Asamblea Internacional celebrada el año pasado él expuso la misma idea relativa a que debía concederse a los ibero-americanos el derecho de nombrar un director internacional pero que después de oir la opinión del Presidente Sutton acerca del asunto, ha llegado a considerar que es muy difícil hacer esa designación por elección de los delegados de esos países, aunque está enteramente de acuerdo con la idea fundamental de que deben tener un representante en la Junta Directiva, por lo cual propone que estudiándose cuidadosamente el punto por todos los países interesados se formule una nueva inciativa para someterla a la próxima convención internacional.

Esa proposición fué aprobada designando el Presidente Sutton con licencia de la Asamblea a los Rotarios Machado de Habana, Lana Sarrate de Barcelona, España, Sánchez Mejorada de Pachuca, México, y Arrojado Lisbõa de Rio de Janeiro, para estudiar el punto.

Castro, de Panamá, tomó la palabra para indicar que las circunstancias especiales en que están los clubs panameños hace imposible el que puedan pagar la falta de asistencia a su club asistiendo a las reuniones de otros clubs.

El Presidente Sutton indica que en realidad la asistencia no debe de considerarse como un fin en si mismo y que en realidad no veía como pudiera hacerse para que el que no asiste realmente a una reunión de un club pudiera considerársele como presente en la misma.

Por disposición del Presidente Sutton, el Secretario Sánchez Mejorada dió lectura a la versión castellana de los Seis Fines y Objetos de Rotary hecha por el Gobernador Echeandia del Distrito 60 (España) que ha sido propuesta como oficial. Una vez leida la traducción en conjunto se dió lectura a cada uno de los puntos de la misma para darles consideración especial:

Los fines rotarios son seis y consisten en estimular y fomentar:

1. El Ideal de Servicio como base de toda empresa digna.
2. La buena fe como norma en los negocios y profesiones.
3. La aplicación del Ideal de Servicio por todos los rotarios a su vida privada, profesional y pública.
4. La amistad como ocasión de Servir.
5. El aprecio de toda ocupación útil y la dignificación de la propia, en Servicio de la sociedad, y
6. La inteligencia, la buena voluntad y la paz entre todas las naciones, por el compañerismo de sus hombres de negocios y profesionales, unidos en el Ideal de Servicio.

Fué aprobada desde luego la traducción de los puntos 1 y 2.

Al darse lectura el punto No. 3, Machado dijo que, a su juicio, sobraba la palabra "profesional," puesto que todas las actividades de un hombre tienen que ser o públicas o privadas, siendo por lo tanto redundante agregar "profesional."

Sánchez Mejorada indicó que entiende que "privada" en la frase que se está discutiendo se refiere a la vida de familia; "profesional" a los negocios o ocupaciones de cada Rotario, y "público" a sus cualidades de carácter cívico. Puesta a votación el punto, fué también aprobado en la forma que le dió su autor.

El punto cuarto dió lugar a una discusión sobre la propiedad de la palabra "oportunidad" en vez de "ocasión" o medio, accordándose que tratándose como se trataba de un punto puramente de lenguaje, puesto que todos están de acuerdo en la idea que se trata de expresar, pasara a una comisión de estilo, aprobándose desde luego.

El punto quinto fué aprobado sin discusión lo mismo que el punto sexto.

Lana Sarrate dió a conocer a la asamblea que el estilo empleado en la traducción del Gobernador Echeandia había sido estudiado cuidadosamente por varios linguistas quienes la encontraron correcta. Dijo a la Asamblea que el mismo Gobernador Echeandia había editado a su costa un manual del Rotario español que le importaba varios miles de pesetas en el que se presenta de una manera castiza cuanto debe saber un Rotario.

El Vizconde de Casa Aguilar opina que es muy meritoria la labor del Gobernador Echeandia· pero que, a su juicio, todo el Manual tiene el pecado de origen de usar la palabra "servicio" que no significa en español lo mismo que "service" quiere decir en inglés, y que en su opinión, en vez de usarse la palabra "servicio" debería haberse empleado el vocablo "altruismo" que en castellano expresa de una manera perfecta la idea de desinterés y de consideración al próximo que en inglés se expone con la palabra "service."

Lana Sarrate contesta diciendo que, a su juicio, no puede utilizarse altruismo en vez de la palabra "servicio" porque los Rotarios no pretenden simplemente hacer el bien y servir a los demás como un acto de caridad o de filantropía sino que siempre buscan servir mediante la justa compensación puesto que se trata de una organización de hombres de negocios. Agrega que la palabra "servicio" ha tomado una aceptación especial en la lengua inglesa y está entrando en la lengua española y en casi todas las del mundo, pues los idiomas son algo viviente que cambia como cambian los diccionarios con el tiempo y si la palabra "servicio" no ha sido aceptada todavía en la Academia de la Lengua, la tendrá que aceptar en el futuro. Propone se dirija un telegrama a Echeandia haciéndole saber que fué aceptada su traducción y las felicitaciones de la Asamblea.

El Vizconde de Casa Aguilar se adhiere a la idea de enviar el telegrama expresado y la asamblea aprueba que se envíe desde luego.

Se levantó la sesión.

ASAMBLEA PARCIAL DE SERVICIO A LA COMUNIDAD DE LOS DELEGADOS DE HABLA ESPAÑOLA Y PORTUGUESA

25 de Junio de 1930

Presidencia: Lic. Carlos Sánchez Mejorada de Pachuca, México.

Vice Presidencia: C. Lana Sarrate de Barcelona, España.

Secretaría: Ing. Rodolfo Patron de Mérida, México.

Asistencia: A. García F., de Mérida, México; M. L. Garza de Saltillo, México; Carlos Casares P., de Mérida, México; Juan M. Roger, de la Secretaría de Rotary International, Chicago, Illinois; Bernardo H. Dawson, La Plata, Argentina; Almon E. Roth, Palo Alto, California; Victor Ide de Osorno, Chile; Victor Rodriguez, de Rio Cuarto, Argentina; James H. Roth de Lima, Perú, Comisionado Especial de Rotary International; F. N. García de Piedras Negras, México; J. de Luna de Piedras Negras, México; M. D. Montemayor de Piedras Negras, México; Luis Machado, de la Habana, Cuba; David F. de Castro, de Panamá, Rep. de Panamá; Carlos del Palacio, de Durango, México; M. Hinojosa Flores, de Tampico, México; Teodoro de Foe, de la Habana, Cuba; Ernesto Glazier de Habana, Cuba; J. M. Gobernade, de Miami, Florida.

El Rotario Sánchez Mejorada expuso que el Comité de la presente Convención ha deseado, en vista del creciente número de Rotarios de habla española que asiste a las convenciones internacionales, hacer la experiencia de celebrar algunas asambleas especiales en el idioma español para que aun aquellos Rotarios españoles, portugueses e ibero-americanos que no posean el idioma inglés puedan disfrutar de los beneficios que proporcionan la exposición y discusión de temas Rotarios en especiales reuniones internacionales. Expone igualmente que el presidente del Comité Internacional de Servicio a la Comunidad, Clinton P. Anderson, de quien recibió la comisión de presidir a esta Asamblea, le autorizó para que así como se estimara necesario se cambiaran los temas incluidos en el programa general de las asambleas especiales de Servicio a la Comunidad para adaptarlos a las necesidades especiales de los países latino-americanos.

Después de lo anterior, hace un resumen de los puntos principales de la Resolución No. 34 que Rotary International recomienda como norma de los trabajos de carácter cívico, y pide la opinión de los presentes acerca de si, en su opinión, esa resolución es aplicable y conveniente en los países hispánicos. Agrega que una de las razones de ser de la misma resolución, estriba en el gran número de organizaciones y asociaciones de todos géneros que hay en los Estados Unidos, circunstancias, que, desgraciadamente, no existen en la mayor parte de los países latino-americanos. Indicó que, a su juicio, la resolución no es otra cosa que la aplicación de la prudencia y tacto que deben caracterizar toda acción Rotaria, y rogó a los concurrentes que se sirvieran exponer sus ideas.

Lana Sarrate explica que el peligro está en que muchas veces la gente es muy susceptible, y al invadir los terrenos que deben ser cubiertos por otras organizaciones se incurrirá en algún peligro. Con este motivo cree que al club Rotario lo que le conviene es cooperar con organizaciones existentes y hacer que la obra se realice.

James Roth hace hincapié en que hay que tomar en consideración en cada caso las condiciones locales que son enteramente distintas en los diversos países. Nos da un ejemplo de que en una ciudad de Sud-América el Prefecto o Alcalde trataba de renunciar su puesto porque consideraba que su actuación no era necesaria porque ya existía el Club Rotario y podía hacer su trabajo. Sánchez Mejorada refiere igualmente un caso similar en México, pero que después de una explicación clara todo quedó solucionado.

James Roth nos expone otro ejemplo y es que en un pueblo el club organizó los Boy Scouts, y como salían de excursión en las mañanas, la iglesia se opuso porque dejaban de asistir a las prácticas religiosas.

Victor Rodriguez expone estar de acuerdo con lo expuesto, pero considera que debe hacerse un lugar al factor humano creyendo que no se puede exigir algunas veces a un Club Rotario que sacrifique el buen hombre que puede adquirir la resolución de una iniciativa meritoria. Algunos otros delegados expusieron sus experiencias personales, llegando a que la Resolución 34 debe seguirse en los países ibéricos y no estorba las actividades de servicio a la comunidad que desean emprender directamente algunos clubs, como recomendándose la observancia de aquellos consejos que la experiencia ha demostrado ser prudentes en el sentido de que no debe echarse encima medidas desproporcionadas a los medios de la resolución que dispone, ni emprender obras que requieran la actuación del club de una manera directa por un tiempo indefinido.

De común acuerdo se pasaron por alto algunos puntos del programa en vista de que todos los presentes opinaron que la naturaleza de las actividades que deben preferirse por los clubs de las ciudades de distintos tipos.... (industrial, comercial, agrícola, o de residencias), depende de las circunstancias especiales de esas localidades que varían mucho en cada caso particular.

Preguntó enseguida Sánchez Mejorada a los concurrentes si sus clubs respectivos tropezaban con algunas dificultades de carácter general en el desarrollo de sus trabajos en favor de la comunidad, exponiendo cada uno de ellos sus experiencias personales.

Antes de levantarse la sesión se acordó pedir a la oficina internacional que transmita a quien corresponda el deseo de los Rotarios de habla española y portuguesa para que en las futuras convenciones se sigan celebrando asambleas especiales semejantes a éstas por la gran utilidad que reportan a dichos Rotarios en vista de la semejanza de los problemas que se presentan a muchos de los clubs de sus respectivos países.

A las 4:30 P. M. se levantó la sesión.

ASAMBLEA PARCIAL DE SERVICIO INTERNACIONAL DE LOS DELEGADOS DE HABLA ESPAÑOLA Y PORTUGUESA

26 de Junio 1930

Presidencia: Carlos Sánchez Mejorada, Gobernador del Tercer Distrito, Pachuca, México.

Vice Presidencia: I. B. Sutton, Ex-Presidente Internacional, Tampico, México.

Secretaría: Victor Ide, Gobernador-electo del Distrito 64, Osorno, Chile.

Asistencia: Carlos Casares Pérez, Mérida, México; Victor Ide, Osorno, Chile; Enrique A. de la Rosa, Barranquilla, Colombia; Casimiro Lana Sarrate, Barcelona, España; Donald E. Dickson, Wooster, E. U. de A.; Manuel Hinojosa Flores, Tampico, México; Rodolfo Patron, Mérida, México; Franz Mayer, México; Mendell E. Phillips, Port Jervis, New York; James H. Roth, Lima, Perú; Fenton McCreery, Flint, Michigan; Bernhard Dawson, La Plata, Argentina; Heriberto P. Coates, Montevideo, Uruguay; Victor Rodríguez, Rio Cuarto, Argentina; R. C. McClements, Bello Horizonte, Brasil; Miguel Arrojado Lisbôa, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil; F. Antonio Reyes, Santa Ana, El Salvador; Luis Montero y Tirado, Lima, Perú; Juan M. Roger, Chicago, Rotary International; Fred A. Gefke, Hawarden, Louisiana; Denny Dennison, Vancouver, B. C., Canada; J. M. O'Donnell, Quakertown, Pa.; Alfredo Palazuelos, Veracruz, México; M. Muñoz Castillo, México, D. F., México; I. B. Sutton, Tampico, México; Carlos Sánchez Mejorada, Pachuca, México.

En vista de que ha transcurrido algún tiempo desde la hora señalada para comenzar la reunión por que sin duda alguna el Presidente de la misma, Tom Sutton, está atendiendo al Príncipe Tokugawa, los presentes resolvieron principiar desde luego la Asamblea, encargando la presidencia de la misma, de una manera provisional, mientras se presente Tom Sutton, al Rotario Carlos Sánchez Mejorada el cual acepta dicho cargo y propone que se inicie la reunión en una discusión general de los métodos relacionados con el Servicio Internacional e invita a los presentes que den a conocer sus experiencias personales al respecto y lo que sus clubs han hecho en este sentido.

El Sr. Ide dice que los Rotarios de Osorno, Chile, han conseguido con los cónsules radicados en esa ciudad que obsequien sus respectivas banderas a algunas escuelas públicas y que éstas desarrollen actos escolares públicos en homenaje a los países cuyas banderas han recibido, el día de los aniversarios cívicos de esos países. En estos actos se dan a conocer a los colegiales y visitantes los datos más interesantes sobre aquellos países. Se refirió también a un reciente intercambio de niños chilenos y peruanos, hecho entre los clubs de Valparaiso y Lima en Enero del presente año.

El Sr. Coates (Montevideo, Uruguay) hace resaltar la transcendencia de esta última iniciativa, que es tanto más notable, cuanto que antes de ella no había relaciones de ninguna especie entre Chile y el Perú.

El Sr. Sánchez Mejorada manifiesta que, para crear una concepción amplia del mundo en el niño, es preciso hacer una revisión de los textos escolares, que frecuentemente contienen expresiones jacobinas y exageradas para enaltecer al propio pueblo y rebajar al que ha sido su enemigo.

El Sr. Arrojado Lisbôa expresa que su club ha conseguido que se presente al Congreso un proyecto de ley en el sentido manifestado por el Sr. Sánchez Mejorada.

El Sr. James Roth se refiere a una conferencia del Dr. Rodolfo Luque del Rotary Club de Buenos Aires, Argentina, titulada, "Por qué no son mejores las relaciones en los países sudamericanos?" en la cual aborda este mismo tema en forma magistral. Esta conferencia, que ha sido editada en folletos, se puede obtener del Rotary Club de Buenos Aires.

Se incorpora el Sr. Sutton y, después de excusar su atraso debido a que recibió al encargo de atender al Príncipe Iyesato Tokugawa, manifestó que la Mesa Directiva de Rotary International ha resuelto dar énfasis al Servicio Internacional que tiene un campo tan vasto que merece el estudio de cada uno de nosotros. Sólo la experiencia propia nos permitirá dar pasos seguros. El Comité de Servicio Internacional ha hecho programas y los ha distribuido en folletos. A nosotros nos corresponde ahora dar a conocer al Comité nuestras experiencias y sugerirle nuevas ideas respecto a lo que se puede hacer en los distintos países.

El Sr. Roth elogia la actuación del Rotary Club de Rio de Janeiro en el conflicto paraguayo,—boliviano, pues dicho club sirvió de intermediario para hacer llegar recursos a los prisioneros bolivianos y paraguayos, en momentos en que estaban cortadas las relaciones entre ambos países. Esta actitud de los Rotarios brasileros prestigió en alto grado al Rotarismo.

El Sr. Arrojado Lisbôa explica detalladamente la intervención que tuvieron los Rotarios en el arreglo de este conflicto y la buena acogida que encontraron sus gestiones de parte de los gobiernos de Bolivia y del Paraguay.

El Sr. Coates agrega que este conflicto estuvo a punto de producir una conflagración sudamericana, lo que se pudo evitar gracias al ex-presidente del Rotary Club de Montevideo, señor Sarralegui, Subsecretario de Estado, quien consiguió que se pusiera en sus manos el arreglo.

El Sr. Roth formula algunas observaciones sobre la falta de conocimiento de los países sudamericanos que hay en los Estados Unidos y en otros países.

El Sr. Reyes (Santa Ana, Salvador) da a conocer una iniciativa de su club, de resultas de la cual su gobierno ha editado unas tarjetas postales en cuatro idiomas con datos y un mapa del Salvador, destinadas a dar a conocerlo en el extranjero.

El Sr. Sutton se refiere a libros editados por los Rotarios peruanos, japoneses, italianos, y otros con el mismo fin.

El Sr. Mayer (México) dice que los Rotarios mexicanos, inspirándose en un excelente librito titulado, "Plática de 30 minutos sobre el Perú," han editado uno parecido sobre México, en idioma inglés, que se distribuyó en la Conferencia de Dallas y se mandó a la Secretaría, donde se pueden obtener ejemplares. Estima que el trabajo individual de los Rotarios y las conferencias dadas por estos en los clubs extranjeros que visitan constituye el mejor medio para dar luces sobre los países ibero-americanos, y da algunos datos sobre conferencias que él ha dictado en Rotary clubs de Alemania y Suiza.

El Sr. Sánchez Mejorada, opina que uno de los medios más eficaces para dar a conocer estos países son las cintas cinematográficas, pues los folletos, en general, nadie los lee.

El Sr. Sutton está de acuerdo con el Sr. Sánchez Mejorada; pero estima que tal propaganda es demasiado costosa para los Rotary clubs, que conviene interesar a los gobiernos en la confección de cintas cinematográficas.

El Sr. Montero (Lima, Perú) agradece conceptos elogiosos sobre la "Plática de 30 minutos sobre el Perú" y promete conseguir que se haga una nueva edición de ella, poniéndola al día.

El Sr. Sutton opina que el Servicio Internacional se basa en la amistad y en la corrección de los procedimientos comerciales. Respecto a la amistad, cree que es preciso eliminar de los periódicos todo aquello que pueda herir los sentimientos de otros países y respecto al segundo punto, es de opinión que deben adoptarse códigos de prácticas correctas en el comercio.

El Sr. de la Rosa (Barranquilla, Colombia) expresa que sería una buena labor Rotaria conseguir con las casas editoras de películas cinematográficas que eliminen las ofensas que frecuentemente contienen para los países sudamericanos.

El Sr. Sánchez Mejorada dice que el país que más ha sufrido en este sentido es México y que el gobierno de este país se vió obligado a decretar la censura para las películas de Estados Unidos con lo cual se han obtenido resultados satisfactorios; cree que los gobiernos, el comercio y el público sudamericanos deben boycotear tales películas.

El Sr. Roth se refiere a las noticias sobre los Estados Unidos que publica la prensa sudamericana y que en su mayor parte están constituidas por divorcios, asesinatos y otros parecidos. A este respecto un alto funcionario de la United Press le declaró hace algunos años que el público exigía noticias de esa clase. Estima el Sr. Roth que lo que debe hacerse es educar al pueblo y que así se evitarán los juicios erróneos sobre otros países.

El Sr. Dawson (La Plata, Argentina) da cuenta de que su club, al comunicar su nuevo directorio a los clubs de otros países, lo hizo incluyendo en la comunicación un mapa del pais ubicando en él el sitio en que funciona el club. Es práctica en el Rotary Club de La Plata que los socios que salen al extranjero den conferencias sobre La Argentina, así como los que regresan deben dar a sus consocios conferencias sobre los países que han visitado.

El Sr. Coates cuenta que el club de Montevideo mantiene correspondencia con varios clubs extranjeros y que en cada sesión se da cuenta de las cartas recibidas, lo cual contribuye a crear un ambiente favorable al entendimiento internacional.

El Sr. de la Rosa habla de las manifestaciones de confraternidad internacional a que dió lugar el obsequio de una bandera colombiana al Rotary Club de La Habana, cuya entrega, en nombre del Club de Bogotá, la hizo el Presidente-electo de la República, Sr. Olaya Herrera.

El Sr. Rodríguez (Rio Cuarto, Argentina) manifiesta que la ignorancia sobre Sudamérica no se encuentra sólo entre las masas de otros países, sino que también entre la gente culta, y comprueba esto con un caso que acaba de ocurrirle en Chicago.

El Sr. Palazuelos (Veracruz, México) refiere que su club ha dado conferencias en las escuelas, sobre otros países, y agrega que durante la Semana del Niño, hubo conversaciones entre escolares de Veracruz y Chicago, facilitadas por la Compañía de teléfonos de México.

El Sr. Sutton opina que el intercambio de niños entre Rotarios chilenos y peruanos es uno de los hechos más grandes que tiene a su favor el Rotarismo. Los lazos así creados entre los miños perdurarán por toda la vida y nada hay que ablande más a los padres que las atenciones de que son objeto sus hijos. Se refiere en seguida a las dificultades que suelen producirse en las relaciones comerciales entre países, originadas por prácticas diferentes y estima que los Rotary clubs podrían servir de árbitros para arreglar tales dificultades.

El Sr. Montero se refiere al intercambio de niños chilenos y peruanos y manifiesta que él tuvo en su casa a dos niños chilenos y mandó a dos hijos a Chile. Ha podido constatar que no sólo los niños se han hecho grandes amigos, sino que también los padres, que ni siquiera se conocen. Hay que tomar en cuenta, agrega, que entre el Perú y Chile estaban cortadas las relaciones desde hacía cincuenta años. Da cuenta también de que Don Heriberto Coates obsequió un premio al niño que hizo el mejor relato de estas visitas.

El Sr. Sutton y todos los presentes aplauden al Sr. Coates por este acto.

El Sr. Coates rinde homenaje a Don Agustin Turner, Rotario de Valparaiso, quien acompañó a los niños, y en general, por su entusiasta labor, especialmente en la Semana del Niño.

El Sr. Juan M. Roger pide a los Rotarios de los diferentes países de remitir a la Secretaría de Chicago unos cortos artículos sobre sus respectivos países, similares a los editados por el Rotary Club de México y Lima, Perú. La Secretaría de Chicago se encargará de distribuir estos interesantes artículos a los clubs de los EE.UU. y de otras partes del mundo que desean obtener información sobre tal o tal país.

Antes de levantarse la sesión, el Sr. Arthur Y. Huysler dió lectura a un artículo sobre el Esperanto y sus ventajas el cual fué aplaudido.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAM

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JUNE 23 TO 27, 1930

TUESDAY, JUNE 24

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

Chicago Stadium, 1800 West Madison Street

9:30 a. m. **Assembly.**

9:35 a. m. **Organ Recital and Singing—**
Ralph Waldo Emerson, Organist, Chicago, Illinois.
Walter R. Jenkins, Song Leader, Memphis, Tennessee.
Roy Williams, Assistant Song Leader, Ponca City, Oklahoma.

10:00 a. m. **Session Opens—**
Crawford C. McCullough, Chairman Convention Committee, Fort William, Ontario.

10:05 a. m. **Invocation—**
Dean Shailer Matthews, University of Chicago, President Chicago Church Federation, Chicago, Illinois.

10:10 a. m. **Welcome—**
Floyd L. Bateman, President, Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois.

10:15 a. m. **Response—**
Otto Böhler, First Vice President, Vienna, Austria.

10:20 a. m. **Message from Hon. Herbert Hoover—**
President of the United States of America.

10:25 a. m. **Adoption of Program.**

10:30 a. m. **Announcements—**
Chesley R. Perry, Secretary, Chicago, Illinois.

10:40 a. m. **Presentation of International Officers.**

10:55 a. m. **Address—**
Paul P. Harris, Founder and President Emeritus, Chicago, Illinois.

11:05 a. m. **"The Vocational Service Craft Assemblies"—**
Raymond M. Havens, Past President, Kansas City, Missouri.

11:15 a. m. **Report of Secretary—**
Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, Illinois.

11:20 a. m. **Report of Treasurer—**
Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago, Illinois.

11:25 a. m. **Address—**
"Futilities in International Relations"—Allen D. Albert, Past President, Chicago, Illinois.

11:55 a. m. **Interlude.**

12:05 p. m. **Address—**
"Rotary's Increasing Purpose"—M. Eugene Newsom, President, Durham, North Carolina.

1:00 p. m. **Recess.**

NOTE: *All Officers and Committeemen mentioned in this program are "of Rotary International" unless otherwise indicated.*

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

SECOND PLENARY SESSION

Chicago Stadium, 1800 West Madison Street

9.30 a. m. **Music and Singing.**
10:00 a. m. **Call to Order.**
10:05 a. m. **Invocation—**
Dr. Louis L. Mann, Rabbi, Sinai Temple, Chicago, Illinois.
10:10 a. m. **Announcements.**
10:15 a. m. **Nominations for Officers and Directors.**
10:30 a. m. **Interim Reports of Committees.**
10:55 a. m. **Greetings from the British Empire.**
Hon. Godfrey Haggard, British Consul General at Chicago, Illinois.
11:05 a. m. **Address—**
"After a Quarter of a Century in Rotary—Where Are We?"—Harry H. Rogers, Past President, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
11:35 a. m. **Community Service—A Clinic.**
"Boy and Girl Life Survey"—Will H. Lovesy, Salt Lake City, Utah.
"Student Loan Funds"—Lewis Fox, Fort Worth, Texas.
"Rural-Urban Acquaintance"—Ralph Shannon, Washington, Iowa.
"Community Service Surveys"—Herbert Schofield, Loughborough, England.
"Mendicity Control"—Luis Montero y Tirado, District Governor Nominee, Lima, Peru.
"Work with Crippled Children"—Chester J. Decker, Toronto, Ontario.
12:25 p. m. **Address—**
"Industry and International Relations"—Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E., Montreal, Quebec.
1:00 p. m. **Recess.**

THURSDAY, JUNE 26

8:30 to 11 a. m. **Balloting for Election of Officers.**

Chicago Stadium, 1800 West Madison Street

THIRD PLENARY SESSION

9:30 a. m. **Music and Singing.**
10:00 a. m. **Call to Order.**
10:05 a. m. **Invocation—**
Rev. Frank J. Magner, Pastor, St. Mary's Church, Evanston, Illinois.
10:10 a. m. **Announcements.**
10:15 a. m. **Address—**
"Vocation"—Arthur H. Sapp, Past President, Huntington, Indiana.
10:45 a. m. **Interlude.**
10:55 a. m. **Report of Resolutions Committee.**
(Note: On each resolution presented, voting delegates only may vote.)
11:55 a. m. **Interlude.**
12:00 m. **Address—**
"National Aspirations"—Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of House of Peers, Tokyo, Japan.
1:00 p. m. **Recess.**

FRIDAY, JUNE 27

LAST PLENARY SESSION

Chicago Stadium, 1800 West Madison Street

9:30 a. m. **Music and Singing.**

10:00 a. m. **Call to Order.**

10:05 a. m. **Invocation—**
Dr. E. Leslie Pidgeon, Past President, Pastor, Erskine Church, Montreal, Quebec.

10:10 a. m. **Announcements.**

10:15 a. m. **Committee Reports.**

10:20 a. m. **Presentations.**

10:30 a. m. **Address—**
"Friendliness and Friendship"—A. J. Soldan, Santa Monica, California.

11:00 a. m. **Interlude.**

11:05 a. m. **Address—**
"The Interdependence of Nations"—Admiral Mark Kerr, London, England.

11:45 a. m. **Interlude.**

11:50 a. m. **International Service**—A Symposium—"In My Part of the World How Is Rotary Helping to Promote International Understanding and Goodwill?"

1. **Continental Europe**—W. de Cock Buning, Honorary Commissioner, The Hague, Holland.
2. **The Near East**—Peter E. Soudah, Jaffa, Palestine.
3. **The Far East**—John C. H. Wu, Shanghai, China.
4. **The Antipodes**—James Hogg, Dunedin, New Zealand.
5. **Latin America**—Luis Machado, District Governor Nominee, Havana, Cuba.

12:40 p. m. **Report of Election Arrangements Committee.**

12:50 p. m. **Presentation of Officers.**

1:00 p. m. **Auld Lang Syne.**

Adjournment.

BREAKFAST ASSEMBLIES

TUESDAY, JUNE 24

7:30 to 9:15 a. m.

Outgoing and Incoming District Governors—South Ballroom, Stevens Hotel.
Chairman: Charles W. Ackley, Third Vice President, Vineland, New Jersey.
Vice Chairman: D. W. Ohern, Director, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
Secretary: Paul J. O'Neill, Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Club Presidents—In two sections (for full details see Club Service Assemblies, pages 464-465).

Club Secretaries—In two sections (for full details see Club Service Assemblies, page 465).

Club Song Leaders and Accompanists—(For full details see Club Service Assemblies, pages 465-466).

Officers of Vocational Service Craft Assemblies—Florentine Room, Congress Hotel.
Chairman: George T. Guernsey, Jr., Chairman, Vocational Service Committee, Independence, Kansas.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

7:30 to 9:15 a. m.

Incoming District Governors—West Ballroom, Stevens Hotel.
Chairman: Roy Ronald, Director, Mitchell, South Dakota.
Vice Chairman: Clyde L. Hulsizer, Director, Des Moines, Iowa.
Secretary: Raymond H. Nichols, Governor Nominee, Vernon, Texas.

Outgoing District Governors—Private Dining Room No. 1, Stevens Hotel.
Chairman: M. Eugene Newsom, President, Durham, North Carolina.
Vice Chairman: Otto Böhler, First Vice President, Vienna, Austria.
Secretary: Amos E. Ayres, Assistant Secretary, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Club Publication Editors—(For full details see Club Service Assemblies, page 466.)

Incoming Club Presidents—Grand Ballroom, Sherman Hotel.
Chairman: Donald A. Adams, Past President, Chairman, Aims and Objects Committee, New Haven, Connecticut.
Vice Chairman: Joseph A. Caulder, Past Director, Member, International Service Committee, Toronto, Ontario.
Secretary: David Clark, Director, Charlotte, North Carolina.

International Boy Welfare—(For full details see International Boy Welfare Assembly, page 481.)

Canadian Delegates (for election of Canadian Advisory Committee)—North Assembly Room, Stevens Hotel.
Chairman: Theodore A. Torgeson, Past District Governor, Chairman Canadian Advisory Committee, Estevan, Saskatchewan.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26

7:30 to 9:15 a. m.

Classifications—(For full details see Club Service Assemblies, pages 466-467.)

Work with Crippled Children—Grand Ballroom, Stevens Hotel.
Chairman: Paul H. King, Past Director, Detroit, Michigan.
Vice Chairman: Arthur H. Sapp, Past President, Huntington, Indiana.
Secretary: Walter B. Underwood, Lorain, Ohio.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27

7:30 to 9:15 a. m.

Club Service (General)—In two sections (for full details see Club Service Assemblies, page 467).

LUNCHEONS

TUESDAY, JUNE 24

1:30 p.m. **Canadian Rotarians and Their Ladies**—North Ballroom, Stevens Hotel.
Chairman: David M. Wright, Director, Stratford, Ontario.

Spanish and Portuguese Speaking Rotarians—North Assembly Room, Stevens Hotel.
Chairman: I. B. Sutton, Immediate Past President, Tampico, Mexico.

Group Chairmen of International Boy Welfare Assembly—Grey Room, Sherman Hotel.
Chairman: John E. Carlson, Member, Boys Work Committee, Kansas City, Kansas.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

1:30 p. m. **Officers of Community Service Assemblies**—Grey Room, Sherman Hotel.

Chairman: Clinton P. Anderson, Chairman, Community Service Committee, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Officers of International Service Assemblies—Rose Room, Sherman Hotel.

Chairman: Herbert E. Harris, Chairman, International Service Committee, Whittier, California.

NOTE: *It is suggested that informal international luncheons be arranged by Rotarians from North America and Rotarians from Overseas.*

AFTERNOON ASSEMBLIES

MONDAY, JUNE 23

1:30 to 5:00 p. m.

All Voting Delegates to Discuss Proposed Legislation—Grand Ballroom, Stevens Hotel.

1. **Proposed Legislation at Chicago Convention.**
   Chairman: Estes Snedecor, Past President, Portland, Oregon.
2. **Suggested Future Legislation.**
   Chairman: Donald A. Adams, Past President, Chairman, Aims and Objects Committee, New Haven, Connecticut.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24

2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

1. **Vocational Service Craft Assemblies.**

   There will be approximately one hundred of these assemblies, each providing a unique opportunity to meet Rotarians in your craft from all parts of the world. Fellowship and frank discussion will be features of these assemblies. You are urged to attend the meeting of your craft.

   Note: For list of assemblies, places of meeting, names of officers and program, see pages 467 to 480 of this book.
2. **A Vertical Assembly**—The Wool Industry—see page 480.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

Community Service Assemblies.

There will be seventeen of these assemblies, as follows:

3 for clubs with a membership of 151 or more.
5 for clubs with a membership of 51 to 150.
8 for clubs with a membership of 50 or less.
1 for Spanish speaking Rotarians.

Note: For full list of assemblies, places of meeting, names of officers, and program, see pages 481 to 483 of this book.

International Business Practice Conference.

Note: For full information regarding this conference, see page 483 of this book.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26

2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

International Service Assemblies.

There will be sixteen of these assemblies, as follows:

3 for clubs with a membership of 151 or more.
5 for clubs with a membership of 51 to 150.
7 for clubs with a membership of 50 or less.
1 for Spanish speaking Rotarians.

Note: For full list of assemblies, places of meeting, names of officers and program, see pages 483 to 485 of this book.

DINNERS

TUESDAY, JUNE 24

6:30 p. m. **Spanish and Portuguese Speaking Dinner**—Roof Ballroom, Stevens Hotel.
Toastmaster: Vizconde de Casa Aguilar, Director, Madrid, Spain.

6:30 p. m. **District Dinners.**

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

6:15 p. m. **British Empire Dinner**—Grand Ballroom, Palmer House.
Chairmen: Theodore A. Torgeson, Chairman, Canadian Advisory Committee, Estevan, Saskatchewan.
Sir Charles A. Mander, President, RIBI, Member, Convention Committee, Wolverhampton, England.

EVENING EVENTS

MONDAY, JUNE 23

8:00 p. m. **International Musical Festival.**
Historical Assembly—"Rotary's Increasing Purpose." Convention Auditorium, Chicago Stadium—1800 West Madison Street.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

9:00 p. m. to 1:00 a. m. **Ball in Honor of President and Mrs. M. Eugene Newsom and the other officers of Rotary International and their Ladies**—Convention Auditorium, Chicago Stadium—1800 West Madison Street.

THURSDAY, JUNE 26

Venetian Carnival and Pyrotechnic Display—Navy Pier, Grand Avenue at the Lake.

CLUB SERVICE ASSEMBLIES

TUESDAY, JUNE 24

7:30 to 9:15 a. m.

CLUB PRESIDENTS—(In two sections.)

Section 1—Clubs A to O—Grand Ballroom, Stevens Hotel.
Chairman: Hanford Cox, Member, Club Service Committee, Cloquet, Minnesota.
Vice Chairman: Clarence T. Case, Club President, St. Louis, Missouri.
Secretary: Bradley A. Dusenbury, Member, Boys Work Committee, Port Chester, New York.

Section 2—Clubs P to Z—Gold Room, Congress Hotel.
Chairman: Andrew J. McKenzie, Club President, San Antonio, Texas.
Vice Chairman: G. Phil Sheridan, Past District Governor, Rochester, Minnesota.
Secretary: E. C. Henderson, Chicago, Illinois.

PROGRAM

Topics for Discussion

1. **What are my obligations?**
    - A. To learn the program of Rotary International.
        1. By attending with the club secretary the District Assembly and District Conference.
        2. By studying Rotary literature.
        3. By maintaining close contact with the District Governor, other International Officers and the Secretariat.
    - B. To instruct or organize my club to carry out that program.
        1. By putting into practice the Aims and Objects Plan.
        2. By careful committee assignments made under that plan.
        3. By club assembly to instruct those committees.
    - C. To follow up this organization throughout the entire year.
        1. By assigning definite duties.
        2. By requiring regular reports.
        3. By constant contact, co-operation and participation with committees in their duties.

CLUB SECRETARIES—(In two sections.)

Section 1—Clubs A to O—Grand Ballroom, Sherman Hotel.
Chairman: Lewis Fox, Club Secretary, Fort Worth, Texas.
Vice Chairman: Clarence May, Club Secretary, London, Ontario.
Secretary: Watt. G. Randall, Executive Club Secretary, Kansas City, Missouri.

Section 2—Clubs P to Z—Grand Ballroom, Palmer House.
Chairman: E. Wentworth Prescott, Club Secretary, Boston, Massachusetts.
Vice Chairman: Ervin H. Feighner, Club Secretary, San Francisco, California.
Secretary: Robert D. Johnston, Club Secretary, Birmingham, Alabama.

PROGRAM

Topics for Discussion

I. **Importance of Secretary's Office.**
- (a) Continuity in office—its advantages.
- (b) Cooperation with President.
- (c) Answering correspondence promptly.
- (d) Reporting promptly attendance of visiting Rotarians.
- (e) Accurate membership records and their use to the individual member and to the club officers.

II. **Club Bulletins.**
- (a) Importance.
- (b) Contents.
- (c) The Secretary as editor.

III. **Attendance.**
- (a) Accurate attendance records—how to obtain them.
- (b) Importance of sending attendance report to District Governor promptly.
- (c) One hundred per cent. attendance—shall it be for three months or one year?

CLUB SONG LEADERS AND ACCOMPANISTS—The Club, Palmer House.
Chairman: Walter R. Jenkins, Memphis, Tennessee.
Vice Chairman: Roy Williams, Ponca City, Oklahoma.
Secretary: Laurence S. Akers, Past District Governor, Memphis, Tennessee.

PROGRAM

Topics for Discussion

1. **What are my obligations as the club's song leader?**
   - A. To promote fellowship through singing.
     Do's.
     1. Plan a definite program of songs for each meeting.
     2. Supplement Rotary song book with other songs, including songs of the day.
     3. Teach members national songs of other countries.

     Don'ts.
     1. Try to convert your club into a trained chorus.
     2. Be too technical.
     3. Sing Rotary self-adulation songs.
     4. Sing unless proper provision is made on program for it.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

7:30 to 9:15 a. m.

CLUB PUBLICATION EDITORS—(In two sections.)

Section 1—Clubs with a membership of 100 or more—Private Dining Room No. 4, Stevens Hotel.
Chairman: John F. Tremain, Club Secretary, Albany, New York.
Vice Chairman: Michael Green, Cleveland, Ohio.
Secretary: Don Clark, St. Louis, Missouri.

Section 2—Clubs with a membership of less than 100—North Ballroom, Stevens Hotel.
Chairman: Frank Lovering, Medford, Massachusetts.
Vice Chairman: H. P. Davis, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Secretary: Glen Colcord, Minot, North Dakota.

PROGRAM

Topics for Discussion

1. **What are the characteristics of a good club publication?**
   - (a) Rotary editorials.
   - (b) Rotary information.
   - (c) Personal notes.
   - (d) Official announcements.
   - (e) Avoidance of irrelevant material.
2. **What is the best method of distribution?**

THURSDAY, JUNE 26

7:30 to 9:15 a. m.

CLASSIFICATIONS—Grand Ballroom, Palmer House.
Chairman: Arthur B. Mayhew, Chairman, Classifications Committee, Uvalde, Texas.
Vice Chairman: John Nelson, District Governor, Montreal, Quebec.
Secretary: Edwin H. Rushmore, Club Secretary, New York, New York.

PROGRAM

Topics for Discussion

1. **What obligations has the chairman of a Classifications Committee?**
   - (a) To familiarize himself with the Outline of Classifications.
   - (b) To make a classifications survey and establish a roster of filled and unfilled classifications.

2. **Interpretation of Classification Rule.**
    - (a) Representative service offered by business—not personal service performed for particular concern.
    - (b) Sixty per cent. rule.
    - (c) Ten per cent. rule.
        1. Not more than 10 per cent. under any one Major Classification.
        2. Not more than 10 per cent. representing "independent" concerns under common ownership.
    - (d) One member from each classification of business or profession.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27

7:30 to 9:15 a. m.

CLUB SERVICE (GENERAL)—(In two sections.)

Section 1—Clubs A to O—Gold Room, Congress Hotel.
Chairman: Claybrook Cottingham, Member, Club Service Committee, Alexandria, Louisiana.
Vice Chairman: James Roth, Special Commissioner, Lima, Peru.
Secretary: Fred P. Watson, Past District Governor, Mt. Vernon, Illinois.

Section 2—Clubs P to Z—Grand Ballroom, Sherman Hotel.
Chairman: Charles O. Grafton, Past District Governor, Muncie, Indiana.
Vice Chairman: Walter Walthall, District Governor Nominee, San Antonio, Texas.
Secretary: Fred Sowers, Club Secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.

PROGRAM

Topics for Discussion

1. **Attendance Promotion.**
2. **Club Budget Building.**
3. **Fellowship Promotion.**
4. **Club Program Building.**

VOCATIONAL SERVICE CRAFT ASSEMBLIES

Tuesday, June 24, 2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

In order to provide opportunities for Rotarians from all parts of the world to meet in groups made up of Rotarians engaged in similar business and professional activities, a large number of trade or vocational assemblies have been arranged.

It may be that some of the assemblies planned will be small. However, tremendously valuable and important suggestions can be developed by a group of say only five Rotarians, living in five different parts of the world, but engaged in the same line of business, or in the practice of the same profession.

Plans for effecting the organization of several international associations have had their inception in small groups. National and provincial associations are worth while. It is reasonable, therefore, considering Rotary's effort to develop better understanding among the business and professional men of the nations of the world, to encourage also trade and professional associations of international character.

You are urged to note carefully the following list of trade and professional assemblies and to attend the one that includes your classification in Rotary.

Aeronautics
Chairman: Thomas Wolfe, Jr., Chicago, Illinois.
Vice Chairman:

At Curtiss-Wright Flying Service, 1338 South Michigan Ave.

Includes the Rotarians engaged in the manufacturing and marketing of all kinds of aircrafts; also those engaged in the operation of aircrafts.

Agriculture

Section No. 1—General Farming

Chairman: Will S. Garbry, Piqua, Ohio.
Vice Chairman: Chauncey G. Smith, Clarksdale, Mississippi.
At Parlor L, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

Includes general and specialized farming, textile fibre growing including cotton, agricultural educational extension and farm experiment stations.

Section No. 2—Live Stock Industry

Chairman: Fred Kammiller, Dubuque, Iowa.
Vice Chairman: John W. Bartlett, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
At Room 103, LaSalle Hotel, LaSalle and Madison Sts.

Includes raising, feeding and marketing of live stock, bee keeping, dairy farming, poultry raising, stock yards, live stock breeders' associations, and veterinary medicine.

Agriculture—Horticulture

Section No. 1—Fruits and Vegetables

Chairman: S. W. Fletcher, State College, Pennsylvania.
Vice Chairman: A. D. Van Scoy, Bradford, Pennsylvania.
At Room 118, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

Includes fruit growing of all kinds and vegetable gardening or truck farming.

Section No. 2—Flowers, Seeds, and Nurseries

Chairman: Wm. J. Wirt, Parsons, Kansas.
Vice Chairman: Earl Ferris, Hampton, Iowa.
At Room 102, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

Includes flower growing and distributing, seed and bulb raising and marketing, nurseries, disinfectant service and plant pathology.

Associations

Section No. 1—Chambers of Commerce Secretaries

Chairman: Will C. Culkins, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Vice Chairman: Tim L. Evans, Houston, Texas.
At Parlor H, Morrison Hotel, 79 West Madison St.

For all chamber of commerce secretaries.

Section No. 2—Young Men's Associations and Boys Work

Chairman: Leonard T. Skeggs, Youngstown, Ohio.
Vice Chairman: C. Moulton King, Ashland, Wisconsin.
At Parlor A, Morrison Hotel, 79 West Madison St.

Includes secretaries of all Boys Work and Young Men's Associations.

Section No. 3—Trade Association Secretaries

Chairman: Ernst H. Krelage, Haarlem, Holland.
Vice Chairman:
At Parlor E, Morrison Hotel, 79 West Madison St.

For all Rotarians representing Trade and Manufacturers Associations.

Section No. 4—Rotary Club Career Secretaries

Chairman: Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, Illinois.
Vice Chairmen: Wilbur Gruber, Assistant Club Secretary, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Mrs. Ethel L. Ward, Executive Club Secretary, Washington, D. C.
At Medinah Athletic Club, 505 North Michigan Ave.
Luncheon at 1:30 p. m.

For all Rotarians who make a career of being a Rotary club Secretary.

Automobile Industry

Section No. 1—Autos, Trucks, Tractors, Motorcycles

Chairman: Clement Alexander, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan.
Vice Chairman: Hubert Badanai, Ft. William, Ontario.
At Room A-2 Masonic Temple Building, 32 West Randolph St.

Includes Rotarians manufacturing and marketing automobiles, trucks, tractors and motorcycles.

Section No. 2—Tires, Parts, Accessories

Chairman: Wm. M. Gray, Chatham, Ontario.
Vice Chairman: W. A. Sproat, Hackensack, New Jersey.
At Room 1811, La Salle Hotel, La Salle and Madison Sts.

Includes Rotarians engaged in manufacturing and marketing of tires, automobile parts and accessories.

Section No. 3—Painting, Garage and Service Stations

Chairman: Frank M. Frankland, Jackson, Tennessee.
Vice Chairman: C. M. McPherson, Blenheim, Ontario.
At Room 104, La Salle Hotel, La Salle and Madison Sts.

For Rotarians holding classifications of automobile painting and garage and service stations.

Beverages

Chairman: Joseph G. Dern, Colorado Springs, Colorado.
Vice Chairman: Geo. P. Hamm, St. John, New Brunswick.
At Private Dining Room 11, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

This assembly includes Rotarians engaged in the manufacturing, bottling and marketing of all beverages and the marketing of brewing and bottling supplies. Tea and coffee growing and marketing are included in this assembly.

Building Materials

Chairman: Ralph H. Dean, Michigan City, Indiana.
Vice Chairman: Chael O. Gochnauer, Appleton, Wisconsin.
At the Club Lounge, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

Includes all Rotarians producing, manufacturing and marketing building or construction materials not specifically grouped under another major classification. Principal materials covered are cement, concrete products, flooring, tile, lime, mantels, metal ceiling, cornice, lath, roofing, plaster, sand and gravel, stucco sash and doors, shingles, wallboard and waterproofing. Exhibitions of building materials included in this assembly.

Burial

Chairman: Allen Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
Vice Chairman: Kenneth Zipprodt, Lawrenceville, Illinois.
At Private Dining Room 10, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

Includes those engaged in the service of funeral directing, marketing burial supplies, manufacturing and distributing caskets and monuments and those operating cemeteries and crematoriums.

Business Service

Section No. 1—Accounting

Chairman: Walter G. Kreigshauser, St. Louis, Missouri.
Vice Chairman: Geo. Newton Kerby, Fort Worth, Texas.
At Parlor O, Section 1, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

Includes all Rotarians who as individuals or representatives of firms render a public accounting service.

Section No. 2—Collection and Credit

Chairman: Frank R. Freeze, Calgary, Alberta.
Vice Chairman: Chas. W. Buchanan, Toronto, Ontario.
At Parlor O, Section 2, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

For Rotarians whose business is that of furnishing a collection and credit service.

Section No. 3—Mercantile Agencies

Chairman: Joe Markley, Canton, Ohio.
Vice Chairman: Si A. Past, Chattanooga, Tennessee.
At Walnut Room, College Inn, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

Includes representatives from all mercantile agencies.

Section No. 4—Other Than Accounting, Collections, Mercantile Agencies

Chairman: Morgan Richards, Selma, Alabama.
Vice Chairman: Harry B. Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
At Room 116, Hotel Sherman, Clark and Randolph Sts.

Includes all minor classifications under Business Service not covered in the first three sections under this heading, principally appraising, auctioning, business promotion, delivery and messenger, employment, traffic service, customs brokerage, clipping bureau, public stenographic service, translations, and foreign patent and trade marks.

Ceramic Industry

Chairman: H. J. Lucas, Chicago, Illinois.
Vice Chairman: Otis L. Jones, Joliet, Illinois.
At Room 101, LaSalle Hotel, LaSalle and Madison Sts.

This assembly includes Rotarians engaged in the production and refining of all clays and the marketing of all clay products such as bricks, fire clay products, hollow, ornamental and roofing tile, terra cotta and tile pipe. Pottery and porcelain ware and crockery and glassware are included in the General Merchandise Assembly.

Chemical Industry

Section No. 1—Heavy Chemicals

Chairman: Richard C. Hedke, Detroit, Michigan.
Vice Chairman: Thos. Hersom, Jr., New Bedford, Massachusetts.
At Room 114, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

Includes the manufacturing and marketing of all heavy chemicals such as acids, alcohol, alkali, ammonia, bleaching compounds and compressed and liquefied gases—also the manufacturing and marketing of allied products of all kinds including adhesives, carbon and graphite products, disinfectants, fertilizer, raw gums, soap, tallow and tar products, and tanning materials. Raw materials such as magnesium potash, sulphur, soda, nitrates and salt are included here.

Section No. 2—Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Chairman: J. Benson Neal, Lockport, New York.
Vice Chairman: Chas. H. Bradley, Easton, Maryland.
At Room 111, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

This includes the manufacturing and marketing of all pharmaceutical chemicals, drugs, essential oils, medicines, patent and proprietary perfumes and photographic chemicals.

Clothing Industry

Section No. 1—Men's

Chairman: Chas. S. Merton, East Rutherford, New Jersey.
Vice Chairman: G. Heyward Mahon, Jr., Greenville, South Carolina.
At Grey Room, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

Includes the manufacturing and marketing of men's clothing of all kinds. (The manufacturing and marketing of shoes are included with Leather Goods.)

Section No. 2—Women's

Chairman: William H. Campbell, East Rochester, New York.
Vice Chairman: Robert W. Neilson, Kenora, Ontario.
At Crystal Room, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

Includes the manufacturing and marketing of women's clothing of all kinds. (The manufacturing and marketing of women's shoes are included with Leather Goods.)

Coal Industry

Chairman: Darius A. Thomas, Birmingham, Alabama.
Vice Chairman: D. E. Thompson, Blairsville, Pennsylvania.
At Rose Room, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

Includes Rotarians with classifications of coal lands, coal mining, coal washing, coke manufacturing, coal distributing and coal retailing.

Communication Service

Chairman: Wm. J. Cairns, Toronto, Ontario.
Vice Chairman: Lloyd E. Allen, Watertown, New York.
At Rookwood Room, LaSalle Hotel, LaSalle and Madison Sts.

Includes Rotarians representing all organized services of communication such as postal, telephone, telegraph and cable, and radio service.

Confections

Chairman: Wm. C. Diven, Delaware, Ohio.
Vice Chairman: Cliff D. Watson, Altus, Oklahoma.
At Private Dining Room 5, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

This assembly includes the manufacturing and marketing of the sweetmeats of the food industry such as general confections, chewing gum, ice cream cones, and confectioners' supplies, and all Rotarians engaged in the Baking Industry.

Construction Service

Chairman: Edward B. Lee, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
Vice Chairman: A. J. McKenzie, San Antonio, Texas.
At Room A-3, Masonic Temple Building, 32 West Randolph St.

This includes representatives engaged in all forms of construction services such as contracting builders, speculative or operative builders, housing companies, home development companies (where not essentially real estate business) and moving, wrecking and salvaging contracting companies. Architects and structural engineers should participate in this assembly.

Cotton Industry

Cotton growing representatives will meet with the assembly on Agriculture and cotton goods manufacturing and marketing representatives will meet with the assembly on Textiles.

Dry Goods and General Merchandise

Section No. 1—Department Stores, General Merchandise and Mail Order

Chairman: Ed A. Silberstein, Duluth, Minnesota.
Vice Chairman: Walter Teis Smith, Peoria, Illinois.
At English Room, Blackstone Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

This assembly includes representatives from concerns operating dry goods and department stores and general merchandise businesses both wholesale and retail. Mail order business distributing and retailing are also included.

Section No. 2—Variety Stores and Balance General Merchandise

Chairman: T. M. Webster, Belleville, Ontario.
Vice Chairman: Elmer S. Grable, Oak Park, Illinois.
At Large French Room, Blackstone Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes variety stores, antiques and art goods, church goods, lace manufacturing and distributing, needlework manufacturing and retailing and needlework service—also notions and novelty manufacturing and distributing are included here.

Educating

Section No. 1—Elementary and Secondary Schools

Chairman: M. R. Keyworth, Hamtramck, Michigan.
Vice Chairman: Merle Prunty, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
At Room A-1, Masonic Temple Building, 32 West Randolph St.

Educators engaged in public and private school work included in this assembly. This refers to elementary or grammar and secondary or high schools, either public or private.

Section No. 2—Universities and Colleges

Chairman: Thos. F. Kane, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
Vice Chairman: H. M. Gage, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
At Room 102, LaSalle Hotel, LaSalle and Madison Sts.

For Rotarians connected with universities or colleges which confer degrees on graduates, whether endowed or supported from the public treasury.

Section No. 3—Correspondence Schools

Chairman:
Vice Chairman:
At Private Dining Room 7, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

For Rotarians representing correspondence schools of all kinds.

Section No. 4—Teacher Training and Normal Schools

Chairman: Edgar G. Doudna, Madison, Wisconsin.
Vice Chairman: David Allen Anderson, Aberdeen, South Dakota.
At Private Dining Room 5, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

For Rotarians representing teacher training or normal schools.

Section No. 5—Commercial Schools—Business Colleges

Chairman: David C. McIntosh, Dover, New Hampshire.
Vice Chairman: Wm. C. Cope, Newark, New Jersey.
At Roof Garden—East End, LaSalle Hotel, LaSalle and Madison Sts.

For Rotarians representing commercial schools and business colleges.

Section No. 6—Libraries

Chairman: Orlando C. Davis, Bridgeport, Connecticut.
Vice Chairman: Carl B. Roden, Chicago, Illinois.
At Private Dining Room 1, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

For Rotarians representing libraries either public or private.

Electrical Industry

Chairman: Louis R. Greusel, Battle Creek, Michigan.
Vice Chairman: Raymond M. Alvard, San Francisco, California.
At Chicago Lighting Institute Building (36th Floor), 20 North Wacker Drive.

This assembly includes all those engaged in the manufacturing, distributing and retailing of electric machinery, equipment, appliances and supplies, their installation, and the furnishing of electric light and power service to the public.

Engineering

Chairman: Carle M. Bigelow, Boston, Massachusetts.
Vice Chairman: W. DeWoody Dickinson, Little Rock, Arkansas.
At Room 1200, Engineering Building, 205 West Wacker Drive.

This is a professional classification and this assembly includes civil, electrical, hydraulic, industrial, mining, sanitary and steam engineering. Chemical engineers should meet with the chemical industry.

Exhibitions

See fine arts, agriculture and building materials for assemblies on exhibitions.

Finance

Section No. 1—Banking

Chairman: G. Bruce Machen, Savanna, Illinois.
Vice Chairman: Charles R. Holden, Chicago, Illinois.
At Grand Ballroom, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

Includes all Rotarians engaged in commercial, trust or savings banking.

Section No. 2—Savings and Loan Associations

Chairman: James L. McQuie, Kirkwood, Missouri.
Vice Chairman: Geo. E. McKinnis, Shawnee, Oklahoma.
At Red Lacquer Room, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

Includes all representatives having to do with savings and loan associations.

Section No. 3—Investments—Loans—Securities

Chairman: Wm. C. Wardlaw, Atlanta, Georgia.
Vice Chairman: Frank Brittain, Kansas City, Missouri.
At Private Dining Room 13, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

Includes Rotarians interested in capital investments, investment banking, loans, securities, brokerage and financial exchanges.

Fine Arts

Chairman: Arthur F. McCarty, Salina, Kansas.
Vice Chairman: LeRoy Wetzel, Chicago, Illinois.
At Private Dining Room 6, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

Includes Rotarians whose professions are expressed through the fine arts, such as music, dramatic art, literature, painting, sculpture and dancing. Art exhibitions included here.

Firearms and Explosives

Chairman: O. S. DeLancey, Hannibal, Missouri.
Vice Chairman:
At Private Dining Room 2, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

This includes the manufacturing and marketing of munitions, such as weapons, cartridges, projectiles, etc., of explosives used in demolition work and of matches and fireworks of all kinds.

Fire Fighting and Prevention

Chairman: Laurence S. Akers, Memphis, Tennessee.
Vice Chairman: C. Z. McNamara, St. Louis, Missouri.
At English Room, College Inn, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

Includes the manufacturing and marketing of equipment used for fire protection and fire extinguishing, together with services of fire prevention and fire protection.

Fishing Industry

Chairman: Wm. J. MacInnis, Gloucester, Massachusetts.
Vice Chairman: Lawrence Dornbos, Grand Haven, Michigan.
At Francis Room, College Inn, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

Includes all Rotarians whose business is generally embraced by the fishing industry. Fish culture, fishing, fish products, fishing industry by-products, sponge fishing and distributing, fish retailing, and fishing equipment and supplies are included in this assembly.

Food Industry

Section No. 1—Dairies and Creameries

Chairman: Milton Hult, Davenport, Iowa.
Vice Chairman: Frank F. Rennie, Jr., Richmond, Virginia.
At Parlor D, Morrison Hotel, 79 West Madison St.

Includes all Rotarians engaged in the manufacturing and distributing of all dairy and creamery products such as baby food, butter, cheese, condensed milk, ice cream and milk.

Section No. 2—Eggs and Poultry

Chairman: Courtney L. Poole, New York, New York.
Vice Chairman: Russell E. Ragan, Springfield, Massachusetts.
At Parlor F, Morrison Hotel, 79 West Madison St.

For Rotarians engaged in egg distributing, poultry collecting, poultry commission marketing and wholesaling, poultry and egg packing.

Section No. 3—Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries

Chairman: Joseph S. Royer, Quebec, Quebec.
Vice Chairman: Charles F. Terry, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.
At Gold Room, Congress Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and Congress St.

Groceries assembling that includes Rotarians engaged in the businesses of condiments, fruit packing, fruit and vegetable wholesaling and retailing, canning fruits and vegetables, canned foods distributing, dried food and vegetable manufacturing and distributing, potato chip manufacturing, nuts and nut products, sugars, syrups, honey, corn starch and macaroni manufacturing and marketing, and groceries distributing and retailing, also manufacturing and marketing of breakfast foods.

Section No. 4—Flour and Grain

Chairman: Murray Ross, Ottawa, Kansas.
Vice Chairman: Chas. McGinness, Cherryvale, Kansas.
At West Room, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

Includes the manufacturing and marketing of flour, grain, rice, and the operation of grain elevators.

Section No. 5—Meats

Chairman: Charles H. Simons, Boston, Massachusetts.
Vice Chairman: A. H. Frederickson, Black River Falls, Wisconsin.
At Marble Room, Blackstone Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes those engaged in the packing, distributing, and retailing of all meats and meat products such as green, dry salted, pickled, smoked and canned meats—also sausage, extracts and shortening.

Furniture, Fixtures and Furnishings

Chairman: David M. Wright, Stratford, Ontario.
Vice Chairman: J. Elliott Riddell, Louisville, Kentucky.
At Furniture Club of America, Furniture Mart, 666 Lake Shore Drive. Luncheon 85c., at 1:30 p. m.

Includes Rotarians engaged in the manufacturing and marketing of all household, office, and school furniture and supplies, barbers' fixtures, dental equipment, restaurant equipment and store and office fixtures—also bedding manufacturing and marketing, broom, brush, mop, sweeper and vacuum cleaner manufacturing and marketing, and carpet, rug, linoleum, mat and window shade manufacturing and marketing.

Gas Industry

Chairman: Fielding G. Bish, Clarksburg, West Virginia.
Vice Chairman: John B. Nichols, Chickasha, Oklahoma.
At Private Dining Room 4, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes the producing and marketing of both natural and artificial heating and illuminating gases and the manufacturing and marketing of gas appliances.

Glass Industry

Chairman: George F. Collins, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
Vice Chairman:
At Private Dining Room 3, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes the manufacturing and marketing of glass and glass products, such as art glass, mirrors, optical glass, plate, window and wire glass, bottles, glass jars, tumblers and vacuum bottles and the services of glazing and glass sand distributing.

Government

Chairman: Thos. F. Kenney, Worcester, Massachusetts.
Vice Chairman: Francis H. Dryden, Salisbury, Maryland.
At West Ballroom, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes government administration, foreign government service, inspection and meteorological service, public defense, air, land and sea, public health service, public land and park service, public safety, public revenue and war veteran service and wild life conservation.

Hairdressing and Allied Services

Chairman:
Vice Chairman:
At Private Dining Room 8, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes the business of dressing and trimming hair, public baths and the manufacturing and marketing of hair goods and toilet accessories.

Hardware

Chairman: E. Whitfield, Jonesboro, Arkansas.
Vice Chairman: Clarence A. Knutson, Clear Lake, Iowa.
At Room D-1, Masonic Temple Building, 32 West Randolph St.

Includes Rotarians engaged in the manufacturing and marketing of all articles known as hardware, such as mill and factory supplies, oil well supplies, builders' hardware, chain, cutlery, locks, rivets, tackle blocks, tacks, washers, screws, bolts and tools and general hardware distributing and retailing. Those engaged in manufacturing and marketing insulation materials are included in this assembly.

Heating and Ventilating

Chairman: Harry M. Hart, Chicago, Illinois.
Vice Chairman:
At West Assembly Room, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes the manufacturing, marketing, installing and repairing of space heating and ventilating, exhaust and drying systems and equipment, and water heating equipment. Heating and ventilating engineering is included in this assembly.

Hotels, Resorts and Restaurants

Chairman: Carl G. Stoddard, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Vice Chairman: James O. Mills, Columbus, Ohio.
At Private Dining Room 9, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

Includes those engaged in the general business of housing and feeding people, and Rotarians holding classifications of hotels, resorts, restaurants and refreshment parlors should attend this assembly.

Ice and Cold Storage

Chairman: Jas. B. Mahoney, Charleston, South Carolina.
Vice Chairman: John P. Congdon, Boise, Idaho.
At Between Parlors, LaSalle Hotel, LaSalle and Madison Sts.

Includes the manufacturing or harvesting of both natural and artificial ice and the business of cold storage.

Institutions and Hospitals

Chairman: Leon C. Faulkner, Dobbs Ferry, New York.
Vice Chairman: John F. Tremain, Albany, New York.
At Private Dining Room 11, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes those engaged in the business of operating children's homes, homes for the aged, hospitals, insane asylums and penal institutions.

Insulation Materials

See Hardware Assembly.

Insurance

Section No. 1—Life
Chairman: Will Taylor, Springfield, Illinois.
Vice Chairman: J. Albert R. Peart, Alexandria, Louisiana.
At South Ballroom, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes all Rotarians engaged in the business of life insurance, including fraternal benefit associations.

Section No. 2—Fire, Marine, Casualty
Chairman: Al Falkenhainer, Algona, Iowa.
Vice Chairman: Frank H. Akright, Nowata, Oklahoma.
At D-3, Masonic Temple Building, 32 West Randolph St.

Includes all Rotarians engaged in the business of casualty insurance, fire insurance, marine insurance, surety bonding, underwriters' laboratories and underwriters' salvage.

Iron and Steel Industry

Chairman: M. David Bingham, Somerville, Massachusetts.
Vice Chairman: J. O. Houze, Cicero, Illinois.
At Private Dining Room 8, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

Includes the manufacturing and distributing of iron and steel and ferro alloys such as iron and steel castings, including commercial foundries, merchant milling, wire and rod milling, pipe and tube milling, wheel milling, sheet and plate milling and rail milling, etc., etc.

Jewelry and Time Pieces

Chairman: Geo. H. Dyson, New Britain, Connecticut.
Vice Chairman: Albert L. Ellbogen, Chicago, Illinois.
At Balloon Room, Congress Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and Congress St.

Incudes all the activities commonly understood as being within the trades of the watch and clock maker, such as the jeweler, the goldsmith, the silversmith, the platinumsmith and the production, finishing and marketing of precious and semi-precious stones. The manufacturing and marketing of optical goods and optometrists are included in this assembly.

Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing

Chairman: Wm. A. Johnson, Galveston, Texas.
Vice Chairman: Roscoe C. Wallace, Winchester, Massachusetts.
At Private Dining Room 4, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

Includes Rotarians holding classifications of laundries, linen supply, cleaning, dyeing and window cleaning service.

Law

Chairman: C. Hamilton Moses, Little Rock, Arkansas.
Vice Chairman: Earl Foster, Sapulpa, Oklahoma.
At Red Room, LaSalle Hotel, LaSalle and Madison Sts.
Luncheon at 1:30 p. m.

Includes all Rotarians engaged in general law practice, patent law practice, the judiciary or court reporting.

Leather Industry

Chairman: Elmore A. Beule, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.
Vice Chairman: H. J. Guthrie, Dunedin, New Zealand.
At Parlor M, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.

Includes the manufacturing and marketing of all kinds of shoes, artificial leather, hide and skin curing and marketing, leather tanning, leather finishing, and leather and findings distributing—also the manufacturing and marketing of harness, leather bags and cases, leather specialties and trunks and leather belting manufacturing.

Lumber Industry

Section No. 1—Rough and Finished Lumber Lands

Chairman: Wm. H. Beaverstock, Waterloo, Iowa.
Vice Chairman: Lee Nagle, Iowa City, Iowa.
At Private Dining Room 1, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes the owners, brokers, and agents of timber lands and standing timber and those engaged in logging and the manufacturing and marketing of rough and finished lumber.

Section No. 2—Timber and Lumber Products

Chairman: Rollen J. Cowles, Burlington, Iowa.
Vice Chairman: Burns H. Uhrich, Independence, Kansas.
At Private Dining Room 2, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes the manufacturing and marketing of all timber and lumber products such as barrels, boxes, excelsior and shavings, poles, ties, wooden baskets and lumber preserving—also the manufacturing of flooring, sash and doors and shingles.

Machinery and Equipment

Chairman: Frank H. Lamb, Hoquiam, Washington.
Vice Chairman: Wm. J. Mills, St. Mary's, Ontario.
At The Club, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

Includes mechanical engineering, machine shops, and the manufacturing and distributing of all kinds of machinery not included under the major classification of Fire Fighting and Prevention. All those engaged in manufacturing and marketing of railroad equipment are included in this assembly. Rotarians whose classifications come under the major classification of Ships and Nautical Equipment included here.

Medical Equipment

See Assemblies under Medicine.

Medicine

Section No. 1—Physicians and Surgeons

Chairman: H. B. Thomas, Chicago, Illinois.
Vice Chairman: Louis F. Bishop, New York City, New York.
At Room B-1, Masonic Temple Building, 32 West Randolph St.

Includes all physicians and surgeons and all specialists such as those confining their practice to Pediatrics, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat, Ophthalmology, Obstetrics; Orthopedics, Psychiatry, etc.—also those engaged in the manufacturing and distributing of medical equipment and supplies. Medical analysis laboratories and medical research work are included in this assembly.

Section No. 2—Dentists

Chairman: Joseph A. Burgun, Brooklyn, New York.
Vice Chairman: E. H. Jacobsmeyer, St. Louis, Missouri.
At Room A-4, Masonic Temple Building, 32 West Randolph St.

Includes all dentists and those engaged in special branches of dentistry, such as Exodontis, Orthodontis, etc., etc., also those manufacturing and distributing dental supplies.

Section No. 3—Osteopaths and Chiropractors

Chairman: Otto Y. Powell, Chattanooga, Tennessee.
Vice Chairman: F. H. Seubold, Chicago, Illinois.
At Parlor G, Morrison Hotel, 79 West Madison St.

Includes all licensed Osteopaths and licensed Chiropractors holding classifications covering this profession.

(*Note:* Optometrists are expected to attend the assembly under the major classification of Jewelry and Timepieces.)

Metal Mining and Refining

Chairman: E. J. Oswald, Crystal Falls, Michigan.
Vice Chairman:
At Room in Coffee Shop, Bismarck Hotel, 171 West Randolph St.

Includes all Rotarians engaged in assaying, diamond drill exploration, metal mining, smelting and refining, white metal alloy manufacturing, metallurgy and those handling metal mining lands.

Metal Working Industry

Chairman: Edward S. Fretz, Pottstown, Pennsylvania.
Vice Chairman:
At Private Dining Room 7, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes all those engaged in manufacturing and marketing of aluminum goods, brass goods, cans, enamelware, and such services as electroplating, galvanizing, sheetmetal working, tinsmithing, aluminum brazing, and welding.

Mineral Oil Industry

Chairman: Walter D. Cline, Wichita Falls, Texas.
Vice Chairman: N. M. Hutchinson, Eldorado, Kansas.
At Parlor B, Morrison Hotel, 79 West Madison St.

Includes the businesses of handling mineral oil lands, oil well drilling, producing and refining petroleum and other mineral oils and the marketing of crude and refined mineral oil products. The services of oil geology and oil inspecting are included here.

Musical Instruments and Merchandise

Chairman: Arthur E. Winter, Altoona, Pennsylvania.
Vice Chairman: Edwin R. Weeks, Binghamton, New York.
At Private Dining Room 6, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

This assembly includes those engaged in the manufacturing, marketing and repairing of all musical instruments and parts and the manufacturing and marketing of musical supplies and merchandise. The business of piano tuning is included here.

Office Appliances, Equipment and Stationery

Chairman: Chas. Mitchell, Topeka, Kansas.
Vice Chairman: C. C. Terry, Chicago, Illinois.
At Rose Room, Morrison Hotel, 79 West Madison St.

Includes the manufacturing and marketing of office equipment, office and store appliances and systems, of stationery, school supplies, shipping room supplies, drawing instruments and supplies, pens, ink, typewriters, cash registers, adding machines, safes, etc., etc.

Optical Goods

See Assembly on Jewelry and Timepieces.

Paints, Oils and Decorations

Chairman: Major Sir Chas. Mander, Bart., J.P., Wolverhampton, England.
Vice Chairman: Vernon H. Hodges, New Haven, Connecticut.
At Private Dining Room 9, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes the businesses of painting and decorating and the manufacturing and marketing of decorating materials and painters supplies, such as calcimine, color, floor wax, linseed oil, paint, turpentine, varnish, wall paper, white lead, and whiting.

Paper Industry

Chairman: John Adie, Holyoke, Massachusetts.
Vice Chairman: Harry C. Carpenter, Billings, Montana.
At Private Dining Room 10, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes all those engaged in the paper industry, from the manufacturing of pulp to the converting of paper into staple paper goods and the marketing of finished paper and paper products.

Photography

Chairman: Geo. W. Harris, Washington, D. C.
Vice Chairman: Pirie MacDonald, New York, New York.
At Room 1124, Congress Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and Congress St.

Includes all Rotarians engaged in portrait and commercial photography and blueprinting and photostat service as well as those engaged in the manufacturing and marketing of photographic equipment and supplies.

Plumbing

Chairman: Horace F. Allison, San Diego, California.
Vice Chairman: Robert Leahy, Bedford, Indiana.
At Dancing Hall, Service Building, Stevens Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

This assembly combines with the major classification of Water Supply, Irrigation and Waste Disposal, and includes Rotarians engaged in the businesses of plumbing, drainage, irrigation, municipal water service, refuse disposal, sewage disposal, well drilling, and the manufacturing and marketing of plumbing and heating supplies and sanitary equipment.

Power Production Equipment and Supplies

Chairman: Harry H. Manny, Seattle, Washington.
Vice Chairman:
At Colonial Room, Blackstone Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes all Rotarians engaged in the manufacturing and marketing of all equipment used in operating and maintaining power house plants. This covers boiler and furnace equipment, auxiliary steam generating equipment, fuel burning equipment, power house accessories and instruments, steam engines and internal combustion engines.

Printing and Publishing

Section No. 1—Printing

Chairman: Raymond M. Havens, Kansas City, Missouri.
Vice Chairman: Jess Tompsett, St. Louis, Missouri.
At Room B-2, Masonic Temple Building, 32 West Randolph St.

Includes Rotarians engaged in printing and allied services such as blank and salesbook manufacturing, composition and casting, duplicating and letter service, engraving, embossing, lithographing, photo-engraving and electrotyping, ticket printing, general printing, and the marketing of printing supplies.

Section No. 2—Publishing

Chairman: Dwight Marvin, Troy, New York.
Vice Chairman: J. B. Crouch, Waukesha, Wisconsin.
At Room B-3, Masonic Temple Building, 32 West Randolph St.

Includes those engaged in the businesses of book publishing and binding, directory publishing, map, music, newspaper and periodical publishing, news bureaus, subscription services and the manufacturing and marketing of bookbinders supplies.

Publicity

Chairman: Morgan Eastman, Vancouver, British Columbia.
Vice Chairman: John S. King, Cleveland, Ohio.
At Room 1120, Congress Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and Congress St.

Includes all Rotarians engaged in general advertising and also covers such branches of this business as outdoor advertising, street car and bus advertising, publicity and the manufacturing and marketing of advertising specialties, novelties and signs.

Railroad Equipment

See Machinery and Equipment Assembly.

Real Estate

Chairman: Al L. Farmer, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
Vice Chairman: Robert E. Farley, New York, New York.
At Room D-2, Masonic Temple Building, 32 West Randolph St.

This includes the businesses of purchasing, developing, selling and renting of all kinds of real estate or property as well as those engaged in real estate abstracting and title insurance business.

Recreation

Chairman: Charles W. Bailey, Champaign, Illinois.
Vice Chairman: Harry W. Rice, Meridian, Mississippi.
At Florentine Room, Congress Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and Congress St.

Includes all Rotarians who are engaged in furnishing indoor and outdoor recreation such as ball rooms, bands and orchestras, billiards and bowling, gymnasiums and pools, lectures, rinks, amusement parks, base ball, mountain scenic railways and playgrounds, motion picture producing and motion picture theatres, and physical and athletic training. Also those engaged in the manufacturing of all sporting goods and amusement equipment.

Rubber Industry

Chairman: Cornelius D. Garretson, Wilmington, Delaware.
Vice Chairman: W. M. Stonestreet, Chicago, Illinois.
At Small French Room, Blackstone Hotel, Michigan Blvd. and 7th St.

Includes all Rotarians engaged in the businesses of producing and marketing of wild, reclaimed and synthetic rubber, and the manufacturing and marketing of rubber goods. (For automobile tires see Automobile Industry Assembly.)

Ships and Nautical Equipment

See Machinery and Equipment Assembly.

Silk Industry

See Textile Fibers Assembly.

Stone Industry

Chairman: Alvin F. Bloom, Omaha, Nebraska.
Vice Chairman: W. F. Wise, Dallas, Texas.
At Room A, Bismarck Hotel, 171 West Randolph St.

Includes all Rotarians engaged in the businesses of quarrying, cutting, finishing and marketing of all stone and stone products, and the manufacturing and marketing of stone paving blocks and monuments.

Storage

Chairman: Harry C. Clark, Denver, Colorado.
Vice Chairman: John J. Woodside, Jr., Atlanta, Georgia.
At Room B, Bismarck Hotel, 171 West Randolph St.

Includes all Rotarians engaged in the business of storing all kinds of goods and wares and of providing warehousing facilities for merchandise. This also includes transferring where it is an integral part of the business of the storage concern.

Tobacco Industry

Chairman: A. L. Cuesta, Jr., Tampa, Florida.
Vice Chairman: Claude Harrison, Monroe, Louisiana.
At Parlor C, Morrison Hotel, 79 West Madison St.

Includes all those engaged in the growing and marketing of leaf tobacco and the manufacturing and marketing of all tobacco products and smoking accessories.

Transportation

Section No. 1—Rail

Chairman: Alex. C. Johnson, Chicago, Illinois.
Vice Chairman: Bert Kidman, Sunbury, Ontario.
At Main Dining Room, Traffic Club, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

Includes Rotarians engaged in the businesses of rail transportation such as city and interurban tramways, railroads, express service, freight shipping, and passenger agencies.

Section No. 2—Water

Chairman: L. E. Steinmann, Antwerp, Belgium.
Vice Chairman: Chas. C. Dasey, Boston, Massachusetts.
At Private Dining Room, Traffic Club, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

This assembly is for all Rotarians engaged in transportation businesses such as coastal, inland water and ocean shipping, ferrying service, bunkering, port and dock operation and tug and tow service.

Section No. 3—Vehicular

Chairman: Arthur Moore, Chicago, Illinois.
Vice Chairman: E. M. Evick, Stockton, California.
At Private Dining Room, Traffic Club, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.

This assembly is for all Rotarians engaged in transportation businesses such as bus service, livery, and taxicab service.

Textile Fibers

Chairman: Robert A. Cochran, Maysville, Kentucky.
Vice Chairman: Edwin F. Metcalf, Auburn, New York.
At East Room, La Salle Hotel, La Salle and Madison Sts.

Includes textile fiber marketing and the manufacturing and marketing of all textile fiber goods. The manufacturing and marketing of all silk and cotton products are included in this assembly. Cotton growing is placed under Agriculture. For wool products see Wool Industry Vertical Assembly, below.

Vehicle Industry

Rotarians holding classifications under this major classification are requested to select some other assembly scheduled at which similar or allied classifications will be represented.

Water Supply, Irrigation and Waste Disposal

See Plumbing Assembly.

Wool Industry

See Vertical Assembly, below.

PROGRAM FOR ALL VOCATIONAL SERVICE CRAFT ASSEMBLIES

(Except Wool Industry Vertical Assembly and Assembly for Rotary Club Career Secretaries)

TUESDAY, JUNE 24

2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

1. **Introductory Statement by Chairman.**
2. **Undesirable Practices.**
    (a) What practices obtain in our business (or profession) which violate the spirit of the First Object of Rotary?
    (b) What can we as Rotarians do to eradicate these practices?
3. **Craft Associations.**
    (a) What craft associations, local, state or provincial, national and international, are maintained by my craft?
    (b) Have our associations written codes? If so, are they adequate?
    (c) What measures can be adopted for the enforcement of these codes?
4. **Vocational Service Internationally.**
    (a) How can my craft and how can I work for the Ideal of Service, as applied to vocation throughout all nations?
    (b) Are international craft associations desirable? Are they practical? What effort, if any, should Rotary take to foster them?

PROGRAM—WOOL INDUSTRY VERTICAL ASSEMBLY

TUESDAY, JUNE 24

2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

Upper Level, Tower, Stevens Hotel

Chairman: James F. Dewey, Member, Vocational Service Committee, White River Junction, Vermont.
Vice Chairman: John N. Van der Vries, Chicago, Illinois.
Secretary: Ralph K. Hubbard, Webster, Massachusetts.

1. A Vertical Assembly—What is it?
2. The application of the Ideal of Service in each classification in the wool industry.
3. Detrimental practices—statements of the cases which should have the attention of Rotarians in the wool industry, preliminary to an open discussion at a subsequent Vertical Assembly.
4. What has this assembly accomplished?

INTERNATIONAL BOY WELFARE ASSEMBLY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

7:30 to 9:15 a. m.

Grand Ballroom, Palmer House

Chairman: John E. Carlson, Member, Boys Work Committee, Kansas City, Kansas.

Vice Chairman: Arthur B. Stiles, Member, Boys Work Committee, Owego, New York.

PROGRAM

Topics for Discussion

1. In what ways can Rotarians effect an intelligent contact with boys?
2. How can the importance of education and organized recreation for boys be emphasized?
3. How can we stimulate the rendering of practical service to the rural boy?
4. In what ways can we help and direct vocational guidance for boys?
5. How can we encourage the international exchange of youth, which will develop friendship between peoples?

COMMUNITY SERVICE ASSEMBLIES

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

For Clubs with a Membership of 151 or More (3 Sections)

Section 1—Clubs A to H—Wedgewood Room, 7th Floor, South, on State St., Marshall Field and Company.
Chairman: Richard C. Hedke, Past District Governor, Detroit, Michigan.
Vice Chairman: Harry B. Hall, Club President, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
Secretary: Elton F. Hascall, Club Secretary, Detroit, Michigan.

Section 2—Clubs I to P—Room A-2, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Robert D. Hughes, Member, Extension Committee, Dayton, Ohio.
Vice Chairman: Frank Pauly, Middletown, Ohio.
Secretary: Leslie S. Sammons, District Governor, Shelbyville, Indiana.

Section 3—Clubs Q to Z—Room A-3, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Dana H. Jones, Club President, Los Angeles, California.
Vice Chairman: Edward B. DeGroot, Los Angeles, California.
Secretary: Fred P. Rossiter, Club Secretary, Pomona, California.

For Clubs with a Membership of 51 to 150 (5 Sections)

Section 1—Clubs A to E—Room A-4, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Sidney M. Brooks, Club Secretary, Little Rock, Arkansas.
Vice Chairman: W. DeWoody Dickinson, Club President, Little Rock, Arkansas.
Secretary: C. E. Smith, Jr., Little Rock, Arkansas.

Section 2—Clubs F to J—Room B-1, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Charles W. Buchanan, District Governor, Toronto, Ontario.
Vice Chairman: S. C. Hunking, Colombo, Ceylon.
Secretary: Bruce H. Richardson, District Governor Nominee, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Section 3—Clubs K to O—Room B-2, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: W. Rickert Fillmore, District Governor, Kansas City, Missouri.
Vice Chairman: James P. DeWolfe, Club President, Kansas City, Missouri.
Secretary: Watt G. Randall, Executive Club Secretary, Kansas City, Missouri.

Section 4—Clubs P to T—Room B-3, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Hiram C. Martin, Past District Governor, St. Louis, Missouri.
Vice Chairman: G. F. Loomis, Kenosha, Wisconsin.
Secretary: Rollin Raymond, Wichita, Kansas.

Section 5—Clubs U to Z—Room C-1, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: John Andrew, Past District Governor, Longmont, Colorado.
Vice Chairman: Harry C. Brown, Past District Governor, Denver, Colorado.
Secretary: Ray Secor, Longmont, Colorado.

For Clubs with a Membership of 50 or Less (8 Sections)

Section 1—Clubs A to C—Room C-2, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Sidney L. Hardin, Past District Governor, Mission, Texas.
Vice Chairman: Wm. G. Morris, Mission, Texas.
Secretary: Walter Walthall, District Governor Nominee, San Antonio, Texas.

Section 2—Clubs D to F—Room D-1, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Wm. Yendall, Past District Governor, London, Ontario.
Vice Chairman: George A. Smith, Plymouth, Michigan.
Secretary: E. R. Pomeroy, Croswell, Michigan.

Section 3—Clubs G to I—Room D-2, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Frederic A. Shaffer, Past District Governor, Member, Constitution and By-Laws Committee, Globe, Arizona.
Vice Chairman: Fred J. Joyce, District Governor, Tempe, Arizona.
Secretary: Clarence N. Boynton, District Governor Nominee, Phoenix, Arizona.

Section 4—Clubs J to L—Room D-3, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Paul F. Edquist, Member, Extension Committee, Past District Governor, Concordia, Kansas.
Vice Chairman: W. S. Heusner, Salina, Kansas.
Secretary: Cecil Howes, Club Secretary, Topeka, Kansas.

Section 5—Clubs M to O—Red Lacquer Room, Palmer House, State and Monroe Sts.
Chairman: Herbert Schofield, Loughborough, England.
Vice Chairman: Percival Almy, Torquay, England.
Secretary: Fred Gray, Nottingham, England.

Section 6—Clubs P to R—Crystal Room, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.
Chairman: Joseph S. Diver, Club President, Jacksonville, Florida.
Vice Chairman: John D. Harris, Club President, St. Petersburg, Florida.
Secretary: C. C. McCubbin, Club Secretary, Jacksonville, Florida.

Section 7—Clubs S to U—Bal Tabarin Room, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.
Chairman: George E. McKinnis, District Governor, Shawnee, Oklahoma.
Vice Chairman: Tom Horsley, District Governor Nominee, Wewoka, Oklahoma.
Secretary: Jack Ingham, Club Secretary, Pawhuska, Oklahoma.

Section 8—Clubs V to Z—Room A-1, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Albert K. Comins, Past District Governor, Wakefield, Massachusetts.
Vice Chairman: J. Bruce McCullough, District Governor Nominee, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
Secretary: Harry H. Styll, Southbridge, Massachusetts.

For Spanish Speaking Rotarians

Mission Grill Room, 7th Floor, North, on State St., Marshall Field and Company.
Chairman: Carlos Sanchez Mejorada, District Governor, Pachuca, Mexico.
Vice Chairman: Julio D. Acosta, Mexico City, Mexico.
Secretary: Rodolfo Patron, Merida, Mexico.

PROGRAM FOR ALL (17) COMMUNITY SERVICE ASSEMBLIES

(a) Is Resolution No. 34 "The Policy of Rotary Toward Community Service Activities" cramping Community Service?

(b) Making of Surveys.
  1. Member—To determine various community activities in which Rotarians are engaged as individuals.
  2. Club—To determine opportunities for service to the community not already covered by other organizations.

(c) Use of Survey.

(d) What Community Service activities should be generally followed by Rotary clubs in localities of the following character?
  1. Industrial.
  2. Commercial.
  3. Agricultural.
  4. Residential.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS PRACTICE CONFERENCE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25

2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

Upper Level, Tower, Stevens Hotel

Chairman: I. B. Sutton, Immediate Past President, Tampico, Mexico.
Vice Chairman: Otto Böhler, First Vice President, Vienna, Austria.
Secretary: W. W. Blair-Fish, Organizing Secretary, RIBI, London, England.

PROGRAM FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS PRACTICE CONFERENCE

1. Purpose of meeting.
2. Can there be established as between all nations unity of thought and practice in business dealings?
3. Can the universal adoption of the ideal of service make a practical contribution to the betterment of international understanding?
4. Is it advisable to have further conferences of this nature?

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE ASSEMBLIES

THURSDAY, JUNE 26

2:30 to 4:30 p. m.

For Clubs with a Membership of 151 or More (3 Sections)

Section 1—Clubs A to H—Wedgewood Room, 7th Floor, South, on State St., Marshall Field and Company.
Chairman: Frank L. Mulholland, Past President, Toledo, Ohio.
Vice Chairman: Arthur S. Crites, District Governor Nominee, Bakersfield, California.
Secretary: Gaylord W. Douglass, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Section 2—Clubs I to P—Room A-2, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Arch C. Klumph, Past President, Cleveland, Ohio.
Vice Chairman: Arthur R. Christy, District Governor, Fremont, Ohio.
Secretary: Fred R. Sowers, Club Secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.

Section 3—Clubs Q to Z—Room A-4, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Harry H. Rogers, Past President, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
Vice Chairman: Albert Carden, Whittier, California.
Secretary: Earle R. Clemens, Club President, Porterville, California.

For Clubs with a Membership of 51 to 150 (5 Sections)

Section 1—Clubs A to E—Room B-1, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: E. Leslie Pidgeon, Past President, Montreal, Quebec.
Vice Chairman: Thomas F. Kenney, District Governor, Worcester, Massachusetts.
Secretary: Norman Holland, Montreal, Quebec.

Section 2—Clubs F to J—Room B-2, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Arthur H. Sapp, Past President, Huntington, Indiana.
Vice Chairman: Richard Hedke, Past District Governor, Detroit, Michigan.
Secretary: James White, Past District Governor, Urbana, Illinois.

Section 3—Clubs K to O—Room B-3, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: D. W. Ohern, Director, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
Vice Chairman: Ignatius Bjorlee, District Governor, Frederick, Maryland.
Secretary: Joseph Driskell, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Section 4—Clubs P to T—Room C-1, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: George Phil Sheridan, Past District Governor, Rochester, Minnesota.
Vice Chairman: J. D. Brownell, Past District Governor, Ashland, Wisconsin.
Secretary: E. H. Schlitgus, Rochester, Minnesota.

Section 5—Clubs U to Z—Room C-2, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Charles R. Frazier, Club President, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Vice Chairman: Harold B. Frame, Club Secretary, Wausau, Wisconsin.
Secretary: Harold DeGroot, Los Angeles, California.

For Clubs with a Membership of 50 or Less (7 Sections)

Section 1—Clubs A to C—Room D-1, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Clarence A. Knutson, Governor 11th District, Clear Lake, Iowa.
Vice Chairman: W. I. Griffith, Ames, Iowa.
Secretary: Julius Tilden, Club Secretary, Charles City, Iowa.

Section 2—Clubs D to F—Room D-2, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: John Nelson, District Governor, Montreal, Quebec.
Vice Chairman: Ned Franchot, Niagara Falls, New York.
Secretary: Arthur D. Little, Thomasville, Georgia.

Section 3—Clubs G to I—Room D-3, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Howard W. Selby, District Governor, West Palm Beach, Florida.
Vice Chairman: Noble R. Jones, St. Louis, Missouri.
Secretary: Paul R. Kieser, Club President, Springfield, Massachusetts.

Section 4—Clubs J to M—Red Lacquer Room, Palmer House, Monroe and State Sts.
Chairman: Harvey B. Lyon, District Governor, Oakland, California.
Vice Chairman: Derrell Beard, Napa, California.
Secretary: Herbert K. Walton, Club President, San Rafael, California.

Section 5—Clubs N to Q—Crystal Room, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.
Chairman: Julian A. Burruss, District Governor, Christiansburg, Virginia.
Vice Chairman: John Weymouth, Past District Governor, Hampton, Virginia.
Secretary: William S. Aaron, Club President, Christiansburg, Virginia.

Section 6—Clubs R to U—Bal Tabarin Room, Sherman Hotel, Clark and Randolph Sts.
Chairman: Charles McMillan, District Governor, Fort Collins, Colorado.
Vice Chairman: Mortimer Stone, Club President, Fort Collins, Colorado.
Secretary: Elmore Peterson, Boulder, Colorado.

Section 7—Clubs U to Z—Room A-1, Masonic Temple Building, 32 W. Randolph St.
Chairman: Albert T. Peters, District Governor, Peoria, Illinois.
Vice Chairman: Judge R. B. Thompson, Pontiac, Illinois.
Secretary: E. D. George, Club Secretary, Staunton, Illinois.

For Spanish Speaking Rotarians

Mission Grill Room, 7th Floor, North, on State St., Marshall Field and Company.
Chairman: I. B. Sutton, Immediate Past President, Tampico, Mexico.
Vice Chairman: Luis Machado, District Governor Nominee, Havana, Cuba.
Secretary: Victor Ide, District Governor Nominee, Osorno, Chile.

PROGRAM FOR ALL (16) INTERNATIONAL SERVICE ASSEMBLIES

A. Theme: International Service at Home.

1. Statement of the theme as the keynote of the year.
2. How to make a study of the community for International Service purposes.
3. What should a study of the community for International Service purposes reveal?
4. How the results of community study for International Service purposes may be used in:
    (a) Programs.
    (b) Activities for students, nationals and immigrants of other countries, tourists, citizens, etc.

B. A general discussion of methods.

Volunteer presentations limited to three minutes each of personal experiences in fellowship with the nationals of other countries, in the development of world-mindedness, in successful club programs for small and large clubs and other methods of promoting International Service.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

For the Period from 1 July, 1929, to 6 June, 1930

Fellow Rotarians:

As I approach the end of the year's work as your president I do so with mingled feelings of regret, appreciation and relief. Regret that the time has not been longer for realizing all of the plans I had wanted to aid in carrying through; appreciation for the opportunity of serving in this office—the biggest gift at the command of Rotary International, offering as it does so many opportunities for service, contacts and friendships; relief through the fact that now the time has come when it will be possible to turn over the responsibility to one who will carry on with a new faith and a new vision.

To each of those connected with this year's administration I extend my thanks and good wishes. Constant loyalty and cooperation have been given me. To the member clubs and to the individual Rotarians throughout the Rotary world I express herewith deepest gratitude for the ever present thoughtfulness which has prevailed in all of the year's relations.

PERSONNEL OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

In accordance with the Constitutional provisions of Rotary International, the Convention assembled at Dallas, Texas, elected a President and seven Directors, five from the United States and one from the Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland and one from the Clubs of Canada and Newfoundland. Immediately following the Convention these eight men and the Immediate Past President, who is automatically a member of the Board of Directors, met and elected three additional Directors from the membership of the clubs not included in the geographical areas already represented by duly elected Directors. As is the custom, the recommendations of the preceding Board were accepted and Vizconde de Casa Aguilar, Madrid, Spain; Dr. Otto Böhler, Vienna, Austria; and Dr. Edouard Willems, Brussels, Belgium, were elected to serve as the three additional Directors. This body then elected three Vice Presidents, thus making the personnel of the 1929-1930 Board of Directors of Rotary International as follows:

President—M. Eugene Newsom, Durham, N. C., U. S. A.
First Vice President—Dr. Otto Böhler, Vienna, Austria.
Second Vice President—Dr. Edouard Willems, Brussels, Belgium.
Third Vice President—Charles W. Ackley, Vineland, N. J., U. S. A.
Director—Vizconde de Casa Aguilar, Madrid, Spain.
Director—David Clark, Charlotte, N. C., U. S. A.
Director—Clyde L. Hulsizer, Des Moines, Iowa, U. S. A.
Director—D. W. Ohern, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
Director—Sydney W. Pascall, London, England.
Director—Roy Ronald, Mitchell, South Dakota, U. S. A.
Director—I. B. Sutton, Tampico, Mexico.
Director—D. M. Wright, Stratford, Ontario, Canada.

BOARD COMMITTEES

In order to expedite and simplify the work of the Board of Directors, the following committees, known as Board Committees, were appointed to take care of particular phases of Rotary work:

Administration Committee

Sydney W. Pascall, *Chairman.*
Charles W. Ackley, Otto Böhler, Roy Ronald, David M. Wright.

Appropriations Committee

I. B. Sutton, *Chairman.*
Charles W. Ackley and Otto Böhler.

Election of Clubs

Charles W. Ackley.

Publications

Roy Ronald, *Chairman.*
Vizconde de Casa Aguilar, David Clark, Edouard Willems, David M. Wright.

Reviewers of District Governors' Work

Clyde L. Hulsizer (other than Europe and Spanish speaking countries)
Sydney W. Pascall (European)
I. B. Sutton (Spanish speaking countries)

Special Service to Clubs

Dan W. Ohern, *Chairman.*
David Clark and Clyde L. Hulsizer.

PERSONNEL OF STANDING COMMITTEES

It was indeed a pleasure to appoint at the beginning of the year the following committees, known as "Standing Committees," under the provisions of the By-Laws of Rotary International:

AIMS AND OBJECTS

Donald A. Adams, New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
R. L. (Bob) Hill, Columbia, Missouri, U. S. A.
George T. Guernsey, Jr., Independence, Kansas, U. S. A.
Clinton P. Anderson, Albuquerque, New Mexico, U. S. A.
Herbert E. Harris, Whittier, California, U. S. A.

CLUB SERVICE

R. L. (Bob) Hill, Columbia, Missouri, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
Claybrook Cottingham, Pineville, Louisiana, U. S. A.
Hanford F. Cox, Cloquet, Minnesota, U. S. A.
Arthur B. Mayhew, Uvalde, Texas, U. S. A.
Henry Tschudy, St. Gall, Switzerland.

VOCATIONAL SERVICE

George T. Guernsey, Jr., Independence, Kansas, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
Jose R. Carles, Barcelona, Spain.
James F. Dewey, Quechee, Vermont, U. S. A.
Walter E. Kingsbury, Dallas, Texas, U. S. A.
Bert H. Smyers, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Clinton P. Anderson, Albuquerque, New Mexico, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
Bernhard Brekke, Trondhjem, Norway.
F. J. S. Broad, London, England.
George W. Olinger, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.
Almon E. Roth, Palo Alto, California, U. S. A.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Herbert E. Harris, Whittier, California, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
Ernesto J. Aguilar, Mexico City, Mexico.
Joseph A. Caulder, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Dr. L. R. Grote, Frankfurt, Germany.
H. Norton Matthews, Bristol, England.

CLASSIFICATIONS

Arthur B. Mayhew, Uvalde, Texas, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
J. D. Brownell, Ashland, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

John F. Casper, Walla Walla, Washington, U. S. A.
G. Fred McNally, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.
Will Taylor, Springfield, Illinois, U. S. A.

BOYS WORK

George W. Olinger, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
John E. Carlson, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.
Bradley A. Dusenbury, Port Chester, New York, U. S. A.
Emory Folmar, Troy, Alabama, U. S. A.
Arthur B. Stiles, Owego, New York, U. S. A.

EXTENSION

Robert E. Heun, Richmond, Indiana, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
William H. Campbell, Rochester, New York, U. S. A.
Paul F. Edquist, Concordia, Kansas, U. S. A.
Albert E. Hickling, Guildford, England.
Robert D. Hughes, Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

CONVENTION

Crawford C. McCullough, Fort William, Ontario, Canada, *Chairman.*
Arthur E. Larkin, Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A.
Charles A. Mander, Wolverhampton, England.
S. Wade Marr, Raleigh, North Carolina, U. S. A.
Dr. Howard Witmer, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Earl Foster, Sapulpa, Oklahoma, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
Albert K. Comins, Wakefield, Massachusetts, U. S. A.
Abit Nix, Athens, Georgia, U. S. A.
Frederic A. Shaffer, Globe, Arizona, U. S. A.
John Weymouth, Hampton, Virginia, U. S. A.

FINANCE

The terms of only two members of the Finance Committee expired 1 July, 1929. Edwin Robinson, Sheffield, England, was appointed to succeed Wilfrid Andrews, and Member Joe Royer was reappointed.

Allen Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
Edwin Robinson, Sheffield, England.
J. S. Royer, Quebec, Quebec, Canada.
I. B. Sutton, Tampico, Mexico.
*A. B. Thielens, South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A.

ROTARY FOUNDATION TRUSTEES

Of the Foundation Trustees, the term of only one member expired during the year, that of Rufus F. Chapin. He was reappointed.

Arch C. Klumph, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., *Chairman*—term expires 1934.
Rufus F. Chapin, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.—term expires 1935.
Charles Rhodes, Auckland, New Zealand—term expires 1933.
Harry H. Rogers, Tulsa, Oklahoma, U. S. A.—term expires 1932.
L. G. Sloan, London, England—term expires 1931.

The following Special Committees were also appointed:

LOOKING AHEAD

M. Eugene Newsom, Durham, N. C., U. S. A., *Chairman.*
Donald A. Adams, New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A.
Clinton P. Anderson, Albuquerque, New Mexico, U. S. A.
Wilfrid Andrews, Sittingbourne, England.
George T. Guernsey, Jr., Independence, Kansas, U. S. A.
Herbert E. Harris, Whittier, California, U. S. A.
Paul P. Harris, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

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*Deceased.

Raymond M. Havens, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.
Richard C. Hedke, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.
Albert E. Hickling, Guildford, England.
R. L. (Bob) Hill, Columbia, Missouri, U. S. A.
Arch C. Klumph, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Raymond J. Knoeppel, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.
Will R. Manier, Jr., Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A.
Crawford C. McCullough, Fort William, Ontario, Canada.
Frank L. Mulholland, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
Chesley R. Perry, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.
Almon E. Roth, Palo Alto, California, U. S. A.
Arthur H. Sapp, Huntington, Indiana, U. S. A.
Estes Snedecor, Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.
Allen Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U. S. A.
I. B. Sutton, Tampico, Mexico.
*A. B. Thielens, South Bend, Indiana, U. S. A.
Harry H. Rogers, Tulsa, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

MAGAZINE COMMITTEE

I. B. Sutton, Tampico, Mexico, *Chairman.*
Vizconde de Casa Aguilar, Madrid, Spain.
Clinton P. Anderson, Albuquerque, New Mexico, U. S. A.
Roy Ronald, Mitchell, South Dakota, U. S. A.
Edouard Willems, Brussels, Belgium.

AREA ADMINISTRATION

Raymond J. Knoeppel, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A., *Chairman.*
Guy Gundaker, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.
Frank L. Mulholland, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR 1931 CONVENTION

I. B. Sutton, Tampico, Mexico, *Chairman.*
Donald A. Adams, New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A.
Raymond J. Knoeppel, New York City, N. Y., U. S. A.
Crawford C. McCullough, Fort Williams, Ontario, Canada.
Allen Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

REVISION OF CODE OF ETHICS

Frank L. Mulholland, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
John Knutson, Sioux City, Iowa, U. S. A.
John Nelson, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.
Eduardo Moore, Santiago, Chile.
Max Wolfers, Brussels, Belgium.
Sydney Pascall, London, England.
Felice Seghezza, Genoa, Italy.
Umekichi Yoneyama, Tokyo, Japan.
Otto Böhler, Vienna, Austria.
Maurice Duperrey, Paris, France.

The following Special Convention Committees were appointed:

CREDENTIALS

Frederic A. Shaffer, Globe, Arizona, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
George W. Bahlke, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.
Roy F. Bridgeman, Grand Forks, North Dakota, U. S. A.
Charles W. Buchanan, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, U. S. A.
Frank Cole, Asbury Park, New Jersey, U. S. A.
Henry R. Dwire, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, U. S. A.
S. Kendrick Guernsey, Orlando, Florida, U. S. A.
J. Murray Hill, Bowling Green, Kentucky, U. S. A.
Carlos Sanchez Mejorada, Pachuca, Mexico.
Wm. C. Wardlaw, Atlanta, Georgia, U. S. A.

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*Deceased.

RESOLUTIONS

John E. Carlson, Kansas City, Kansas, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
Norman B. Black, Fargo, North Dakota, U. S. A.
Tom J. Davis, Butte, Montana, U. S. A.
S. L. P. Free, Masterton, New Zealand.
Fred W. Gage, Battle Creek, Michigan, U. S. A.
T. Graham Hall, Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A.
John Innes, Leeds, England.
W. H. Lovering, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.
Hart I. Seely, Waverly, New York, U. S. A.
Louis E. Steinmann, Antwerp, Belgium.

ELECTION ARRANGEMENTS

Walter D. Cline, Wichita Falls, Texas, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
John Andrew, Longmont, Colorado, U. S. A.
W. deCock Buning, The Hague, The Netherlands.
James A. Cayce, Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A.
C. E. Dreher, Atlantic City, New Jersey, U. S. A.
Bradley A. Dusenbury, Port Chester, New York, U. S. A.
Frank R. Freeze, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.
Charles O. Grafton, Muncie, Indiana, U. S. A.
W. Selwyn Ramsay, Bay City, Michigan, U. S. A.
Herbert Schofield, Loughbourough, England.

The following are the Advisory Committees for this year:

CANADIAN ADVISORY

Theodore A. Torgeson, Estevan, Saskatchewan, Canada, *Chairman.*
John J. Allen, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
Robert W. Irving, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada.
James H. Norton, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada.
McKenzie Robertson, Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

EUROPEAN ADVISORY

District Governors in Europe

On. Gr. Uff Biagio Borriello, Naples, Italy.
Etienne Fougere, Lyons, France.
Dr. Paul Dumont, Berne, Switzerland.
P. L. Slis, Rotterdam, Holland.
Salvador Echeandia, Madrid, Spain.
Louis E. Steinmann, Antwerp, Belgium.
Dr. Vaclav Tille, Prague, Czechoslovakia.
Hans Florelius, Oslo, Norway.
Dr. Wilhelm Cuno, Hamburg, Germany.

Representatives from Non-Districted Areas

Axel Enstrom, Stockholm, Sweden.
Alexander Sturm, Vienna, Austria.
Dr. Rowland Hegedus, Budapest, Hungary.
T. C. Thomsen, Gentofte, Denmark.

Representatives from R. I. B. I.

Sir Charles A. Mander, Wolverhampton, England.
Arthur Chadwick, London, England.
Thomas Stephenson, Edinburgh, Scotland.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC ADVISORY

Sydney Pascall, London, England, *Chairman.*
W. deCock Buning, The Hague, The Netherlands.
Piero Pirelli, Milan, Italy.

Louis E. Steinmann, Antwerp, Belgium.
T. C. Thomsen, Gentofte, Denmark.

NORTH AMERICAN ECONOMIC ADVISORY

John R. Bentley, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A., *Chairman.*
Marcelino Garza, Saltillo, Mexico.
Sidney B. McMichael, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Mario Nunez Mesa, Havana, Cuba.
Thomas C. Sheehan, Jersey City, New Jersey, U. S. A.

INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLIES—1929 AND 1930

In the interest of economy and convenience the 1929 International Assembly was held in Dallas immediately following the Convention, instead of during the following month in Chicago as had previously been the custom. In this way railroad fare to and from Chicago was saved, along with the extra time of those in attendance in making an additional trip. The plan was not entirely satisfactory but conditions seemed to necessitate similar action this year, except that the Assembly for 1930 is being held immediately prior to, rather than after the Convention. This naturally brings about a peculiar condition in that the 1929 Assembly, which would have been the Assembly of this year's administration, was held in the year of the preceding administration, while the 1930 Assembly will be held before the officers for 1930 are elected.

Since no report has been made of the 1929 Assembly and as this was the training school, so-to-speak, of the present officers, I am taking the liberty of reporting on it as a part of the work of this year. The Assembly was highly inspirational and generally helpful. Too much stress cannot be made upon the importance of these assemblies, especially in relation to International Good-Will. The contacts formed by the various attenders are happy memories for the years to come, and aid materially in putting over the program of Rotary. Of course, inspiration gained from the various addresses cannot be discounted.

CONFERENCES AND OTHER MEETINGS

3rd Pacific Rotary Conference

Much stress has been placed during the year upon the bringing together of various groups and clubs for inter-exchange of ideas, for fellowship and contacts. Outstanding among such conferences was the 3rd Pacific Rotary Conference held in Auckland, New Zealand, on March 18 and 19, 1930.

Charles Rhodes of Auckland, New Zealand, represented the Board of Directors of Rotary International. There were twelve representatives from Japan, five from the United States, one from Hawaii. While the size of the delegation from the North American and South American Continents was disappointing, there was nothing disappointing in the fellowship prevailing nor the reception given by the Rotarians of Australia. Two days were spent in the discussion of Rotary and in the enjoyment of fellowship.

Regional Conferences Planned

The success attending the three Pacific Conferences held has led us to plan for additional regional conferences during the coming year. One is to be held September 12 to 14, 1930, at The Hague, The Netherlands, for the participation of European and African clubs, and the other in South America at a point to be selected later. It is felt that through the gathering of Rotarians in various areas much can be accomplished in bringing about better understanding of problems peculiar to those areas.

District Conferences

It was a matter of keen regret that I was unable this year to attend any of the District or National Conferences assigned me other than the R. I. B. I. Conference at Edinburgh, Scotland. These conferences have always been pleasurable and extremely profitable. The fellowship prevailing and the contacts formed represent one of the highest phases of Rotary life. Unusual effort was made this year to have Board Representatives attend all the conferences and with one or two exceptions, we were successful. From the reports received, the conferences throughout the Rotary world were highly successful.

I shall long remember my attendance at the R. I. B. I. Annual Conference where I met so many delightful friends.

The conference was highly typical of the spirit prevailing in Rotary in the British Isles. Many important matters were discussed and disposed of either through Conference action or recommendation.

Inter-City Meetings and Club Meetings

While my personal desire was to have remained in my office and there give attention to the administrative problems of Rotary, it was also a pleasure and a privilege to attend meetings in the following cities, most of which were inter-city meetings:

Appleton, Wis.
Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Bath, N. Y.
Bay City, Mich.
Bluefield, W. Va.
Bowling Green, Ky.
Caledonia, Minn.
Canisteo, N. Y.
Charleston, S. C.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Durham, N. C.
Easton, Md.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Frederick, Md.
Greensboro, N. C.
High Point, N. C.
Johnstown, Pa.
LaGrange, Ga.
Leaksville-Spray, N. C.
Leesburg, Va.
Louisville, Ky.
Lynchburg, Va.
Macon, Ga.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Raleigh, N. C.
Roanoke, Va.
Statesville, N. C.
Sumter, S. C.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Tamaqua, Pa.
Toronto, Ont., Canada
Troy, N. Y.
Vineland, N. J.
Washington, D. C.
Washington, N. C.
Waverly, N. Y.
Wheeling, W. Va.
Winnipeg, Man., Canada

All of the meetings were highly successful and I believe much good was accomplished. There were two outstanding meetings staged among this group. The first, the Annual Good Will Meeting held in Winnipeg on February 22nd, where were gathered Rotarians from various sections of the Rotary world to participate in the fellowship and good will with this club, which was the first club to be elected to membership from outside the United States. Never have I seen more real fellowship. The second was the meeting staged by the Washington, D. C., Club in commemoration of the Anniversary of Rotary. To this meeting were invited the government representatives of the various nations of the world, and since the program was broadcast, the people in various countries had the opportunity of hearing their representatives introduced to this international gathering. For inspiration typifying the 6th Object of Rotary, I do not believe this meeting has ever been surpassed.

European Trip

Early in September I left this country to attend a meeting of the European Advisory Committee in Frankfurt, Germany, and also to inspect, at the request of the Board of Directors, various cities extending an invitation for the 1931 Convention. The meeting of the European Advisory Committee was interesting and helpful. Much good to the cause of Rotary everywhere will, I am sure, develop from the work of these earnest men who have the interests of Rotary in their minds and hearts.

Between Allen Street, Chairman of the Finance Committee, Donald A. Adams, Past President and this year's Chairman of the Aims and Objects Committee, and Convention Manager Howard Feighner, and myself, inspections were made of Nice, France; London, England; Paris, France; and Vienna, Austria. After due consideration of all facts involved, it was decided by the Board to hold the 1931 Convention in Vienna, Austria.

I also had the privilege of attending a Charter Presentation at Nurnberg, Germany, and another in London, England, while on the European trip. In behalf of those accompanying me I extend sincere thanks to those clubs visited for their many courtesies and hospitality.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS ON "THE ROTARIAN"

While a detailed report of the activities of "The Rotarian" will be submitted later on in this report, at this time I want to make mention of two committees that were appointed by the Board of Directors to do certain work with regard to the magazine. The first one, headed by Director David Clark with Rotarians Frank E. Herring, South Bend, Indiana, and W. R. C. Smith, Atlanta, Georgia, as members, was appointed to make a survey of the business management and policies of the magazine. The committee met and after investigation recommended to the Publications Committee of the Board, and through that Committee to the Board of Directors, the creation of a separate committee which would provide necessary continuity and which should be composed of men, if possible, of journalistic experience. The Resolution being presented at the Chicago Convention, providing for such a Committee, is largely the result of the above recommendation.

The Magazine Committee

Growing out of this recommendation the Board of Directors appointed for this year a Magazine Committee, the personnel of which is given elsewhere in this report. They were charged with the responsibility of the entire management of "The Rotarian" and were responsible only to the Board of Directors of Rotary International. A report covering their work is being submitted in another place in this report.

R. I. B. I.

To President Mander and the members of the Staff of R. I. B. I. I wish to extend my personal thanks for their friendly cooperation throughout the entire year. An earnest effort has been made to bind more closely those friendly and mutual interests of R. I. and R. I. B. I. Much time and effort was given throughout the year to the perfecting of the Area Administration plan which is to be offered at the Chicago Convention so that a plan acceptable to Rotary International as well as to R. I. B. I. might be had.

HONORARY AND SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS

Honorary Commissioners

Four Honorary Commissioners were appointed during the year. T. C. Thomsen and W. deCock Buning were reappointed for the Continent of Europe, Dr. Eduardo Moore was appointed for South America and F. E. James for India. To these men in acknowledgment of their services to Rotary, I want to express my personal appreciation for their work and the contribution they have made to the advancement of Rotary.

Honorary General Commissioner Davidson

It is indeed appropriate that thanks should be extended to James W. Davidson for the yeoman service he has rendered, not only in the past year, but the year before that, in extending Rotary through the various countries in the far east. I know of no man who has rendered greater service to Rotary than has James W. Davidson. Following is a brief summary of Honorary General Commissioner James Davidson's activities:

Honorary General Commissioner James Davidson, accompanied by Mrs. Davidson and their daughter, left Chicago in August, 1928, and proceeded, via Europe, to Stamboul, Turkey, where he attempted to organize a Rotary club. Feeling that the time was not ripe for Rotary in Turkey, he proceeded to Greece, where he succeeded in establishing a club at Athens in December, 1928. He crossed to Egypt and organized a club in Cairo in January, 1929. Proceeding, via the Arabian Desert, Bagdad, and Basra, he arrived at Bombay, India, on 9 February, 1929, where on 19 March he organized the Rotary Club of Bombay. He visited the existing club at Lahore, organized a club at Delhi, the capitol of the Indian Empire, visited the club at Calcutta, and organized a club at Madras, which was elected on 19 July, 1929.

Honorary General Commissioner Davidson spent some time at the hill station of Ootacamund and then crossed to the Island of Ceylon, where he organized a club at Colombo. From Colombo he sailed across the Indian Ocean to Burma, where he straightened out, so far as possible, the irregularities existing in the organization of the club at Thayetmyo. This club had been organized the year before by interested residents of Thayetmyo. They had consulted the Secretariat of Chicago concerning the issuance of a charter, but the club was advised to await Commissioner Davidson's visit. From Thayetmyo he returned to Rangoon where, on 3 September, 1929, he organized a club.

A three days' sail brought Honorary General Commissioner Davidson to the Federated Malay States where he found a situation similar to the one at Thayetmyo. More than a year before his arrival a club had been started at Kuala Lumpur. The men in this club had also undertaken extension in other parts of Malaya. It was only after considerable difficulty that Commissioner Davidson was able to straighten out the many irregularities in the organization and get it to a point where he was prepared to recommend its election to membership in Rotary International. Working in conjunction with the men of the Kuala Lumpur club, clubs were organized at Seremban and Ipoh. He spent some time at Singapore in the Straits Settlements endeavoring to get a club started but met with very strenuous opposition in that city. He left Singapore on 17 December and arrived at Java on 19 December and there visited existing clubs at Soerabaya and Djokjakarta.

As Commissioner Davidson was just recovering from an attack of fever, he took a ten days' rest which was spent on the Island of Bali. Returning to Java, he organized clubs at Batavia, Bandoeng, Malang, and Semarang. He then proceeded to Sumatra where on 1 May he organized the club at Medan and on 7 May he organized the fourth club in British Malaya at Klang. He then returned to Singapore and the latest information from him stated that the organization meeting is to be held on 6 June.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

A word of thanks is certainly due for the loyalty and untiring efforts of the various committees of Rotary International. The Program of Rotary International for the year speaks for the efforts expended. Their work has dove-tailed in with the plans and policies of the Board of Directors and was the means of giving greater impetus to it.

The Reports of the Committees as submitted by the various Chairmen follow:

Aims and Objects Committee

Two meetings of the Aims and Objects Committee have been held during the year. These meetings were devoted to receiving and reviewing reports and co-ordinating the work of the associated committees to the end that Rotary International might have a well-rounded program, stressing International Service but not to the detriment of the other phases of service. The revision and reviewing of revisions of pamphlets has also occupied the committee. The members of the Aims and Objects Committee have been active in directing and carrying out the work of the associated committees.

The committee has been interested in the results obtained by clubs from the Aims and Objects Plan. The plan has this year, the third year of its existence, met with general acceptance among the clubs. Early in the year an analysis was made of the progress which had been made in its adoption and use. This analysis was based on information contained in 1,138 District Governors' Memos of Official Visits. Later in the year, a like analysis was made of 1,908 Mid-Year Reports; following is a tabulation of the results of the analyses for purposes of comparison:

	Clubs not operating under plan	Clubs operating under plan but not finding it effective
1,138 District Governors' Memos	87 (7%)	90 (8%)
1,908 Mid-Year Reports	126 (7%)	235 (12%)

The results of these analyses are very reassuring, but the figures should not be misconstrued. The fact that only 7% of 1,138 or of 1,908 clubs have not adopted the plan, does not mean that only 7% of all Rotary clubs have not adopted it—undoubtedly the percentage of all clubs which have not adopted the plan is somewhat larger than 7%, and these figures should not be reason for discontinuing or refraining from the attempt to convince all clubs of the desirability of adopting the plan and using it as an effective means of coordinating and directing club activities. The foregoing tabulation does prove the general acceptability of the plan and its effectiveness as a coordinating medium. Three years of experience with the plan show that its application stimulates the interest of the individual member and that it is the best means of developing and maintaining a truly Rotary program in the club.

With the permission of District Governors, letters were addressed to all club presidents whose clubs were either not operating under the Aims and Objects Plan, or not getting the results from the plan that they should. These letters were later followed with another addressed to the newly elected presidents upon receipt of notification of their election to office, calling their attention to the possibilities of the Aims and Objects Plan and offering the assistance of the Aims and Objects Committee of Rotary International in establishing the plan in their clubs on a working basis.

The chairman corresponded with men in practically every country in which Rotary is represented in regard to the designation of men in these various countries who could act as advisers to the Aims and Objects Committee. A number of such advisers were obtained and considerable correspondence carried on with them. In this manner the committee has obtained an enlarged vision of conditions throughout the world which affect the application of Rotary's ideals and influence the interpretation of its objectives.

The committee prepared the program for the 1930 International Assembly and a suggested program for the 1931 District Conferences. Also, programs for assemblies and breakfasts for the 1930 convention were prepared by the committee and its associated committees, in cooperation with the Convention Committee.

Much time was devoted by the committee to the revision of pamphlets. Revisions of all of the Aims and Objects pamphlets were prepared by the committee and the revision of Pamphlet No. 16 ("A Guide to Community Service") was reviewed by the committee.

The Aims and Objects Committee as a whole has kept in close touch with the activities of all the associated committee throughout the year.

International Service has been stressed for the year and the International Service Committee, under the leadership of Chairman Herbert E. Harris has accomplished much in this field. International Service has fitted in well with Rotary's established program. The widespread interest manifested by Rotary clubs throughout the world in the development of international goodwill and understanding and the results obtained therefrom, justify the position given this phase of work in Rotary's program for the past year. It is highly desirable that Rotary continue in this splendid work.

Vocational Service has continued to interest Rotarians during the past year. The Vocational Service Committee, under the chairmanship of George T. Guernsey, Jr., has been occupied with the routine incident to this phase of work and with the problems of general importance in the effective expression by Rotarians of the ideal of Service in their vocations. This committee has done an especially large amount of good work in its preparations for the 100 Vocational Service Craft Assemblies for the Convention and for the experimental vertical Assembly of executives of the woolen industry.

The Club Service Committee this year has realized the basic importance of efficient club service work in the club and has concentrated its efforts toward building up efficiency in this phase. The Committee, under Chairman R. L. Hill, has been giving close cooperation to district governors and to clubs in developing an effective club service program.

Community Service has been receiving the close attention of Chairman Clinton P. Anderson and his committeemen. The committee has extended itself in securing a correct understanding of Resolution No. 34 among Rotary clubs to the end that a misunderstanding of the resolution might not hamper the work which they might do in this field. The committee has been active in aiding clubs in their community service work and in developing this avenue of service in such a manner that it may be utilized by clubs throughout the world as an effective expression of Rotary's aims and ideals.

DONALD A. ADAMS,
Chairman.

Club Service Committee

Prior to the meeting of the Committee on December 9-10, 1929, in Chicago the members had exchanged correspondence in order to arrive at a general understanding relative to several important matters bearing on the program of Club Service. At the meeting of the Committee in Chicago a thorough study was made of the work of the Committee in years past and of the current program and much thought and consideration was given to the preparation of the Club Service program for the future, realizing that Club Service is the foundation upon which the successful work of the other committees is based and that Club Service is the basis for success and advancement of the Club proper. The Club Service Committee worked enthusiastically with the hope of devising a constructive policy that would simplify work of Club Service in the Aims and Objects plan to the end that there would be an adoption of the Aims and Objects plan by every Rotary Club. It has been the effort of the Club Service Committee members to make the Club Service program simple and practical.

R. L. HILL,
Chairman.

Vocational Service Committee

In carrying on the work of the Vocational Service Committee for the past year, the main effort has been to convey to the clubs the simplicity of Vocational Service. Unfortunately a great many clubs have felt that there was something mysterious and difficult about Vocational Service, and as a result in the past a large percentage of the clubs had no Vocational Service programs.

Our object this year has been to inform the clubs just what is meant by Vocational Service. That it simply means that every member of society has an obligation to render service to the rest of the community to compensate it for the benefits he receives. That in his every day occupation there is an obligation to serve as well as obtain profits. That this obligation does not mean sacrifice, as profits are equally necessary with service, and that as a matter of business policy, the rendering of unselfish service does in fact bring increased profits.

We have endeavored to have the clubs put on programs to convey this idea to their club membership, and believe that this year has shown an increased interest in this phase of Rotary. A very large percentage of the clubs have had programs tending to encourage their membership to study the practices of their crafts and professions with an idea of eliminating those practices which seem unfair and unethical, not only from their own businesses, but also from their craft as a whole. We feel that every year has resulted in a clearer understanding as to what practices are undesirable, and a gradual elimination of them. Members have been very active in craft associations, and here again the standards are rising. While a complete reformation is not to be expected in any one year, we do feel justified in reporting that continuous effort seems to be getting results, and that it is not too much to hope for an ultimate world understanding insofar as it relates to business practices. And when this does happen, the world will undoubtedly find that as a result of business understanding there has come universal good will and understanding among the nations of the world.

GEORGE T. GUERNSEY, JR.,
Chairman.

Community Service Committee

The Community Service Committee members held one meeting during the year at which time Pamphlet 3C of the Aims and Objects series was slightly revised and some new matter substituted. In general, the program of community service was not changed.

Attention was given to the pamphlets issued under the general supervision of the committee. A revised draft of the Student Loan Fund Pamphlet was considered and approved. Pamphlet 16, A Guide to Community Service, was rewritten and much new material inserted. The new edition is now off the press. The pamphlets dealing with crippled children's activities and rural urban acquaintance promotion were not changed.

During the year, attention has been given to the preparation of an outline of community service activities, which will list the hundreds of ways in which Rotary idealism manifests itself in community service. This is being done not only to keep a record of different activities but to enable future community service committees to furnish advice to clubs seeking new activities. From the records, they can be furnished with information on the activity, its value and its difficulties, to the end that the experience of other Rotary clubs may be available to new clubs and those undertaking new work.

The committee received from the secretary of Rotary International a proposal from the Secretary of the Interior of the United States of America asking that Rotary sponsor an illiteracy campaign in the United States. Feeling that the international organization should not be involved in a national problem, a meeting of American members of the committee was called. This group asked the Board of Directors of Rotary International to appoint a special advisory committee on illiteracy, which was done. This special committee recommended a procedure intended to make the illiteracy campaign an activity of clubs in the United States.

The committee has responded to appeals for suggestions and advice on community service work from member clubs and from district governors over the world.

CLINTON P. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

International Service Committee

The European members, Norton Matthews and Louis Grote met with Secretary Williams of Zurich and W. deCock Buning of The Netherlands in September. The entire committee except Norton Matthews met at Chicago in October.

The committee was widely distributed and representative this year. The chairman accordingly divided the field with a definite assignment of territory and tasks to each member as follows:

Ernesto Aguilar to Latin America.
Joseph Caulder to Canada, Australia, New Zealand.
Norton Matthews to R. I. B. I.
Louis Grote to the continent of Europe.
Chairman Harris to the United States and other sections unassigned.

Each member has been responsible for studying conditions in his territory, for gathering suggestions and bringing them to the whole committee, and then for carrying back to his group the plans and recommendations agreed upon by the whole committee. That has served to reveal international attitudes and needs, and to make all portions of the Rotary world feel that they have a direct part in shaping Rotary policies and an immediate part in their direction.

Each member of the committee has conducted a wide correspondence with the governors in his territory, with clubs and individuals at their request. Each has spoken widely at assemblies, conferences, clubs, and at other gatherings in the interest of International Service. The chairman presented this phase of Rotary at the International Assemblies of 1929 and 1930. In cooperation with the Convention Committee, the International Service Committee has planned sixteen assemblies for one afternoon of the International Convention, and for the last fifty minutes on the main program of that convention.

The committee made slight revision only of Pamphlet 3D, and wrote a special supplement with outline of plans for 1930-31. It prepared digests for the presentation of this interest at International and District Assemblies. It has been gathering at headquarters material to be available to clubs, articles by Rotarians in regard to their own countries, a bibliography of the most reliable books on world conditions, a list of programs and activities that have been actually used with outstanding success in clubs. An amazing number and variety of these have been compiled and are now available in mimeographed form.

This work is the newest in Rotary, only adopted two years ago. So far it has been largely pioneering. There were no precedents, no literature, no experience. But to a large degree the philosophy of the 6th Object, the necessity of understanding and goodwill among peoples, has been accepted by Rotarians. In a large proportion of clubs valuable programs discussing not only the theory of goodwill, but the actual promotion of justice in the business and racial relations of nations have been given. In a great many clubs activities for acquaintance with other peoples, and for service to nationals of other countries are being finely carried on.

This new work of Rotary with the special emphasis given it this year has caught the interest and stirred the enthusiasm of Rotarians in every country. Humbly, not boastfully, the committee believes that if Rotary carries on this work sanely, constructively, there is no organization which will do more for the advancement of understanding, goodwill, justice, and international peace.

HERBERT E. HARRIS,
Chairman.

Classifications Committee

The Classifications Committee has held no meetings this year. However, it has maintained contact with the Chicago Office of the Secretariat and has had considerable correspondence with club officers regarding classification matters. The Chairman has also corresponded regularly with the members of his Committee, and, being a member of the Club Service Committee, met with that Committee in Chicago, 9 and 10 December, 1929.

During the year the Classifications Committee has taken steps toward a more complete subdivision of the major classifications Mineral Oil Industry, Hotels, Restaurants and Resorts, Silk Industry, and has also made a study of the classification "Foreign Government Consular Service."

There has been a continuous demand from Rotarians in different countries that some step be taken toward the internationalization of the Outline of Classifications. A recommendation outlining the procedure to be followed in effecting such internationalization was submitted to the Board of Directors and approved at its April meeting. The Classifications Committee believes that this recommendation offers a solution to the question of improving our classifications guide for clubs in other countries, and that this procedure will give satisfaction to clubs generally.

It is necessary that clubs be constantly reminded of the classification principle of Rotary. Therefore, Rotary should maintain a definite branch of service and contact, similar to the Classifications Committee of this and past years. However, an active member of the Club Service Committee, with the efficient help offered by the Chicago, Zurich and London officers of the Secretariat, can handle such matters probably as well as a committee might. The Classifications Committee, therefore, supports the resolution offered by the Board of Directors of Rotary International to the 1930 Convention that the Classifications Committee of Rotary International be discontinued and that its duties be assigned to the Club Service Committee of Rotary International.

ARTHUR B. MAYHEW,
Chairman.

Boys Work Committee

The Boys Work Committee of Rotary International, during the Rotary year from July 1929, to June 1930, has been very active. There has been a secretary to handle this work. There has been a steady daily correspondence with Rotarians all over North America. There have been more than 58,162 letters sent out during the past Rotary year.

The following are some of the letters which have been mailed:

10,972 birthday letters, each having some Boys Service thought.
11,153 letters to secretaries and presidents of clubs for information regarding Boys Work Committees.
7800 letters of congratulations to members of North America, Boys Work Committees.
61 letters to Rotary International Officers regarding Boys Work.
25 letters for scrap book of activities.
25 letters for Rotarians sons' album.
8100 Christmas Suggestion letters to Boys Work Members.
9100 Christmas Letters.
122 letters to Boys Work Chairmen about District Conferences.
1700 Questionnaires to Boys Work Chairmen.
14,925 Mothers Day Cards.
9000 letters to Boys Work Members on Vocational Guidance.

The Chairman attended several District Conferences and Boys' Week Conventions, representing the Boys Work Committee, of Rotary International. There was a Committee meeting on 12 September, 1929 in Chicago which he attended; a Board meeting on 5 November, 1929; and another committee meeting 23 April.

GEO. W. OLINGER,
Chairman.

Extension Committee

The Extension Committee of Rotary International for the year 1929-30 held its first meeting at Chicago on Thursday and Friday, 22 and 23 August, 1929.

At this meeting were present the Chairman, Robert E. Heun, of Richmond, Indiana, and Committeemen Albert E. Hickling, of Guilford, England, Paul F. Edquist, of Concordia, Kansas, and Robert D. Hughes, of Dayton, Ohio. William H. Campbell, of Rochester, New York, was unable to be present.

The original plan of operation for the committee contemplated the equal division of the districts among the various committee members for the purpose of carrying on correspondence calculated to stimulate the interest of the Governors in the extension of Rotary into new communities. After considerable discussion this plan was rejected as having been tried previously and not found adequate. It was then agreed that the bulk of the correspondence with District Governors should be carried on by the International Office and supplemented by letters from the Chairman of the Committee. This correspondence, however, took into consideration the enlisting of an experienced Rotarian in each District whose function it would be to get into personal contact with the District Governor and encourage and assist him in getting organization work under way. This plan was faithfully followed throughout the year and while it may be considered to have been the best method available, it did not prove to be entirely satisfactory.

We are convinced that correspondence alone will not answer the purpose, as we have the feeling that the District Governor is unquestionably overwhelmed with communications during his year of office and the effect of such letters, no matter how carefully prepared and written, does not influence him sufficiently to bring about the desired results.

Committeeman Campbell asked for and was granted the privilege of handling the Extension Within the Clubs and submitted a full report of his activities to the April meeting of the Board of Directors.

In many respects, it has been a difficult year for growth—the reasons for this are obvious. While the number of new clubs elected to membership in Rotary International has been less than last year, at the same time Extension Within the Clubs has gone forward and the net increase in membership in established clubs up to the present time is greater than the net increase of last year.

There are several ways in which we might work in the future to provide for adding new members to organized clubs in much greater number than has been accomplished in the past. All clubs should be urged to bring in additional active members, a complete and thorough survey of classifications should be made in every community and if men engaged in the vacant classifications are available, they should be proposed and elected to membership, and some provision must be made to retain Rotarians as members, who, for reasons beyond their control, lose their classifications. The secretary's office has been most efficient in carrying on a voluminous correspondence with the District Governors and Special Representatives. This correspondence has been closely followed up by communications from the Chairman of the Extension Committee. During the past month the secretary's office has prepared a most interesting Summary of Clubs to Be Organized from 1 July 1929, to June, 1934. This document is not made a part of this report but is on file in the secretary's office. It is splendidly prepared and well worthy of the attention of the incoming Board and the new Extension Committee.

The latest report of accomplishment in organization work under date of 3 May shows that we have added since 1 July 1929, 147 new clubs, of which 62 are located in USCNF, 14 in Great Britain and Ireland and 71 in other countries. We anticipate that a goodly number of additional clubs will be organized before the present administration completes its year of service.

The Extension Committee, through the service of the secretary's office, is at present engaged in making a survey of all the districts in USCNF, for the purpose of having ready in time for the International Assembly a list of all promising possibilities for organization work during the year 1930-31. These surveys are being divided in such a manner that a small number of communities in each district will be indicated as outstanding and ready for immediate survey and organization work. These lists will be presented to the incoming Governors at the International Assembly with the recommendation that they receive immediate attention in order that the work of organization of new clubs will get a much earlier start next year than it has in the past.

We firmly believe that entirely too much time is lost each year in getting this work started. It has been the custom to delay intensive organization work until after the District Governor has completed his visits, which is usually about the end of the calendar year. In this way, practically six months are lost and during the remaining period it is extremely difficult to create the necessary enthusiasm to bring about maximum results in Extension work.

In the third report of the Extension Committee under date of 25 March, it was recommended that as many members of the secretary's staff as could be spared should be used for the purpose of establishing personal contact with the District Governors. We believe that only in this way can the necessary enthusiasm be created. These men should be thoroughly familiar with every community and obliged to make a study of each district before calling on the District Governor. The Board of Directors received this suggestion kindly, and endorsed the plan, recommending that provision be made by the Finance Committee to provide funds to cover the expenses of such assignments.

Governor Buchanan of the 27th District, an ardent Extensionist during the past year, offered a suggestion which is well worth consideration, and is included in this report with a recommendation from the Extension Committee that the new administration give it a trial. Instead of relying upon individual Special Representatives to carry on the work of surveying communities and organizing clubs, the District Governor should designate a nearby existing club, calling on its officers and members to take charge of the work, and pledging them to see the assignment carried on to a successful conclusion.

Robert E. Heun,
Chairman.

Convention Committee

From the outset the Convention Committee has visualized the Convention marking the 25th Anniversary of the founding of Rotary as aiming to accomplish two main purposes:

First: to reaffirm the faith of the average Rotarian in the Rotary movement and in the ideals which it is organized to express, quicken his enthusiasms and attest his faith in the present and potential usefulness alike of the unit Rotary club and of the Rotary movement world-wide.

Secondly: to raise the Rotary movement to a greater position of prestige in the regard both of governments and of peoples, more particularly in those countries in which Rotary is now well established.

To these ends the committee has given the best of its loyalty, enthusiasm and ability. It is hoped that the results of its labors may be satisfactory to the President and Board of Directors and the rank and file of Rotary whom it has had the honor to serve.

The work of the committee has been very heavy, but by reason of each member having assumed complete responsibility for one or more departments, the complete task has not borne too heavily on any individual member, while collectively this division of labor has made for efficiency.

During the year there have been four meetings of the committee as of the following dates:

July 22-24, 1929.
October 30, 31 and November 1, 1929.
March 4-6, 1930.
June 18, 1930.

In building the program an endeavor has been made to bring into actual participation in the convention as many Rotarians as possible who have had successful experience in club administration, who are well versed in Rotary policy and procedure and whose services have not previously been used at the Annual Convention. In this respect the committee has had the cooperative assistance of District Governors, International Committeemen, and other past and present officers whose help is hereby acknowledged with appreciation.

The committee gratefully acknowledges the high degree of cooperation received from the Rotary Club of Chicago, particularly its Convention Executive Committee, the Secretariat at Chicago, and Convention Manager Howard H. Feighner, all of whom have made signal contribution to the work in hand.

CRAWFORD C. MCCULLOUGH,
Chairman.

Constitution and By-Laws Committee

Your Committee on Constitution and By-Laws, consisting of Albert K. Comins, Abit Nix, Frederic A. Shaffer, John Weymouth, and myself as chairman, have had no meeting since our appointment.

The first work of this committee was an examination of a report of the Committee on Conversation and Correspondence concerning Area Administration which was sent to us early last fall. Each member of this committee examined the report, which was prepared by Ray Knoeppel, as chairman, and by correspondence we discussed the Area Administration Plan, and your chairman, at the request of the Board of Directors, attended the Board Meeting in November at Chicago and presented to the Board the views of our committee, but I have made no official written report of the same.

Prior to the time that your chairman attended the Board Meeting in Chicago, several resolutions were presented to us for examination and recommendation. By correspondence your committee discussed these different resolutions and your chairman filed with the Secretary of Rotary International a report dated 5 November, 1929, which contained the recommendations of this committee on the various subjects, and we do not think it necessary to again in this report restate the recommendations there made.

Since the Board Meeting in November in Chicago, the different resolutions presented to the Board for adoption at the 1930 Convention have been sent to your committee and we have discussed the same by correspondence and made our recommendations thereon. I believe every resolution that has been presented has been approved by our committee, so far as its form is concerned, although in some instances the committee has not agreed with the resolution, that is, has not agreed that it would be best that the resolution be adopted.

Several other propositions concerning interpretations of the Attendance Rules and other minor details have been presented, all of which have been considered by your committee through correspondence and our recommendations have been mailed to the Secretary of Rotary International.

There was appropriated as expenses for this committee the sum of $450. At the present time we have actually expended $133.55, most of which was for expenses of the chairman in attending the International Board Meeting in November. There is still a balance of $296.45, and there is no other expense at this time with the exception of a small amount for postage and extra stenographic fees, which your chairman will present at the close of the administration.

This, I believe, covers the work of your committee during the last eight months.

EARL FOSTER,
Chairman.

Finance Committee

During 1929-1930 the Finance Committee held two regular meetings and an informal conference in the Chicago Secretariat. On a number of occasions members of the committee called at the Secretariat to discuss matters pertaining to the finances of Rotary International.

The committee suffered a great loss in the sudden death of member A. B. Thielens of South Bend, Indiana, who passed away during March, 1930. During his three years of service he attended every meeting of the committee, contributed much by his practical views on financial problems and won the friendship and admiration of all who worked with him.

The first meeting of the committee was held in October, 1929. At this meeting the committee reviewed the budget for 1929-1930 and made such changes as were necessary to bring it up to date. Budgets were prepared for the Administration and Hospitality of the 1930 Chicago Convention and appropriations were made for equipment required by the Secretariat and "The Rotarian." Other matters affecting the finances of Rotary International were also considered by the committee.

In January the committee held an informal conference to discuss ways and means of establishing "tangible standards" to control expense. A survey was subsequently made of the income and expense during the past five years and on the basis of the facts disclosed, estimates of the income and expense during the next five years were established. The committee, realizing that Rotary International must control its expense, recommended to the Board that in so far as possible, the standards thus established be used as a guide for the expenditures of Rotary International during the next five years.

At the second meeting of the committee, in April, 1930, when the budget for the coming year 1930-1931 was prepared, the committee found these "tangible standards" of immense value in connection with fixing the appropriations to cover the expense of the various activities. Careful thought was given to all of the numerous items which make up the budget for Rotary International and the committee is of the opinion that the budget for next year represents an efficient and economical financial administration.

In cooperation with Treasurer Chapin the committee investigated and recommended to the Board securities for investment of the surplus cash of Rotary International. The interest income was increased considerably by investing the temporary surplus cash in bonds maturing within 30 to 90 days with an interest yield of approximately 5% instead of placing the money in certificates of deposit at 3%. All of the securities in the investment portfolio of Rotary International at the present time are in excellent condition.

Consideration was given to a pension plan for the employees of Rotary International and the committee recommended to the Board that a suitable plan be adopted. The Board concurred in the recommendation and instructed the committee and Director Ohern to work out the details. A plan is now being devised and if possible it will be put into effect on 1 July 1930.

(Detailed statements covering the income and expense during the year and the financial status of Rotary International at the close of the year are included in the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.)

ALLEN STREET,
Chairman.

The Rotary Foundation Trustees

The Foundation was established by convention action at Minneapolis two years ago. This provided for a Board of five Trustees, who were duly appointed by Past President Sutton, and these men were charged with the responsibility of developing and administering the Endowment Fund.

Due to the importance and bigness of the project, the Board spent the first year very largely in preliminary study, surveys, etc. They began with a full realization that any program having to do with the raising of money was fundamentally unpopular no matter how deserving the cause.

The Board of Trustees, however, determined first that the Endowment Fund should not be considered as an assessment or a tax, neither should it be recognized as an obligation or a duty, and that all participation must be voluntary. It was realized that in order to succeed the subject must be constantly presented to all Rotarians, both as clubs and individuals, but in the manner of information rather than of solicitation.

Only during the past year have the results begun to be realized, as shown by the statement attached to this report.

During the past year the Board of Trustees have made contact with the life insurance representatives in Rotary, also every banker and trust company officer, every attorney and lawyer, club president and district governor (12,000 contacts).

The work to date has been confined entirely to the North American continent, believing that it was advisable to get started there first and that it was impractical to go to fields abroad, or in other countries, especially those new in Rotary at the present time.

The result of the first year's work has been most gratifying, and almost more than might have been expected. It was a new venture and one in which our Board of Trustees had little or no experience. Many legal problems had to be investigated and ironed out.

The Foundation merely presents to Rotarians and non-Rotarians an opportunity by which they may apply surplus funds, to such an amount as constitutes no burden, to provide for the perpetuity of Rotary and to assist it in broadening its field of service throughout the world.

When properly understood (and it is rapidly becoming so, and likewise becoming most popular) its importance is seriously and fully realized.

Today almost every institution and practically every good and worthy undertaking, playing a part in our social structure and for the betterment of the human race, depends upon an endowment fund—churches, schools, libraries, colleges, universities, hospitals, science, medicine, surgery, engineering, art, symphony orchestras, and now even political governments are being endowed. There seems to be no limit to the increasing demand and use of endowment funds, and no organization or institution is more deserving of an endowment fund than Rotary International.

An Endowment Fund of $10,000,000 may easily be acquired in a reasonable length of time, provided every individual member lends his moral support. If each member in Rotary throughout the world did his pro rata share to acquire this amount, it would amount to but twelve cents per week for a short term of years. When the individual Rotarians have endorsed the project as they should, by their own small participation, no matter how small, we may anticipate in due time larger bequests by those who are possessed of great wealth, who are seeking ways and means of distributing their funds where they may do the greatest good and bring the greatest comfort and happiness to society.

Contributions to the Rotary Endowment Fund

Policies	$38,000.00
Cash	4,033.77
Pledge Certificates	1,400.00
War Camp Fund	11,000.00
Will Bequests	13,000.00
Grand total	$67,433.77

ARCH C. KLUMPH,
Chairman.

Looking Ahead Committee.

Rotary has widened its scope so much during its existence and with the changing personnel of the Boards of Directors, Committeemen, etc., during the years, each with a definite program suggestion, that the Finance Committee finds it exceedingly difficult to provide a budget to meet the changing requirements of the various phases of work. Therefore, this committee recommended that a representative group of outstanding Rotarians should be invited to participate in a meeting which would have as its definite aim the making up of a skeleton program for Rotary for the next five years so that consideration might be given to the budget required. Accordingly, twenty-four Rotarians were invited to meet at Onekoma, Michigan, there in the quiet of the north woods of Michigan, U. S. A., to give consideration to the problems of Rotary. Sixteen of those invited responded and for three days and nights went over the administrative problems of Rotary in an endeavor to suggest what might be looked upon as a possible three or five year program.

Out of the findings of this committee many items have been placed upon the agenda for discussion as items for future legislation by the Voting Delegates Assembly at this convention. In fact, it was the recommendation of this committee that made possible the assembly for the discussion of future legislation.

The committee also made various recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding the carrying on of present policies, such as having a representative of the Board of Directors at District Assemblies, at District Conferences and at Regional Conferences. The committee also called the attention of the Board of Directors to the importance of stressing extension within the club, asking that even more stress than in the past be put on this phase of work.

Out of the meeting came the thought contained in Resolution No. 1 being offered at the convention—the increasing of the personnel of the Convention Committee to include the chairman of the Aims and Object Committee.

One item which was given special attention was the subject of continuity on the Board of Directors. While many plans have been offered, the Board of Directors did not believe that the solution has yet been suggested.

It is felt that much good came out of the work and recommendations of this committee.

Area Administration Committee

At the Convention of Rotary International in Ostend, Belgium, in 1927, amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International were adopted, substituting provisions for Area Administration in place of those for National Units. These amendments contemplated machinery for Rotary calculated to insure unified administration for Rotary internationally while preserving local autonomy in local matters.

The President of Rotary International (1927-28) appointed a committee consisting of the undersigned and Past Presidents Frank Mulholland and Guy Gundaker to carry on conversations and correspondence with representatives of R. I. B. I. in reference to the principles involved, as well as to study the governmental needs and trends involved in Rotary's world-wide administrative set-up, and to prepare and agree upon Rules of Procedure available uniformly to such areas to which this form of administration might be granted.

The President of Rotary International (1928-1929) reappointed the same committee and in the spring of last year, after months of correspondence, this committee met with the representatives of R.I.B.I. in London and worked out a proposed "Rules of Procedure for Area Administration," likewise the basic matters necessary for By-Laws for an area administration in R.I.B.I. and generally discussed and noted mooted questions involved in Rotary's world-wide administration.

In November, 1929, the Board of Rotary International, the chairman of this committee and representatives of R. I. B. I. met in Chicago and agreed upon further modifications and amendments in the Area Administration plan. The proposed Rules of Procedure thus amended, together with necessary proposed Rules of Procedure thus amended, together with necessary proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International, were put forth by the Board of Rotary International as proposed amendments to the organic law of Rotary International for action at the Chicago Convention. These have been sent out as Resolution No. 11..

Subsequently the proposals were discussed by R. I. B. I. and further modifications suggested, which for the most part were quite agreeable to this committee and the Board of Rotary International. These modifications, in so far as they are not incorporated in the proposals as printed and sent out and in so far as they represent a meeting of the minds as to the principles involved, can undoubtedly be incorporated into the plan by the Resolutions Committee at the Convention.

The adoption of the amendments at Ostend, as well as the adoption of the amendments in Chicago, will make no change in administration.

The provisions merely will be available when several existing districts shall ask the Convention for Area Administration—a simple device—intermediate—the Board of Rotary International and District Administration—machinery intended to coordinate on behalf of Rotary International the activities of a group of districts with common problems of administration.

Your committee gladly acknowledges the splendid contribution of time and thought made by the committee of R. I. B. I. and the several representatives of R. I. B. I.

Raymond J. Knoeppel,
Chairman.

Committee on Preliminary Arrangements for the 1931 Convention

On December 18th, President Newsom appointed the Committee on Preliminary Arrangements for the 1931 Convention. The first meeting of this committee was called for Chicago, January 10th, 11th and 12th. President Newsom and Secretary Perry sat in during the sessions.

Twelve steamship companies, doing a trans-Atlantic business, were invited to send representatives to this meeting and were asked to outline their services and conditions upon which they would participate in the movement of Rotarians from North America to Europe and return in connection with the Vienna Convention.

Nineteen representatives of tourist agencies were present as a result of an invitation extended to practically all of the tour companies. The tour agency representatives were also invited to outline their facilities and to make proposals in connection with possible tours to be arranged in connection with the Vienna Convention. As a result of conferences with the steamship representatives and tour agencies a formal agreement has been entered into with those selected.

Date of Convention

During the January meeting an exchange of cables between Vienna and the committee resulted in the week of June 21st being selected as the official dates for the 1931 Convention. This action was in accord with a vote of the Board of Directors taken by mail on the question of date and was in line with the wishes of the Vienna Club on the same question.

The committee met for its second meeting in New York, March 8th, 9th and 10th. All members of the committee and President Newsom and Secretary Perry were present. During the interval between the Chicago and the New York meeting, Russell Williams, European Secretary at Zurich, was sent to Vienna with full instructions to proceed in closing the necessary contracts at Vienna. The third and last meeting was held in New York, May 24th and 25th.

The committee in conference with representatives from the steamship companies agreed to use certain ships offered by the different steamship companies. This selection was based upon the types of ships considered desirable by the committee and the schedule of sailings already arranged by the steamship companies involved. A larger accommodation of cabin class and tourist third types for Rotarians going to the Vienna Convention than were provided at the time of the Ostend Convention. It is believed that this popular price type of ocean transportation will appeal to a large number of Rotarians.

It was the joint opinion of steamship and tour representatives as well as your committee that landing points in Europe should be staggered and that the trip from all ports of debarkation in Europe should be considered and so arranged as a pre-convention tour and that the responsibility for such trips be assumed by the various tour companies selected.

The tour agencies tentatively selected by your committee agreed to prepare a schedule of suggested pre and post convention tours, based upon the arrival dates of ships at European ports as well as a schedule of post convention tours that would bring Rotarians back to ports of embarkation on dates of sailing for ships of the various lines selected to handle the movement.

Your committee suggested an arrangement at Semmering, near Vienna, for the International Assembly, and recommended that it be held beginning Tuesday, June 16th, continuing four days, ending Friday p. m., June 19th. This has been approved by the Board.

Transportation and Expense Budgets have been prepared and approved. A procedure has been set up to control all transportation monies, and arrangements have been made to collect all registration fees and hotel deposits through the steamship companies as heretofore.

The committee also suggested, and the Board approved the suggestion, that a sub-committee of the Convention Committee be provided that will give special attention to problems involved in transportation, the chairman of such sub-committee to be made a member of the Convention Committee.

The suggested management and administration of the Vienna Convention as outlined in detail by the committee has been approved by the Board of Directors. The hotel contracts have been completed. While hotel accommodations in Vienna are somewhat limited it is expected that comfortable accommodations will be available for all who attend the convention. An early decision and corresponding reservation by Rotarians who anticipate attending the Vienna Convention will greatly facilitate the work of the Convention Committee, and is strongly recommended by this committee.

The suggested insurance to cover Rotary International's liability in connection with this movement and convention has been approved by the Board of Directors, and will be carried out in due course.

Booklets have been prepared, and will be distributed at the Chicago Convention, and subsequently, giving full details of steamships available, pre and post convention tours, and many suggestions pertinent to the 1931 Convention.

All Rotarians interested in the 1931 Convention are urged to send in to Rotary Headquarters in Chicago as soon as possible the suggested "Intention to Go" cards. This co-operation on your part will be greatly appreciated.

I. B. SUTTON,
Chairman.

Revision of Code of Ethics of Rotary International

On assuming office in June, 1929, President M. Eugene Newsom appointed a committee to consider the revision of the Code of Ethics of Rotary International.

No provisions were made in the budget of Rotary International for a meeting of the committee, or for otherwise financing its activities; the members merely being requested to give individual consideration to the Code of Ethics and by correspondence endeavor to arrive at some conclusion as to what, if anything, should be done with the present Code of Ethics of Rotary International.

It was not contemplated that a final report of the committee would be forthcoming prior to the Convention of Rotary International to be held in Chicago in June, 1930, at which time it was hoped that a sufficient number of members of the committee would be in Chicago to make possible a meeting of the committee for the purpose of further discussion.

During the past year a number of definite things have been accomplished.

1. The authors of the Code of Ethics of Rotary International have prepared a revision of the present Code and submitted the revised edition to the members of your committee for their consideration and comment.

2. Alfred C. C. Holtz, Melbourne, Australia, has prepared a revised Code of Ethics and submitted it to your committee for their consideration and comment.

3. A vast amount of correspondence has been exchanged by members of the committee through the secretariat of Rotary International which has kindly acted as a sort of a clearing house for the ideas and proposals of the several members.

4. Your Chairman has had the opportunity of personal contact with several members of the committee and has been able thereby to carry on rather extensive conversation in reference to the problems presented for the consideration of your committee.

This report is filed by the Chairman of the committee, individually, and without the approval or consent of any action whatsoever on the part of the other members of the committee.

It is hoped that a number of the members of the committee will be in attendance at the Chicago Convention, when possibly a more definite step forward may be taken. In the meantime, it is respectfully suggested that this committee be continued for another year in order that the consideration thus far given to the proposition may be brought to fruition and some definite recommendation be presented for the consideration of the Board of Directors or a Convention of Rotary International.

During this year the contributions of the several members of the committee seem to present the following questions:

1. Shall the Code of Ethics of Rotary International remain as is?

2. Shall the Code of Ethics of Rotary International stand as is with but slight revision?

3. Shall the Code of Ethics of Rotary International be abandoned and the Six Objects of Rotary stand as the full expression of the purposes of Rotary International?

It seems unnecessary at this time to go into detail explaining the circumstances leading to the appointment of the committee on revision of the Code of Ethics.

Suffice to say that in various parts of the Rotary world the present Code of Ethics received a good deal of criticism and for various reasons, including an alleged inability to translate or interpret it into languages other than the English language, they claimed that when translated the Code became a code of morals and thereby conflicted with the alleged prerogatives of certain religious organizations. Objections to the language of the Code, it being claimed that it was not good English, was verbose and redundant, and that with the adoption of the Six Objects of Rotary it was no longer necessary to promulgate the Code of Ethics.

All of these matters are being carefully considered by your committee, each member being charged with a personal responsibility of ascertaining definitely and with particular relation to the geography, history, religion, politics, customs, and historical background of the members' locality, whether or not the Code of Ethics of Rotary International is or may be translated or interpreted into the language and business life of Rotarians and carrying the same significance that it carries as expressed in the English language.

Your Chairman regrets exceedingly the inability of the committee to meet for a face to face discussion of these questions. You will notice that the members are widely scattered and it is not likely that there can at any time be a full meeting of the committee.

If it is the desire of the officers and directors of Rotary International, the committee will carry on and make a final report at some later date.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK L. MULHOLLAND,
Chairman.

Canadian Advisory Committee

Rotary in Canada has a twofold mission. It carries on the general program outlined by Rotary International. It also has a program applicable only to Canada, having as its objective the promotion of Canadian National Unity and Canadian Citizenship. It is this latter program which is under the supervision of the Canadian Advisory Committee of Rotary International. This program is in harmony with the international phase of Rotary activities, and has been approved by the Board of Directors of Rotary International. Leaders of Rotary recognize that international amity can be best achieved when based on development of sane national sentiments in the countries concerned. The Canadian Advisory Committee also serves in an advisory capacity to the International Board and co-operates in other matters relating to Rotary in Canada.

Three general meetings of our committee have been held. The first took place in Dallas at the conclusion of the International Convention. The second was held in Toronto, 9th and 10th August and the third meeting in Winnipeg, 22nd and 23rd February. At the Winnipeg meeting the program for 1930-31 was outlined.

The program of the previous year's committee, with some minor changes, has been in effect during the year. It has been outlined in pamphlets and bulletins issued to club officials by our committee. It has also been given much space in the press. Following the broadcasting activity introduced by last year's committee, we have secured the co-operation of sixteen Canadian broadcasting stations in presenting general features of Rotary to the public.

The naturalization activity was a new feature introduced by our committee for the first time this year. This suggests a means of making a direct, concrete contribution to national strength. Briefly, this activity is that Canadians extend a hearty personal invitation to worthy residents from other lands to take out their naturalization papers. No other agency has, to our knowledge, ever attempted this activity. We called upon the Rotarians of Canada to secure, at least, one thousand additional desirable citizens during the Rotary year. Information we have received from clubs indicates that this number has been passed. Care is taken that no offense is given and all non-citizens approached appreciated the interest taken in them.

The Winnipeg Rotary Club, with a quota of 45 new citizens, passed the 125 mark several weeks ago. Bob Irving, our British Columbia member, reported that all of the clubs in his Province had enthusiastically accepted this activity and that the Prince Rupert Club had already secured over 60 new citizens. Jack Allen, of Ottawa, stated that many of the clubs in his District were securing good results. This is also true of the reports from Jim Norton, Moncton, N. B., and Mack Robertson, of Belleville, Ontario. The Montreal Rotary Club made effective use of radio broadcasting stations in their naturalization campaign. This is also true of several of the other clubs.

All of the members of the committee have presented our program in addresses to many of the clubs in their districts. Our committee has had the effective co-operation of our Rotary clubs.

The committee desires to express its deep appreciation of the hearty co-operation given it by International Secretary Ches Perry and Department Heads Alex Potter and Les Struthers. We also wish to acknowledge the encouragement given us in our work by President Gene Newsom and the International Board of Directors.

THEODORE A. TORGESON,
Chairman.

European Advisory Committee

The reports of the European Advisory Committee have given clear evidence of the development of this group into a valuable element in our International organization. The committee has studied many questions affecting the Rotary organization and Rotary problems in Europe and the north of Africa, and has made recommendations, most of which have received the hearty approval of the International Board.

Illustrative of some of the questions on which the committee has given its advice to the Board are the following topics:

Holding the Regional Conference for the clubs in Europe and Africa.

Publication of statements on bribery and barriers to international trade, as proposed by the Economic Advisory Committee for Europe.

Representation of Rotary International at the Academy of International Law at The Hague.

Representation of Rotary International at the Second International Economic Conference.

Contact with the League of Nations and International Labor Office, so that we may be informed of their activities and they of ours.

Extension on the Continent of Europe and in North Africa.

Translation of Rotary literature.

Amplification of the Aims and Objects Plan.

Rotary's relation to youth.

Use of the name and emblem.

Rules of Procedure of the European Advisory Committee.

In addition the committee has studied and expressed its opinion on many questions affecting details of administration.

DISTRICT GOVERNORS
1930 1931

ALBERT B. REYNOLDS
Portland, Oregon
First District

ARTHUR S. CRITES
Bakersfield, California
Second District

CARLOS CASARES P.
Merida, Yucatan, Mexico
Third District

BRUCE H. RICHARDSON
Winnipeg, Man., Canada
Fourth District

REILLY ATKINSON
Boise, Idaho
Fifth District

FRANK R. VENABLE
Butte, Montana
Sixth District

CHARLES H. TOWNSEND
Casper, Wyoming
Seventh District

EDWIN L. HOLTON
Manhattan, Kansas
Eighth District

WILLIAM J. STEVENSON
Minneapolis, Minnesota
Ninth District

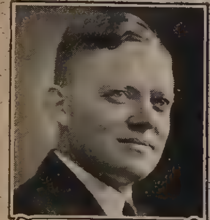
FRED J JORDAN
Rice Lake, Wisconsin
Tenth District

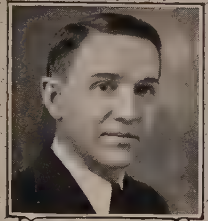
T. W. PURCELL
Hampton, Iowa
Eleventh District

THOMAS J. HORSLEY
Wewoka, Oklahoma
Twelfth District

JOSEPH W. JACKSON
Madison, Wisconsin
Thirteenth District

GUY C. MOTLEY
St. Charles, Missouri
Fourteenth District


GEORGE MURRAY ROSS
Ottawa, Kansas
Fifteenth District

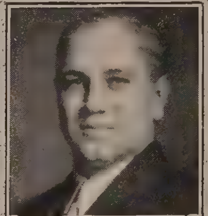

W. EDGAR HOLCOMB
Tupelo, Mississippi
Sixteenth District

D. AUBREY HAAS
Monroe, Louisiana
Seventeenth District

JOHN T. METCALF
Winchester, Kentucky
Eighteenth District

WALLACE CASWELL
Cherokee, Iowa
Nineteenth District

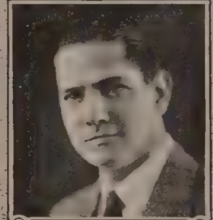
WILLIAM F. HODGES
Gary, Indiana
Twentieth District


LAWRENCE H. WEBBER
Elyria, Ohio
Twenty-first District

MEEKER TERWILLIGER
Circleville, Ohio
Twenty-second District

ARTHUR S. FITZGERALD
Windsor, Ont., Canada
Twenty-third District

ROBERT R. WILSON
Clarksburg, West Virginia
Twenty-fourth District

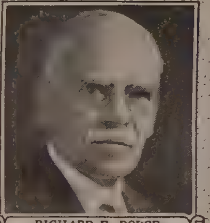

LUIS MACHADO
Havana, Cuba
Twenty-fifth District

JOSEPH A. DUCKWORTH
Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Twenty-sixth District

DEAN MILLER
Bradford, Pennsylvania
Twenty-seventh District

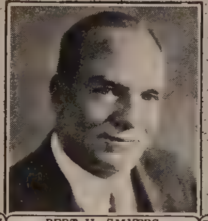
GLYNDON H. CROCKER
Cortland, New York
Twenty-eighth District

FRANK A. GOUGH
Brooklyn, New York
Twenty-ninth District


RICHARD E. DODGE
Willimantic, Connecticut
Thirtieth District

J. BRUCE MC CULLOUGH
Pawtucket, Rhode Island
Thirty-first District

GEORGE J. SMITH
St. John, N. B., Canada
Thirty-second District


BERT H. SMYERS
Pittsburgh Pennsylvania
Thirty-third District

ARTHUR E. WINTER
Altoona, Pennsylvania
Thirty-fourth District

W. GLENN COWELL
Coldwater, Michigan
Thirty-fifth District

J. RAYMOND TIFFANY
Hoboken, New Jersey
Thirty-sixth District

EDWIN C. ROCKWELL
Brandon, Vermont
Thirty-seventh District

THOMAS A. SANDERS
Portland, Maine
Thirty-eighth District

F. IRVING HOLMES
Fort Myers, Florida
Thirty-ninth District

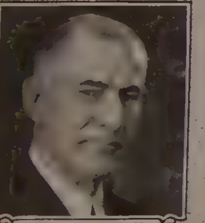
NORVAL F. FULTZ
Cicero, Illinois
Fortieth District

RAYMOND H. NICHOLS
Vernon, Texas
Forty-first District

R. E. MC BRIDE
Las Cruces, New Mexico
Forty-second District

CLARENCE N. BOYNTON
Phoenix, Arizona
Forty-third District

THOMAS WILLIAMSON
Edwardsville, Illinois
Forty-fourth District


ARTHUR EIDMAN
Belleville, Illinois
Forty-fifth District

BIAGIO BORRIELLO
Naples, Italy
Forty-sixth District

WALTER WALTHALL
San Antonio, Texas
Forty-seventh District

FRANK DAVIS
Marshall, Texas
Forty-eighth District

ANDRE GARDOT
Angers, France
Forty-ninth District

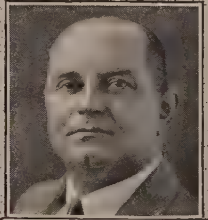
EDWARD S. FRETZ
Pottstown, Pennsylvania
Fiftieth District

FRANK S. RIORDAN
Lansford, Pennsylvania
Fifty-first District

ELBRIDGE W. PALMER
Kingsport, Tennessee
Fifty-second District

HENRY JAMES GUTHRIE
Dunedin, New Zealand
Fifty-third District

ADRIEN BRANDT
Lausanne, Switzerland
Fifty-fourth District


ALBERT HAAK
Johannesburg, South Africa
Fifty-fifth District

G. JETER JONES
Richmond, Virginia
Fifty-sixth District

MAYNARD O. FLETCHER
Washington, North Carolina
Fifty-seventh District

J BOON AIKEN
Florence, South Carolina
Fifty-eighth District

ERNST H KRELAGE
Haarlem, The Netherlands
Fifty-ninth District

JOSE M. ROVIRALTA
Barcelona, Spain
Sixtieth District

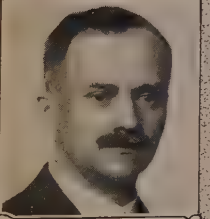
LOUIS E. STEINMANN
Antwerp, Belgium
Sixty-first District

AL G. WHIDDEN
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Sixty-second District

HERBERT P. COATES
Montevideo, Uruguay
Sixty-third District

VICTOR IDE
Osorno, Chile
Sixty-fourth District

LEONARD J. C. MITCHELL
Melbourne, Australia
Sixty-fifth District


JAROSLAV PODHAJSKY
Prague, Czechoslovakia
Sixty-sixth District

JOHANNES MARTENS
Oslo, Norway
Sixty-seventh District

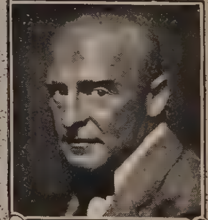
ENRIQUE A. DE LA ROSA
Barranquilla, Columbia
Sixty-eighth District

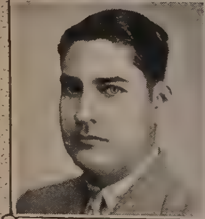
THOMAS C. LAW
Atlanta, Georgia
Sixty-ninth District

UMEKICHI YONEYAMA
Tokyo, Japan
Seventieth District

LUIS MONTERO Y TIRADO
Lima, Peru
Seventy-first District

MIGUEL ARROJADO LISBOA
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Seventy-second District


OTTO BOHLER
Vienna, Austria
Seventy-third District


RAFAEL MEZA AYAU
San Salvador, Salvador
Seventy-fourth District

O. OXELBERG LINDHARD
Copenhagen, Denmark
Seventy-fifth District

ROBERT C. HANCOCK
Brisbane, Australia
Seventy-sixth District

Not only has the committee proved of the greatest value to the Board of Rotary International, but it has also been very useful in focusing the attention of clubs in the region on questions meriting their consideration, and has generally contributed to keeping those clubs abreast of Rotary's progress.

In the eyes of European Rotarians the European Advisory Committee is growing in importance as their mouthpiece, and as the forum before which clubs may bring their problems of primarily local or European interest. In the eyes of Rotarians outside of Europe the committee has established itself as an authority on Rotary in Europe and as a research department of the Rotary organization.

THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretary will submit a detailed report covering the activities of his office during the past year, but I want to take this opportunity of thanking him and the members of the staff for the willing and efficient co-operation they have given me and my office. I marvel more and more at the well nigh superhuman effort Secretary Perry is constantly making towards the advancement of Rotary in all its phases.

"THE ROTARIAN"

Starting at midyear, your Magazine Committee undertook to make a comprehensive survey of the purposes and scope of "The Rotarian," outlined a definite plan embracing some fifty changes and proceeded to take immediate charge of the magazine. Outstanding have been the contributions of Members Clinton P. Anderson and Roy Ronald in this work.

Changes were made, by schedule, in the general content, the format, typography, art work, engravings and acceptable advertising together with an earnest endeavor to create a magazine of genuine and challenging interest to our readers.

Manifest and widespread has been the appreciation of "The Rotarian" in its improved form. Pleasing also is the substantial increase in advertising revenue with production costs still well within the budget.

Your committee offers this expression of gratitude to the magazine staff, to the officers and members of Rotary International, and to all those who have responded so generously with their timely criticism, suggestions and co-operation, particularly to President Gene for the opportunity afforded us to serve in this most interesting work.

I. B. SUTTON,
Chairman, Magazine Committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE

The two trips necessary for me to make to Europe, coupled with the attendance at various board and committee meetings and club and inter-city meetings, took me away from Durham a large part of the time. However, there was constant activity at the president's office even in his absence, with added impetus during his presence. A few of the items receiving personal attention are mentioned below.

Contact was maintained with the members of the Board of Directors, Committee Chairmen, and District Governors.

Letters of greeting were sent to all clubs immediately upon their election.

Congratulatory letters were sent each month to clubs having the highest attendance average for a month in a given district.

Letters calling attention to the low attendance of the "low average" clubs in a district were sent out each month.

Congratulatory letters were sent to clubs issuing a good club publication.

A personal message of greeting was sent to each District Conference.

A personal letter was sent to each District Governor Nominee.

A report covering the activities of the president and his office was submitted at each Board Meeting to the Board of Directors. I had the pleasure of presiding at all the meetings of the Board.

During the year, in order to conserve time, various executive decisions were made by me in behalf of the Board of Directors, and reported by me to the Board for confirmation.

My office has endeavored at all times to reply to all communications promptly and to give all service and help to clubs and individuals asking. There was, of course, the usual office routine handled, correspondence read and filed, bookkeeping and clerical work, etc.

VACANCIES IN DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIPS

During the year we, unfortunately, had three vacancies in the District Governorships. The first one occurred at the beginning of the year when the work of Governor Edward P. Kimball of the 5th District took him from this country. The policy was established then, which was to guide us through two other vacancies during the year, of having the clubs nominate the successor of the retiring governor. By having the clubs nominate instead of the appointments being filled by the Board of Directors, it was felt that the clubs would be happier in their own selection and thus preclude any possible feeling on the part of anyone that the governor selected was not the choice of the district. The clubs in the 5th District nominated Milton E. Lipman, Salt Lake City, which nomination was confirmed.

We were all shocked to learn of the passing of Governor William R. Bourne of the 18th District. To his mother and his two sons we extended our sympathy. In his passing, not only his family, and the 18th District of Rotary Interntional, but the entire Rotary world lost a loyal friend and staunch supporter. J. Murray Hill of Bowling Green, Kentucky, was nominated by the clubs as the successor of Governor Bourne and this nomination was confirmed by the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

Governor Robert Lee Bobbitt of the 47th District was appointed Attorney General of the State of Texas. In order that the best interests of Rotary might be served, he thought it better to resign rather than try to carry on the work with a divided interest. His resignation was accepted by the Board of Directors and Dr. Sam Thompson, Kerrville, Texas, the choice of the clubs in the District, was appointed in his place.

APPRECIATION FOR THE DISTRICT GOVERNORS

To the three men mentioned above, who took office under trying circumstances, I offer my special thanks. They all did fine work in their respective Districts.

To all the District Governors serving during the year I wish to express my thanks and appreciation. Finer co-operation I could not ask than that given by all of them. A great many made outstanding contributions to the advancement of Rotary, not only in their own districts, but to the Rotary world.

CLUB PROBLEMS

It is but natural that with the progress of years, we will find many clubs facing problems that at times become serious. Increasing numbers both in clubs and in individual members are in themselves a problem. Then, too, there are difficulties arising from the stringent economic conditions which have seemingly been world-wide throughout the last several months. Not the least of our difficulties is the ever-increasing number of other civic organizations, coupled with the tendency in commerce and industry towards consolidation. In the beginning there was a newness connected with membership in civic clubs that had its appeal to the individual. Today we are beginning to face that hard pull which will inevitably result in the falling by the wayside of those who are not able to stand the test. Such club problems, or problem clubs, have been in evidence for two or three years—even longer. There has existed certain recognition, but the urgent condition had not become quite so apparent until the beginning of the present year.

At the Dallas Convention I made the following statement: "One of my thoughts for the coming year will be not only to make Rotary more effective but to see if we can't give a large percentage of our time for the development and up-building of some of those struggling clubs which exist throughout the Rotary world at the present time." To that end we have done our best during the year. We have had every co-operation from the individual members of the Board of Directors, the District Governors, the Secretariat, Special and Honorary Commissioners and the individual members of the various clubs. Through these combined efforts we find at the end of the year that in spite of many handicaps, our clubs have, with but three exceptions, reached a point of higher efficiency and renewed interest. The Rotary Club of Spanish Fork, Utah, surrendered its charter during the year, as did the club at Belize, British Honduras, and at Isle of Pines, Cuba. In each case personal attention was given but it was evident that the return of these charters should be accepted.

Rotary International should at all times bear in mind that the unit of organization in Rotary International is the member club. It is, therefore, increasingly necessary that full information regarding such unit member should be at all times in the possession of our headquarters office. Looking towards this end, we are rapidly completing a survey of every member club from the time of its organization until the present moment. This information includes the name of the governor under whom the club was organized, the name of the sponsoring club and of the special representative, attendance figures over the various years, and the membership increase and decrease, along with all other information which can be secured regarding the programs of a given club, their special activities, and the results of its governor's visits. The completion of this survey will give us a cumulative digest and picture of every club in Rotary and should enable us at all times to know the conditions existing. By rehabilitating the unit member we are thereby strengthening Rotary International.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS

Acting upon my request, Secretary Perry released from the Headquarters Staff, Assistant Secretary Stella F. Badger and she has been in charge of my office throughout the year. Without her assistance the year's work would have been almost impossible. There are so many problems involved in connection with the President's duties that nothing less than the highest caliber of service on the part of his assistants should be considered. Constantly alert, highly intellectual, patient and quick to understand, she has been invaluable.

Assisting Miss Badger has been Miss Neta Mae Brock of my home city. As she was identified with me in the work as District Governor during the year 1924-25 and fully acquainted with many of the problems in Rotary she has been able to give both Miss Badger and me the type of service for which both of us are grateful.

AN APPRECIATION

While in various parts of this report I have commented upon and given an expression of appreciation to various individuals or groups I want to express my keen and sincere appreciation to the members of the Board of Directors, the Treasurer, the District Governors, the Committees, Area Officers, District Chairmen and Area Committees, the Honorary Commissioners, all of whom for the love of Rotary have given so willingly and graciously of their time and who represent that great army of volunteer workers. I also wish to extend my personal thanks to another group—those who, while they may be receiving compensation for their work, nevertheless have the interests of Rotary at heart and aid and help the great progress, development and growth of the organization.

It has been a year to me filled with happiness obtained through friendships and as I write "finis" I express a wish that always we shall keep our minds ready, our hearts open and our hands willing to go on constantly advancing toward a realization of our ultimate goal—friendship among all nations and all peoples.

Respectfully submitted,
M. EUGENE NEWSOM,
President.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

For the Period from 1st July, 1929 to 1st June, 1930

To the Board of Directors of Rotary International:

In compliance with the By-Laws of Rotary International, which specify that the Secretary is the active managing officer of the organization, and that he shall make an annual report to the Board of Directors at the annual convention, I have the honor to submit this report of the activities of my office during 1929-1930.

The work of the secretariat which serves such an an active and complex organization as Rotary cannot be adequately described in a few words. It is work which is far greater in scope, in volume and detail than many Rotarians are apt to realize. In the following report I have attempted to give a comprehensive résumé of the important phases of the activities of the secretariat which, in addition to serving as an annual report for the information of those who may be interested, will furnish the historical and reference library of Rotary International with a valuable compilation of data covering the general activities of the organization during 1929-1930. While I have endeavored to avoid as far as possible unnecessary duplication of information contained in the President's Report, there are some things in which both the president and the secretary have had relations and these must at least be mentioned in the report of the secretary.

The undersigned was re-elected secretary of Rotary International at the July, 1929, meeting of the board of directors and continued in the performance of his duties.

The work of the organization has gone forward during the year in accordance with the plan of activities provided for in the 1929-1930 budget of estimated income and expense adopted by the board of directors.

For convenience and efficiency the activities of the secretariat (central office) are divided into the following departments:

Executive department
Program department
Club organization and administration department
Office management department.

For the purpose of this report the work of the year has, to a certain extent, been grouped according to the activities of these four departments.

President and Board of Directors

Throughout the year the secretariat has maintained close contact with the president and the members of the board of directors. Extensive correspondence has been conducted with these officials and a number of informal conferences have been held with them upon the occasion of their visits to Chicago at various times in between board meetings. Among other things we have endeavored to be of service to the president and the directors by furnishing them with stationery and supplies, with copies of all the latest Rotary literature, making arrangements for their attendance at the district conferences, at the convention, etc.

The board of directors has held four meetings during the year. The first of these was the interim meeting in Dallas following the close of the 1929 convention and the other meetings were held in Chicago on July 3-6, 1929, November 4-8, 1929, and April 6-10, 1930. For these meetings the secretariat submitted reports and prepared the agendas of business with explanatory statements, written and published the minutes and followed through on the action taken. A great volume of business has been transacted by the board during the past year. It has always been an inspiration to have a part in these meetings and observe the earnest devotion which these men give to administering the affairs of our organization.

Committees

The secretariat has co-operated with all the committees of Rotary International and through correspondence and at their meetings has sought in every way possible to assist them in making their work effective. The committeemen have been furnished with stationery and supplies, with copies of all the latest printed matter and other material relating to their work.

Below is a list of the committee meetings which have been held during 1929-1930. (Unless otherwise noted the meetings were held at the secretariat in Chicago.) For these meetings the secretariat has issued the call, submitted reports, and prepared the agendas of business, reported the proceedings and followed through on the action taken. The committees have been particularly active and the volume of business handled has been correspondingly heavy.

Calendar of Committee Meetings

July, 1929
    22nd-24th—1930 Convention Committee
August, 1929
    22nd-23rd—Extension Committee
    25th-28th—Looking Ahead Committee (Onekama, Michigan)
September, 1929
    13th-14th—Boys' Work Committee
    16th-17th—Community Service Committee
October, 1929
    26th-27th—International Service Committee
    27th-29th—Vocational Service Committee
    30th-31st—Aims and Objects Committee
    30th-31st—Finance Committee
    30th-31st—1930 Convention Committee
November, 1929
    1st-—Finance Committee
    1st-—1930 Convention Committee
December, 1929
    9th-10th—Club Service Committee
    19th-21st—Magazine Committee (Denver, Colorado)
January, 1930
    10th-12th—Committee on Preliminary Arrangements for 1931 Convention
    25th-26th—Magazine Committee
March, 1930
    5th- 6th—1930 Convention Committee
    8th-11th—Committee on Preliminary Arrangements for 1931 Convention (New York City)
    31st—Finance Committee

April, 1930

1st-2nd —Finance Committee
2nd-3rd —Aims and Objects Committee
4th-5th —Magazine Committee
23rd-24th—Boys Work Committee

In addition to the foregoing meetings the European Advisory Committee held two meetings, as follows:

September 14th-15th, 1929—Frankfurt, Germany
January 25th-26th, 1930—Nice, France

Preparations for these meetings were made by the European office of the secretariat.

The Canadian Advisory Committee held two meetings, as follows:
August 9th-10th, 1929—Toronto, Ontario
February 22nd-23rd, 1930—Winnipeg, Manitoba
Some suggestions were sent them from the secretariat.

It is with deep regret that I record the death of Rotarian A. B. Thielens of South Bend, Indiana, a member of the Finance Committee since July, 1927. His service as a member of the Finance Committee was an outstanding one and we miss his wise counsel and friendly co-operation.

District Governors

We have kept in constant touch with the governors of the seventy-five Rotary districts by correspondence, through our publications and by conferences and visits. Decisions of the board concerning district activities were promptly transmitted to the governors and they in turn have submitted helpful reports which have enabled the board to have accurate knowledge of the condition of Rotary in their districts. The governors have been furnished with stationery and supplies, with copies of all new literature and prompt attention has been given to reimbursing them for their expenses. The district governor nominees have been sent a letter of greetings and have been provided with a manual of information and other data necessary in their work.

Deaths and Resignations

5th District: Governor Elect Edward P. Kimball of Salt Lake City, Utah, tendered his resignation June 21, 1929, due to the acceptance of a commission from his church to look after its mission in Germany and Austria. Milton E. Lipman of Salt Lake City was nominated by the clubs of the district and elected governor of the 5th district by the board at its July, 1929, meeting.

18th District: The Secretary reports with deep regret the death of Governor Wm. R. Bourne of Murray, Kentucky, on August 31, 1929. Bill Bourne was a faithful and enthusiastic Rotarian and we have suffered a real loss in his death. J. Murray Hill of Bowling Green, Kentucky, was nominated by the clubs of the district and elected governor of the 18th district by the board on September 19, 1929.

47th District: Governor Robert Lee Bobbitt of Laredo, Texas, resigned October 25, 1929, on account of his appointment as attorney-general for Texas. Sam E. Thompson of Kerrville, Texas, was nominated by the clubs of the district and elected governor of the 47th district by the board at its November, 1929, meeting.

1929 District Assemblies

The governors were furnished with material to assist them in presenting and explaining the 1929-1930 Rotary program to their club presidents and secretaries at their district assemblies. With the exception of a few districts, the secretariat arranged for representatives of the board of directors to attend the district assemblies and aid the governors in conducting these meetings. Packages containing a supply of the aims and objects pamphlets were sent to the governors for distribution at the assemblies. The reports of the assemblies made by the district governors and by the representatives of the board of directors were digested for the information of the board and the Aims and Objects Committee. Approximately 87% of the clubs were represented at the district assemblies and the reports indicate that there was a general enthusiastic interest on the part of all officers in attendance.

1930 District Conferences

The secretariat has endeavored to be of service to the governors in arranging for their district conferences by furnishing them with suggested conference programs, publicity material, forms and supplies. Badges were sent on order. Early in the year the members of the board were assigned by the board to attend the various conferences as the representative of the board. Later developments made it impossible for several of the directors to fill all their conference assignments and strenuous efforts were made by the secretariat to secure satisfactory substitutes which we were successful in accomplishing in most instances.

All reports received from the conferences, including the reports of the board representatives, certificates of nomination for governor, reports of governors and conference secretaries have been reviewed and the necessary attention given to them. At the time this report is being prepared reports have been received from forty-five of the seventy-five districts indicating that approximately 95% of the clubs in these districts were represented at the conferences with a total attendance of 30,740 Rotarians and their ladies.

New Districts

Effective July 1, 1929, the board established District No. 73, comprising Germany and Austria. (Note: Originally the boundaries of this district did not include the Province of Vorarlberg in Austria but effective July 1, 1930, this province is to be transferred from the 54th to the 73rd district.)

Effective November 1, 1929, the board established District No. 74, comprising Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala and the Colony of British Honduras, leaving the 68th district to comprise Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador. Effective January 25, 1930, the board transferred Costa Rica from the 74th to the 68th district.

Effective February 24, 1930, the board established District No. 75, comprising Denmark.

Commissioners

At the present time there are nine commissioners of Rotary International working in various parts of the world. The secretariat keeps in close touch with these commissioners, furnishing them with all necessary information and supplies, reviewing their reports and making digests of them for the information of those concerned, preparing itineraries, looking after their expense accounts, etc.

Honorary General Commissioner James W. Davidson of Calgary, Alta., Canada, is making a trip around the world in the cause of Rotary extension. He left his home in August, 1928, and is not expected home until this coming fall. Through his efforts clubs have been organized in Greece, Egypt, Palestine, India, Ceylon, Burma, the Federated Malay States, the Straits Settlements, Java and Sumatra. Commissioner Davidson has written a series of very interesting and instructive reports covering general conditions and the extension of Rotary in the territory he has visited. These reports have been multicopied and sent to a list of some fifty officers and committeemen of Rotary International who are in this manner kept fully informed as to the work which Commissioner Davidson is doing.

Rotarian F. E. James of Madras, India, was appointed last fall as honorary commissioner for India, Burma, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, Java, Sumatra and the Straits Settlements. He has been in close touch with Commissioner Davidson and is actively engaged in furthering extension and promoting Rotary generally in the area covered by his commission. His reports indicate that taking into consideration the difficulties encountered, the extent to which Rotary has established itself in his territory is quite remarkable and he is enthusiastic as to the possibilities and opportunities for Rotary in that part of the world.

Rotarian John C. Innes of Leeds, England, who was making a trip to South Africa, accepted the appointment of honorary commissioner for Central and South Africa. The secretariat assisted him in arranging his itinerary and advised Governor Siedle and the clubs in that section of his proposed visit. He has been successful in stimulating interest in extension work in Kenya Colony and Rhodesia, co-operating with Governor Siedle of the 55th district in visiting clubs in that district and attended the conference of the 55th district at Port Elizabeth early in May.

Last August Dr. Eduardo Moore of Santiago, Chile, was appointed honorary commissioner for South America. Dr. Moore, with his extensive experience in Rotary as a past district governor and former member of the Rotary International board of directors, has been in position to give helpful asssitance to the governors of districts in South America in Rotary extension, in arrangements for district conferences and assemblies, and generally in maintaining contact with their clubs.

Honorary Commissioner T. C. Thomsen of Aarhus, Denmark, has continued his good work in Europe, this year devoting his time particularly to the northern countries on the Baltic Sea. Denmark was established as the 75th Rotary district, five new clubs having been organized in that country during the past year.

Honorary Associate Commissioner W. deCock Buning, The Hague, Holland, made a tour of the clubs in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece, Egypt and Palestine. He conferred with the officers of the clubs in these countries and endeavored to assist them in their club administrative problems. It is believed that these visitations have been most effective and will help to consolidate the position of Rotary in that area.

Special Commissioner James H. Roth has been working in Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru and Bolivia, conferring with district governors, attending district conferences, visiting clubs, re-establishing isolated clubs and organizing new clubs. Constructive work has been done in spite of the many difficulties encountered.

Special Commissioner Guillermo Q. Carvallo has done similar work in Mexico, Cuba, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Bolivia.

Special Commissioner Marcelino Garza of Saltillo, Mexico, a past governor of the 3rd district, during the past few months has been assisting Governor Sanchez Mejorada in visiting the clubs in Mexico and helping the clubs with their administrative problems.

Weekly Letter—Circular Letter

The Weekly Letter has long been an important means of keeping in close touch with the presidents and secretaries of all Rotary clubs. In the same manner, the Circular Letter serves the purpose of keeping the Secretary and the board of directors, district governors and committeemen in close contact. Matters of interest primarily to member club officers are carried in the Weekly Letter. Matters of particular interest to the board, governors and committee chairmen and members are carried in the Circular Letter. To June 1st we had distributed 43 issues of the Weekly Letter and 46 issues of the Circular Letter. During the year we made a complete check-up of the approximately 8,500 names on the Weekly Letter mailing list and instituted an improved system for handling the upkeep of this mailing list.

1930 International Assembly

The 1930 International Assembly is to be held in Chicago at the Edgewater Beach Hotel from June 17 to June 20, 1930. (The assembly is composed of the directors, the governor nominees, the chairmen of all regular committees of Rotary International and such others as the board of directors may deem it expedient to invite.) It has been necessary to start on the preparations for this meeting at an earlier date than usual inasmuch as this year the assembly is to be held during the week prior to the opening of the annual convention. It is anticipated that the services of the central office of the secretariat will be taxed to the utmost during the two weeks of the assembly and the convention. For this reason every effort is being made to complete as many of the arrangements as possible well in advance of the opening of the assembly. These preparations include the assigning of hotel accommodations, the preparation and printing of the program, co-operating with those who are to conduct the sessions, purchasing badges, providing desks and other equipment for the assembly hall, etc.

Rotary Foundation

The trustees of the Rotary Foundation, under the leadership of their Chairman, Arch C. Klumph of Cleveland, Ohio, have made encouraging progress. In a recent statement to the board of directors they report contributions made in cash to the endowment fund, will bequests and life insurance, showing the aggregate to be well over $50,000 for the year which is not as yet completed. The trustees are contacting with all Rotarians in the banking, insurance, general law practice and trust company classifications. Members of the staff have been in conference with Chairman Klumph on various occasions throughout the year. The secretariat has co-operated with Chairman Klumph by furnishing him with an up-to-date list of the

Rotarians representing these classifications, sending him corrections and additions to the lists from time to time as they are reported by the clubs. We have also furnished him with a list of past officers, district governors and committee chairmen of Rotary International with whom he is communicating concerning the one hundred dollar pledge certificate plan which has been presented to the presidents of all Rotary clubs in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland. The bookkeeping and banking work connected with all contributions to the foundation are handled by the central office of the secretariat.

Area Administration

During the past year there have been several conferences and considerable correspondence and/or conversations on the part of the board of Rotary International representatives of R.I.B.I., the Area Administration Committee of Rotary International and other prominent Rotarians in an effort to formulate a set of rules of procedure for an area administration and the necessary amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International which would put into effect the principle of area administration (which was adopted at the Ostend convention in 1927) in the event that an area organization is authorized and set up by the board of Rotary International. As a result of these deliberations the Board of Directors of Rotary International decided to offer Resolution No. 11 to the 1930 Convention, setting forth the necessary amendments and the proposed rules of procedure. This resolution was printed in English, Spanish, French and German in the Weekly Letter of March 24, 1930. The secretariat has rendered service in various other ways in connection with this matter.

Protection of Name and Emblem

Our attention was called to an organization in Los Angeles, California, which proposed to call itself "The Newrotary Club." With the co-operation of the Rotary Club of Los Angeles we were successful in getting this organization to select another name, without the necessity of resorting to legal proceedings against them.

Third Pacific Rotary Conference

The Third Pacific Rotary Conference of Rotarians from the nations bordering on the Pacific, was held at Sydney, Australia, March 18 to 20, 1930. The secretariat assisted in drafting the program for the conference and prepared and distributed special publicity matter to all Rotary clubs urging attendance at the conference. Rotarian Charles Rhodes of Auckland, New Zealand, past director of Rotary International, was the official representative of the board. While the attendance of overseas Rotarians was not large, on the whole the attendance was excellent. The total registration was 668, of which 51 were overseas visitors. The delegation from Japan numbered 12. One of the outstanding and highly successful features of the conference was a pageant of nations held in the town hall with more than 3,500 in attendance. It was a most impressive Rotary function designed to inform the general public as to Rotary's objects and to stress international goodwill. The proceedings were broadcast. Rotarian Rhodes in reporting on his attendance at the conference, stated that he had nothing but the warmest praise for the whole design and organization of program and entertainment and even more for the splendid spirit of fellowship and co-operation everywhere apparent in those attending the conference.

Aims and Objects

Attention has been given to the multitude of details with regard to matters directly or indirectly connected with the aims and objects plan and the general program of Rotary International.

On behalf of the Aims and Objects Committee communications were sent to all the district governors, to R.I.B.I. and to a score or more of prominent Rotarians in many parts of the Rotary world, asking privately and informally for constructive criticism and suggestions regarding the application of Rotary's program to their country and inviting suggestions for improvements in the aims and objects pamphlets. The information obtained as a result of these inquiries has been most helpful to the Aims and Objects Committee in outlining the plans for the coming year.

A careful study has been made of the activities of the clubs as reported to the secretariat through the "Mid-Year Report on Club Activities." Particular note has been made of those clubs which are not operating under the aims and objects plan in order that the Aims and Objects Committee may communicate with those clubs and urge the adoption of the plan.

Assistance was given in the preparation of the Chicago convention program, the program for the 1930 International Assembly and the suggested programs for district conferences and district assemblies. Requests from club officers and committees for program suggestions have been given prompt attention.

Vocational Service

The secretariat has continued its efforts to collect material on the application of the vocational service principle in business in order that we may be of assistance to the clubs applying to the secretariat for such information. In all correspondence with the clubs on the subject of vocational service, attention has been called to the vocational service craft assemblies to be held during the Chicago convention. A list of suggested chairmen for these assemblies was prepared for the use of the Vocational Service Committee of Rotary International in arranging for these meetings. A list of executives in the different fields of the woolen industry was compiled and other assistance given in the preliminary work on the Vertical Assembly. Similar activity has been developed to secure an adequate representation of the different countries at the International Business Practice Conference which is to be held during the convention. Continued interest in code writing on the part of Rotarians and others has been manifested this past year and we have filled numerous requests for assistance and advice along this line.

Community Service

Hundreds of inquiries for material and advice relative to student loan funds, crippled children work, rural and urban acquaintance and other community service activities in which Rotary clubs are interested have been received and handled by the secretariat. The general interest in boys' work in various countries makes it necessary for the division on community service to devote nearly half of its time to this phase of community service. Assistance was given in the preparations for the annual celebration of Boys' Week, April 26 to May 3, 1930, and to compiling and distributing publicity material for that occasion.

Campaign Against Illiteracy

There has been for some time a feeling on the part of some at least of the American Rotarians that the Rotary clubs of the United States ought to be able to engage in some sort of a general community service which would have a national scope similar in character to some of the activities which were engaged in by Rotary clubs during the World War. The decennial taking of the census in the United States seems to have offered such an opportunity. The Secretary of the Interior of the United States has asked that the Rotary clubs of the United States give attention to the reduction of illiteracy in their respective communities, using the 1930 census returns as a basis for their operations. The request was first considered by the chairman of the Community Service Committee of Rotary International, then at a meeting of the American members of that committee and then by fifteen American Rotarians appointed by the president, with the approval of the board, to investigate and make recommendations in regard to the proposed activity. The board has agreed to endorse the activity as a proper one for Rotary clubs in the United States during the coming year provided it is approved at the International Assembly by the incoming district governors who have United States clubs in their districts and provided further that it is accepted at the 1930 International Convention by the delegates from the United States clubs. What Rotary clubs will be expected to do is substantially to ascertain the facts regarding illiteracy in their respective communities, awaken a community consciousness in regard to it and organize a community effort to overcome it.

International Service

Following the action of the 1930 Convention at Dallas designating international service as the phase of Rotary activity to receive particular attention and study during 1929-1930, the secretariat has been privileged to render a greater service to the clubs in the promotion of the sixth object of Rotary than in any previous year. One way in which the clubs are seeking international contacts is through correspondence with Rotary clubs in countries other than their own. In the interest of proper matching of clubs and even distribution of correspondence among the clubs, it was found necessary to introduce a system by which the final selection of correspondents is made in districted areas by the district governor, in Great Britain and Ireland by a member of the International Service Sub-Committee of R.I.B.I. and in other countries by a prominent resident Rotarian. Special co-operation has been given to a great many clubs in arranging programs of various kinds pertaining to international service. A series of articles was written for publication in the international service column of "The Rotarian." The clubs are manifesting a keen interest in this phase of Rotary activity.

Public Information

Publicity material was furnished for the various district conferences, for the convention, for inter-city meetings, Boys' Week, board of directors' meetings, Rotary's 25th anniversary and similar events. Biographical data has been collected regarding officers and committeemen of Rotary International in order that our files may be as complete as possible for press work. A special monthly service has been inaugurated to all Rotary district magazines supplying them with reviews of leading articles from other Rotary publications, convention pictures and news, etc.

Monthly Letter

This publication is distributed to Rotarians in a number of countries outside the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and Great Britain and Ireland. It is published in English, French, German, Spanish and Czech. The monthly circulation is approximately 15,000.

Inside Pages

This service, consisting of four sheets of short, interesting items of Rotary news, is issued every fourth week to clubs desiring to use these sheets as the basis for the club bulletin or meeting notice. It is printed on a paper which can be used for printing, multigraphing or mimeographing and is therefore adaptable to the several kinds of bulletins issued by the clubs. At the present time 232 clubs in the United States are subscribing for approximately 19,000 copies per week of these pages.

1929 (Dallas) Convention

The Dallas Convention office was closed on June 22nd, 1929 and the convention manager returned to Chicago and took up his duties at the secretariat. All bills in connection with the hospitality account were paid promptly and an auditor's report showing all money accounted for and all expenditures duly authorized was filed at the secretariat.

The proceedings of the Dallas convention were published and distributed. In addition to the complimentary distribution, there were approximately 1,200 copies sold. One hundred copies of a special deluxe edition in dark red morocco binding were published and distributed to the rulers of the countries in which there are Rotary clubs or prospective Rotary clubs and to a special list of other distinguished persons.

Letters were sent to all clubs that had failed for two successive years (1928 and 1929) to send a delegate to the annual convention. These clubs were asked to submit excuses to the board of directors of Rotary International (in accordance with the provisions of the constitution and by-laws) showing why their membership in Rotary International should not be forfeited on account of non-attendance at conventions.

Letters were also sent to all clubs that were not represented at the Dallas convention cautioning them that their membership in Rotary International will be jeopardized by failure to be represented at the next convention and urging these clubs to send delegates to the Chicago convention.

1930 (Chicago) Convention

One of the major activities of the secretariat has been the cooperation given to the board of directors and the Convention Committee in making arrangements for the 1930 Silver Jubilee Convention. Among other things we have assisted in drafting the convention program and securing speakers. Contracts were entered into with the hotels for the required hotel accommodations. Publicity material tending to promote convention attendance has been given wide distribution and general publicity regarding the convention has been furnished to the newspapers. The clubs were furnished with forms for making hotel reservations as well as credentials forms on which to certify to their delegates. Resolutions received from the board, the clubs and the district conferences for presentation to the convention have been published in the Weekly Letter and forwarded to the Resolutions Committee.

After many years of experience in handling these large conventions we have developed what we believe to be an excellent plan of convention organization. However, each convention has its own particular problems and conditions which require considerable time and attention for many months before the convention is actually held. The convention manager established the 1930 convention office in the Hotel Sherman in Chicago, January 1st, 1930 and his office has been busily engaged in making hotel assignments, cooperating with the committees of the host club, making arrangements for places in which to hold the hundred vocational assemblies and other special meetings and otherwise preparing for what is expected to be the most outstanding convention in Rotary history.

The secretary sent over four hundred individually typed letters to past officers and past committee chairmen of Rotary International urging them to make the Silver Jubilee Convention an occasion for a great "home-coming" of all those who have served the organization in an official capacity. The responses to these letters were most encouraging.

1931 (Vienna) Convention

President Newsom and Chairman Donald A. Adams of the Aims and Objects Committee, in connection with their attendance at the September, 1929 meeting of the European Advisory Committee at Frankfurt, visited Vienna, Austria, and made a survey of that city as a possible convention city for 1931. At the same time, Allen Street, Chairman of the Finance Committee and Convention manager Howard Feighner made a special trip overseas and surveyed the cities of London, Paris and Nice.

Vienna, Austria was chosen by the board of directors as the 1931 convention city. The convention is scheduled to take place the week of June 22nd, 1931. The board authorized the president to appoint a Committee on Preliminary Arrangements for the 1931 Convention. This committee has been in conference with the several steamship companies and tourist agencies and has held several meetings to the end that the necessary information relative to the trip to Vienna might be available at the time of the Chicago convention.

Extension

The work of the secretariat in carrying out the extension plans of the board of directors and the Extension Committee covered particularly assistance to district governors, commissioners, special representatives and organizing committees, checking by-laws, classifications on charter lists, etc., sending the application for membership to the Election of Clubs Committee and following through on the delivery of the club charter.

During the period 1st July, 1929 to 4th June, 1930, 161 clubs were granted charters, bringing the total number of clubs up to 3,335 on 4th June, 1930, with an estimated total of 153,000 members in these clubs.

Sixty-six of the clubs elected this year are located in the United States and Canada. The remaining 95 clubs are located in other countries.

Three clubs, Isle of Pines, Cuba, Spanish Fork, Utah, and Belize, British Honduras, surrendered their charters during the year.

During 1929-1930 the following countries or geographical areas have been added to the list of those in which Rotary clubs have been elected to membership in Rotary International: Ceylon, Burma, Luxembourg, Federated Malay States, Algeria and Morocco.

Club Administration

While it is an important task to organize new units of Rotary, it is just as important to help existing units to function properly. The secretariat endeavors to assist the clubs with their administrative problems and cooperate with them in every way possible to help them carry on effectively. As soon as a club is elected to membership a letter of greeting is sent to the officers. This is followed with letters at specific intervals, with packages of material and supplies. Over a thousand inquiries a month are received from clubs on matters relating to attendance, classifications and membership problems, constitution and by-laws, election of officers, incorporation matters, use of Rotary name and emblem, commercializing Rotary, requests for pamphlets, speakers, etc. Correspondence on these subjects is conducted in several languages.

Clubs in Great Britain and Ireland are served from the London office. Those on the continent of Europe and countries bordering the Mediterranean are served from the European office of the secretariat. Since there are no branch offices serving clubs in Asia, Latin America, South America, Africa and Oceania the central office is making a special effort to be of service to the clubs in those regions.

The "Report on Club Administration to the District Governor," the "Memo. of Official Visit by District Governor" and the "Mid-Year Report to District Governor on Club Activities" for each club have been thoroughly and carefully reviewed by the secretariat. Where a governor or a club has requested help or suggestions, the request has been met. Where help has not been requested but it has appeared from something the club has reported, or from the statement of the governor that assistance was necessary or would be welcome, a letter has been sent to the president or secretary of the club telling that officer of the service available from the secretariat and offering the club any assistance it may care to have. Numerous comments from governors and club officers indicate that this service is very helpful and is appreciated.

In addition to giving attention to specific requests from the clubs for material and advice, this year we have given special attention to those clubs which show possible evidences of weakness due to changing conditions in the community or through internal conditions that have developed in the club. This special service has consisted of sending helpful suggestions to the officers of the club and conferring with the district governor and the club officers in determining just how the club can be helped. Visits to the club by prominent Rotarians or groups of Rotarians from nearby clubs have been arranged. In a number of instances someone from the secretariat has visited the club and aided the members in building up the membership and arranging a program of club activities. In one or two cases it was necessary practically to reorganize the club. However, it is encouraging to know that the number of clubs requiring special service is very small. With continued effort and study we have every reason to believe that the problems of these few clubs can be solved satisfactorily and the clubs brought back to a normal condition.

Booking Speakers

In accordance with instructions from the board of directors, the secretariat has this year again undertaken the booking of Dr. Charles E. Barker, who, under the auspices of the local Rotary clubs, has for a number of years been delivering lectures on health and other subjects to high school students and to parents. Engagements for Dr. Barker have been made with 105 Rotary clubs and two district conferences during the past year.

Pursuant to an understanding in the board last year, tentative arrangements were made with Vicar William Thompson Elliott of Leeds, England (a former member of the board of Rotary International) to come to the United States this Spring for a period of three months to visit and address Rotary clubs. An itinerary was arranged for Rotarian Elliott and tentative engagements made with a number of clubs. Circumstances, however, made it necessary for him to cancel his proposed tour and the engagements with the clubs were withdrawn.

Itineraries were arranged for International officers and other prominent Rotarians who were available to appear before Rotary clubs. Among these were International Directors Edouard Willems of Brussels, Belgium and Sydney Pascall of London, England; Rotarian L. R. Grote of Frankfurt, Germany, member of the International Service Committee; Rotarian Edwin Robinson of Sheffield, England, member of the Finance Committee; Rotarian August Lange of Klagenfurt, Austria and others. In a number of instances where prominent Rotarians were making extensive tours, letters were sent from the secretariat notifying the clubs in the cities on their itineraries as to their time of arrival in these cities in order that the clubs might have an opportunity to contact with them.

Club Publications

The secretariat receives an average of 800 or more club publications a week. These publications are sent by clubs from all parts of the world and are published in a half dozen or more languages. These publications are carefully reviewed as they constitute a store-house of information on which we draw liberally for suggestions to pass on to other clubs. They also enable the secretariat to keep well informed as to club activities throughout the organization.

Attendance Contest

Each month we have received from each district governor in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland a report showing the percentage of attendance of every club in his district and the number of one hundred per cent meetings held. We have combined these statements and sent a copy of the results each month with an issue of the Weekly Letter to the presidents and secretaries of the Rotary clubs in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland. (We have also endeavored to give some attention to the attendance of districts outside of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland and to non-districted clubs.)

Below is a comparative statement for the past three years of the average attendance of the clubs in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland:

1927-1928	83.18 %
1928-1929	84.09 %
1929-1930 (to 1st May, 1930)	86.09 %

Number of 100 % Meetings

During the first ten months of 1929-1930 there was a total of 11,193 one hundred per cent meetings held by clubs in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland. This represents 2,130 more one hundred per cent meetings than were held during the same period last year.

Membership Growth

The total net gain in the number of members of Rotary clubs for the first ten months of this fiscal year is approximately 6,353, computed as follows:

		Net Gain
United States, Canada and Newfoundland		
New members	14,516	
Memberships terminated	11,108	
		3,408
Great Britain and Ireland		510
Other countries		2,435
Total net gain		6,353

Personnel

On June 1st, 1930, the official staff of Rotary International numbered 118 persons, 89 on duty in the central office of the secretariat, 17 in "The Rotarian" office, 4 at the European office of the secretariat, 1 at the president's office in Durham, 2 at the convention office in Chicago, 1 on duty with the chairman of the 1930 Convention Committee at Fort William, 3 special commissioners and 1 field representative. Of those in the central office 4 are temporary employees and 3 are on part time basis.

Constant attention is required to keep an office such as ours functioning smoothly from the standpoint of personnel, layout, equipment, light, ventilation and general office conditions. The central office has recently been redecorated throughout for the first time since we moved into our present quarters some two years ago.

Visitors to Secretariat

There has been an average of fifty visitors a month to the central office of the secretariat in Chicago. Those who were making their first visit to the office were taken through the various departments and divisions and given an explanation of the activities of the office. Colored postal cards showing views of the headquarters office have been provided for the use of these visiting Rotarians. It has been a real pleasure to receive these Rotarians at their headquarters office and following each visit we have written the secretary of the club represented by the visitor expressing our pleasure in having had a call from one of its members.

Fiscal Matters

The secretary has rendered a report to the board of directors each month showing the income and expense to date and comparing the actual income and expense with the budget estimates.

As soon as reports were received from the committees handling the Dallas convention, they were incorporated in the books of Rotary International and statements prepared covering all finances connected with the 1929 convention.

In accordance with the By-Laws of Rotary International, two audits of the books of account were made by A. E. White & Company of Chicago as of June 30th and December 31st, 1929. A copy of the June 30th, 1929 report was sent to each member of the 1928-1929 and the 1929-1930 board of directors and was published in condensed form in the Weekly Letter. Copies of the December 31st, 1929 report were furnished to the 1929-1930 board.

The annual statement as to resources, obligations, income and expense, etc., is submitted as a separate report attached hereto.

The main source of revenue of Rotary International is from the per capita tax and subscriptions to "The Rotarian." Collection of this income for 1929-1930 necessitated securing reports for July 1st, 1929, and for January 1st, 1930, from over 3,000 clubs, counting approximately 310,000 names on mailing list proof sheets, recording and depositing approximately $850,000.00 in the various banks.

In the general collection work, we sent out about 15,000 invoices during the first ten months, covering supplies, convention proceedings, club subscriptions to "The Rotarian" and advertising in the Official Directory.

Efficiency Surveys

During the past year the services of the H. N. Stronck Company have been used in preparing an analysis of the income and expense of Rotary International for the past five years (both inside and outside the secretariat) with a view of determining the trend of expenses by major phases of Rotary activity. This survey included a suggested basis for expenses during the next five years which was subsequently adopted by the board to be used as a guide for expenditures during that period.

Pension Plan for Employees

The board of directors has approved the principle of a pension plan for the employees of Rotary International and has appointed a committee to work out the details with a view of putting the plan into operation July 1st, 1930. Various pension plans adopted by other organizations are receiving careful study and consideration with a view of formulating a plan best suited to our requirements.

Incoming Mail and Telegrams

Approximately 121,000 pieces of mail were received at the central office of the secretariat in the first ten months of the fiscal year. We are averaging about 12,100 incoming communications per month.

Filing and Indexing

Approximately 208,000 pieces of material have been sorted and filed, including letters, club publications, club constitutions and by-laws and rosters, magazines, semi-annual lists of members, and cards reporting new members, membership terminations and changes in addresses. It is interesting to note that the filing division handles approximately one hundred inquiries daily for correspondence and records required by the members of the staff in their daily work.

Old correspondence and records are constantly being reviewed, material of no further value discarded and the balance transferred to permanent historical files. All available records pertaining to the history of each member club are being assembled and bound.

The secretariat maintains a reference library of over 700 volumes which represent the various dictionaries, encyclopedias, convention proceedings, minutes of committee and board of directors meetings, etc., and books of general information along historic, economic, geographic and philosophic lines which have been purchased or donated in connection with the work of the office.

The work of assembling and putting various important files and records in order, compiling historical statements and volumes, codifying decisions of the board of directors and indexing and binding the vast mass of information on file at the secretariat is proceeding in an efficient manner and we feel that this part of our work is being brought to a very high degree of perfection.

Translating

The translation of Rotary literature is going forward steadily. Translation committees are at work in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Hungary, Norway, the Netherlands, Japan, Yugoslavia and Germany.

In the secretariat heretofore translations of correspondence and other material from one language to another have been made in whatever department or division of the office might have a person capable of making the desired translation. We have now established a translating section. The entire time of one person is spent in translating Spanish, about 75% of the time of another person is spent in translating German, about 50% of the time of another person is spent in translating French. Part time of others still assigned to one of the other departments is spent in translating Czech and Italian.

Printing, Multicopying and Addressing

During the first ten months our print shop, with a master printer and one assistant, has turned out about 450 jobs totaling approximately 2,200,000 pieces. The multicopying section handled some 500 duplicating jobs totaling more than 335,000 pieces.

We have about 26,000 names on various mailing lists and there is considerable work involved in keeping these lists up-to-date. During the first ten months of the year we addressed some 328,000 envelopes for mailing the Weekly Letter, 150,000 envelopes for mailing the Monthly Letter and approximately 86,000 pieces of miscellaneous mail matter.

Supplies, Shipments and Mailing

We are averaging about 850 shipments and 65,000 pieces of outgoing mail per month.

Official Directory

The 1929-1930 Official Directory was printed and distributed in August. 18,000 copies were printed and the number of pages increased from 281 to 319. The editing, proof-reading and printing of the new edition of the directory each year involves considerable work.

The Rotarian

Owing to his own poor health and the disinclination of his family to live in the United States of America, Editor and Manager Vivian Carter of "The Rotarian" found it impossible to remain in Chicago to edit and manage "The Rotarian" and consequently presented his resignation to President Newsom, who after due consideration, accepted the resignation (effective August 24th, 1929) and appointed Associate Editor Emerson Gause as Acting Editor. Pending the appointment of a manager, the Secretary of Rotary International was assigned to exercise general supervision over the office of the magazine.

We all appreciate the splendid editorial conduct of "The Rotarian" under the editorship of Vivian Carter and deeply regret the circumstances which made it necessary for him to give up the editorship of the magazine.

In December, 1929, pursuant to instructions from the board of directors, President Newsom appointed a special Magazine Committee to have charge of "The Rotarian" and assist the board in its publication.

On January 1st, 1930, Rotarian Harvey C. Kendall succeeded Frank R. Jennings as Business Manager of "The Rotarian." It was arranged that the magazine might have the benefit of Frank Jennings' services in an advisory capacity on full salary until the end of the present Rotary year.

This year's board of directors is submitting a resolution to the 1930 convention looking toward securing convention legislation for the establishment of a standing Magazine Committee to assist the board in publishing "The Rotarian."

While the work of "The Rotarian" is not a part of the secretary's office, the secretary and his associates have endeavored to be cooperative and helpful to the staff of "The Rotarian" both for the success of the magazine and for the welfare of Rotary in general.

London Secretariat

We have continued to be impressed by the splendid work which is being done so effectively by Editor and Organizing Secretary W. W. Blair Fish, Executive Secretary Fred C. Hickson and all the staff of R.I.B.I. in rendering service to the clubs and to Rotarians generally in Britain and Ireland.

European Office of the Secretariat

The European office of the secretariat, at Zurich, Switzerland has continued to serve as a center of information and helpfulness to the Rotary clubs and Rotarians on the continent of Europe and the countries bordering the Mediterranean, by answering inquiries on club administrative problems, publishing a directory of Rotary clubs in that area, assisting the district governors in making arrangements for their district assemblies and district conferences, etc. The correspondence is, of course, conducted in a number of languages. Arrangements were made for the holding of the two meetings of the European Advisory Committee, drafting the agenda, preparing statements on all items of business, recording and publishing the proceedings, etc.

Arrangements are now being made for the Regional Conference for Europe and Africa which is to be held at the Hague, Holland, September 12th to 14th, 1930.

The European office has also cooperated with Commissioners T. C. Thomsen, W. deCock Buning and John C. Innes, assisting them in their extension work and other activities.

Interest in attendance at the Chicago convention has been promoted and the European office is cooperating with the central office in making the preliminary arrangements for the Vienna convention.

Pamphlets Published by Rotary International During 1929-1930

The following is a complete list of the pamphlets and folders produced or reproduced during the first ten months of the year, with the languages in which they were published.

"Brief Facts About Rotary"—Four English editions, July, September, and November, 1929, and March, 1930, one Spanish edition, July, 1929. One German edition, October, 1929, and one French edition, November, 1929, published by the European office.

Pamphlet No. 2—"What is the Rotary Club?"—Two English editions, October, 1929, and March, 1930, one Spanish edition, January, 1930. One German edition, July, 1929, published by European office.

Pamphlet No. 3—"Aims and Objects Plan"—One English edition, April, 1930, one Spanish edition, September, 1929.

Pamphlet No. 3A—"Club Service"—One English edition, April, 1930, one Spanish edition, September, 1929.

Pamphlet No. 3B—"Vocational Service"—One English edition, April, 1930, one Spanish edition, September, 1929.

Pamphlet No. 3B Supplement—"Vocational Service"—One English edition, April, 1930, one Spanish edition, October, 1929.

Pamphlet No. 3C—"Community Service"—One English edition, April, 1930.

Pamphlet No. 3C and Supplement—"Community Service"—One English edition, April, 1930, and one Spanish edition, August, 1929.

Pamphlet No. 3D—"International Service"—One English edition, April, 1930, one Spanish edition, October, 1929.

Pamphlet No. 3D Supplement—"International Service at Home"—One English edition, April, 1930, one Spanish edition, October, 1929.

Pamphlet No. 6—"Anniversary Program Suggestions"—One English edition, November, 1929.

Pamphlet No. 7—"Official Directory"—One English edition, August, 1929. European edition, July and October, 1929, published by the European office.

Pamphlet No. 8—"Three Suggested Programs on Classifications"—Two English editions, September, 1929, and April, 1930.

Pamphlet No. 9—"Information for Presidents and Secretaries of Rotary Clubs"—One Spanish edition, July, 1929.

Pamphlet No. 10—"The Organizing of a Rotary Club"—One English edition, July, 1929. One French edition, January, 1930, published by the European office.

Pamphlet No. 11—"A Talking Knowledge of Rotary"—One English edition, January, 1930, and one Spanish edition, November, 1929.

Pamphlet No. 12—"Constitution and By-Laws Rotary International"—One English edition, July 3, 1929. One French edition, December, 1929, published by the European office.

Pamphlet No. 13— "Constitution and By-Laws of the Rotary Club"—One English edition, July, 1929, one Spanish edition, August, 1929.

Pamphlet No. 15—"Songs for the Rotary Club"—One English edition, January, 1930.

Pamphlet No. 16—"A Guide to Community Service"—Two English editions, August, 1929, and April, 1930.

Pamphlet No. 17—"Membership in Rotary"—One English edition, February, 1930.

Pamphlet No. 19—"Descriptive Catalogue"—One English edition, January, 1930.

Pamphlet No. 20—"Synopsis of Rotary"—Two English editions, November, 1929, and April, 1930, and one Spanish edition, February, 1929.

Pamphlet No. 28—"Back to School"—One English edition, July, 1929.

Pamphlet No. 33—"Codes of Standards of Correct Practice"—Two English editions, July, 1929, and January, 1930.

Pamphlet No. 42—"Student Loan Funds"—One English edition, October, 1929.

Pamphlet No. 43—"What a Man Can Do For a Boy"—One English edition, August, 1929.

Conclusion

As I review the events of the past year I venture to say that at the present time the secretariat, in practically every department and division, is rendering greater and/ or better service than ever before. I wish that time permitted an adequate description of the splendid accomplishments and achievements of the various members of the staff. To all the assistant secretaries and other assistants, the organization is indebted for exceedingly faithful and intelligent service.

During the year the board of directors created the position of first assistant secretary. Rotarian Philip C. Lovejoy, at present president of the Rotary Club of Hamtramck, Michigan, has been selected to fill this position. He will report for first duty Friday, 13th June, 1930, remaining with us during the International Assembly and convention, after which he will return to Hamtramck, again coming to us, this time to stay, on the 2nd of September.

Executive Assistant Secretary Lester B. Struthers has given us another year of excellent service as head of the program department, cooperating in particular with the Aims and Objects Committee and its associated committees and in the supervision of the convention work.

Executive Assistant Secretary Robert C. Hilkert has continued with his double work as head of our office management department and our division of fiscal matters. The activity of the Finance Committee during the past two years and the development of the Rotary Foundation, as well as the natural growth of the organization, are requiring that more and more of his time be given to the fiscal division. It is inevitable that sooner or later he must be entirely relieved of the office management supervision and allowed to concentrate upon the fiscal affairs of Rotary International, including the Rotary Foundation, the proposed pension plan, etc.

Executive Assistant Secretary Alex O. Potter has handled the affairs of the club organization and administration department in a most commendable manner notwithstanding the difficulties he has had to contend with because of lack of continuity in the personnel of his division heads.

Executive Assistant Secretary Russell V. Williams, who is serving as European secretary in charge of the European office of the secretariat at Zurich, Switzerland, deserves and has my warmest praise for his good work. Inasmuch as Russell Williams has now been away from home for nearly three years it seems advisable that he should be allowed to return to the central office at Chicago and someone else be sent to do a turn in handling the European office. Executive Assistant Secretary Alex O. Potter, because of his knowledge of languages and his former residences in Europe, could exchange places very well with Russell Williams.

For several months we have had the services of Rotarian Amos E. Ayres of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, a past district governor of Rotary International, as a field secretary. He has been in various districts in the United States helping the district governors with their problem clubs and with the organization of new clubs. His work has been commended from all quarters.

Early in the year it was my privilege to spend four delightful days in North Carolina with President and Mrs. Newsom, their family and friends. I also took a week off in the summer to camp out and learn something of the game of golf. During the year it has been my privilege to attend five district conferences in the United States, a few nearby inter-city and club meetings and to attend a committee meeting in New York City. In January and February I was compelled to be absent for several weeks, due to an attack of pneumonia. Although not at my desk I was able most of the time to continue to give direction to the work of the office. During my absence Executive Assistant Secretary Lester B. Struthers acted for me in conducting the office and in handling the correspondence. He deserves great praise for the splendid manner in which he looked after the secretary's desk and the executive department work while at the same time doing the best he could to take care of the work of his own department.

With the exception of the foregoing absences and a few other temporary absences the secretary has been at his desk in Chicago keeping abreast, or at least trying to do so, with the correspondence and affairs of the organization which require the personal attention of the secretary.

We of the headquarters office are grateful to our president, the board of directors, committees, club officers and Rotarians everywhere for the sympathy, tolerance, encouragement and wise counsel which have marked their relations with us. Particularly do we express our appreciation and pleasure in serving President M. Eugene Newsom, who has so faithfully and effectively guided our efforts through the past year. In Gene Newsom Rotary has a strong and exceedingly capable leader, honest in his convictions and far-sighted in his intuitions. His administration has been rich in achievement and marked by unusual progress in strengthening the fundamental principles of our organization.

And thus we conclude the record of what has indeed been a most interesting and happy year of work. Friendliness and cooperation have come to us abundantly from all parts of the world; we sincerely hope we have returned them in good measure.

Respectfully submitted,
CHESLEY R. PERRY,
Secretary.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930

(May and June Estimated)

To the Board of Directors of Rotary International:

Herewith are submitted to you the following statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930:

EXHIBIT A—Statement of Resources and Obligations as at June 30, 1930.

EXHIBIT B—Statement of Income and Expense—General Administration—for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1930.

EXHIBIT C—Statement of Income and Expense—"The Rotarian"—for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1930.

EXHIBIT D—Statement of Changes in Surplus for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1930.

These statements are based upon the actual figures for the ten months ended April 30th and carefully prepared estimates covering the transactions during May and June.

Exhibit "D" shows in summary form the income and expense of Rotary International for the entire year, divided according to the several funds to which the income and expense applies, also the status of surplus at the beginning and end of the year.

The total income from all sources is $957,968.03 and the total expense is $907,443.13 which leaves $50,524.90 net excess of income over expense. This amount added to the surplus at the beginning of the year makes the surplus of Rotary International at the close of the year $528,703.12.

Acknowledgment is made to the management of "The Rotarian" for the data relative to sources and obligations, income and expense of the magazine.

The annual audit of the books will be made by certified public accountants immediately after the close of the fiscal year on June 30th and the Finance Committee will present the results of the audit to the Board of Directors of Rotary International.

Respectfully submitted,

CHESLEY R. PERRY,

Secretary.

EXHIBIT A

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND OBLIGATIONS AS AT JUNE 30, 1930

(May and June Estimated)

RESOURCES

CASH		
On Deposit and in Hand		$ 60,885.09
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE		
Clubs	$ 11,952.33	
Sundry	1,595.52	
		13,547.85
ACCRUED INTEREST		
General Fund		6,669.37

INVENTORIES			
Postage		3,086.46	
Stationery, Supplies and Pamphlets		16,144.20	
			19,230.66
INVESTMENTS			
Bonds and Mortgages (at Cost)		439,188.78	
1930 Chicago Convention Guarantee—Bonds		5,000.00	
			444,188.78
ADVANCES TO ROTARY FOUNDATION			3,431.31
FIXED RESOURCES			
Office Furniture and Fixtures		18,781.16	
Office Devices		7,849.89	
			26,631.05
DEFERRED CHARGES			
1930 International Assembly		10,003.25	
1931 Vienna Convention Expense		2,583.15	
Unexpired Insurance and Surety Bond Premiums		413.98	
Moving Expense and Improvements to Lease		4,937.36	
Miscellaneous Deferred Charges		8,296.46	
			26,234.20
"THE ROTARIAN" RESOURCES			
Cash and Postage Deposit		2,150.00	
Accounts Receivable		6,901.13	
Notes Receivable		50.00	
Inventories		7,875.00	
Fixed Resources		4,583.58	
Deferred Charges		2,291.99	
			23,851.70
TOTAL RESOURCES			$624,670.01
OBLIGATIONS			
CURRENT OBLIGATIONS			
Vouchers Payable		$ 35,240.91	
Accrued Expense		7,100.00	
Accounts Receivable Credit Balances		3,500.00	
Reserve for 1929-30 Unfinished Business		6,000.00	
1930 Chicago Convention Guarantee Deposit		5,000.00	
			$ 56,840.91
ADVANCE INCOME			
Per Capita Tax		17,500.00	
Charter Fees		1,500.00	
Weekly Letter Subscriptions		52.75	
			19,052.75
"THE ROTARIAN" OBLIGATIONS			
Current Obligations		13,423.23	
Advance Income		6,650.00	
			20,073.23
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS			95,966.89
SURPLUS (EXHIBIT D)			
General Fund			
Derived from per Capita Tax, Charter Fees, Interest and Other Miscellaneous Income	$223,616.28		
Derived from "The Rotarian"	206,636.90		
		$430,253.18	
Convention Fund		48,252.08	
Convention Transportation Fund		30,406.57	
Sixth Object Fund		19,791.29	
			$528,703.12
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS AND SURPLUS			$624,670.01

EXHIBIT B

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930

(May and June Estimated)

INCOME		
Per Capita Tax	$637,252.66	
Charter Fees	17,250.00	
Interest	25,815.87	
Gross Income from Sales of Pamphlets and Supplies	12,829.19	
Official Directory—Advertising and Sales of Extra Copies	3,397.90	
Weekly Letter Subscriptions	482.03	
Miscellaneous Income	432.11	
TOTAL INCOME—(Carried Forward)		$697,459.76
EXPENSE		
Expenses Outside Secretariat (Central Office) and Convention		
President's Office	$ 10,922.45	
President's Memento	5,000.00	
President Emeritus' Honorarium	5,000.00	
Other General Officers	3,651.95	
Committees	29,435.59	
District Governors	121,535.33	
Honorary Commissioners	5,913.61	
Special Commissioners	18,821.41	
Extension Work in Levant and Orient	16,163.99	
Board of Directors—Meetings of and Service to	30,540.26	
Attendance of Representatives of Board at District and Area Assemblies	2,777.64	
Attendance of Representatives of Board at District and Area Conferences	19,311.60	
1929 International Assembly	17,169.74	
Looking Ahead Committee Meeting at Onekama	3,103.44	
European Secretariat at Zurich	13,369.47	
R. I. Expenses in Britain and Ireland	6,506.00	
President's Trip to Europe	1,385.00	
Area Administration Expense	1,351.33	
International Boys Work Council	1,500.00	
Survey of Income and Expense of R. I.	823.26	
Miscellaneous Expense	536.29	
Total Expenses Outside Secretariat (Central Office) and Convention—(Carried Forward)	$314,818.36	

TOTAL INCOME—(Brought Forward)..			$697,459.76
EXPENSE			
Total Expenses Outside Secretariat (Central Office) and Convention (Brought Forward).........		$314,818.36	
Expenses of Secretariat (Central Office)			
Supervision and Clerical............	$170,551.22		
Stationery and Supplies............	7,466.97		
Postage	22,938.96		
Telephone and Telegraph...........	5,950.28		
Multicopying	2,717.29		
Printing	17,318.36		
Pamphlets	9,229.80		
Expense General	2,002.54		
Freight, Express and Drayage......	1,835.43		
Complimentary Copies of "The Rotarian"...........................	147.12		
Supplies and Pamphlets for New Clubs	1,103,57		
Traveling	4,075.26		
Rent	20,717.40		
Moving Expense and Improvements to Lease	2,925.11		
Depreciation	5,337.94		
Repairs and Maintenance of Furniture and Equipment	1,241.00		
Light and Power	1,201.95		
Taxes	850.00		
Insurance and Surety Bond Premiums	695.70		
Employees Group Insurance	2,653.74		
Exchange and Bank Service........	985.60		
Auditing	2,000.00		
Photographs	1,071.48		
All Other Classes of Expense (Grouped)	2,383.26		
	$287,399.98		
Less: Banking, Bookkeeping, Collecting, Address Plate Making and Other Services Rendered to "The Rotarian"	10,414.00		
Total Expenses of Secretariat (Central Office)		$276,985.98	
Expenses of Convention Administration			
Convention Division of Secretariat...	$ 12,926.10		
Convention Committee	9,251.73		
Credentials Committee	848.61		
Resolutions Committee	300.00		
Election Committee	175.00		
Meeting Places	7,633.70		
Proceedings Book	2,500.00		
Printing	3,850.00		
Attendance of Officers	28,000.00		
Public Information	3,000.00		
Publicity for Attendance Promotion.	1,971.72		
Motion Picture Film	1,000.00		
Total Expenses of Convention Administration		71,456.86	
TOTAL EXPENSE			663,261.20
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSE (Exhibit "D").........			$ 34,198.56

EXHIBIT C

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

"THE ROTARIAN"

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930

(May and June Estimated)

INCOME			
Subscriptions		$207,587.50	
Advertising		47,600.00	
Miscellaneous		1,650.00	
TOTAL INCOME			$256,837.50
EXPENSE			
Cost of Production and Mailing			
Manuscripts	$ 13,210.25		
Sketches and Drawings	11,946.84		
Plates, Zincs and Electros	6,073.89		
Paper Stock Used	49,343.71		
Printing and Mailing	45,970.85		
Postage on "The Rotarian"	15,346.44		
Total Cost of Production and Mailing		$141,891.98	
Administrative Expenses			
Supervision and Clerical	44,138.33		
Stationery and Supplies	1,669.05		
Postage	1,732.92		
Telephone and Telegraph	1,376.04		
Printing	1,429.58		
Expense General	1,518.18		
Repairs and Supplies to Addressograph Machinery	369.77		
Complimentary Copies of "The Rotarian"	1,921.76		
Expense of Magazine Committee	1,338.76		
Traveling	1,088.86		
Rent	4,282.56		
Moving expense and Improvements to Lease	653.79		
Books and Magazine Subscriptions	271.02		
Depreciation	1,423.39		
Auditing	800.00		
Bad Debts	110.58		
Audit Bureau Circulation Membership	358.80		
Advertising Commissions	11,452.42		
Advertising Cash Discounts	641.87		
Advertising in Other Magazines	5,295.54		
Special Committee to Survey "The Rotarian"	267.70		
Banking, Bookkeeping, Collecting, Address Plate Making and Other Services Rendered by Secretariat	10,414.00		
Total Administrative Expenses		92,554.92	
TOTAL EXPENSE			234,446.90
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSE			$ 22,390.60

EXHIBIT D

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SURPLUS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1930

(May and June Estimated)

		Changes During Fiscal Year 1929-30			
GENERAL FUND	Balance June 30, 1929	Income	Expense	Excess of Income Over Expense	Balance June 30, 1930
General Administration					
Income, Expense and Surplus during 1929-30		$697,459.76	$663,261.20	$ 34,198.56	
Special Surplus Items during 1929-30.....		....	6,290.35	*6,290.35	
Total General Administration	$195,708.07	697,459.76	669,551.55	27,908.21	$223,616.28
"The Rotarian".......	184,246.30	256,837.50	234,446.90	22,390.60	206,636.90
TOTAL GENERAL FUND.	$379,954.37	$954,297.26	$903,998.45	$ 50,298.81	$430,253.18
CONVENTION FUND.....	49,506.82	2,189.94	3,444.68	*1,254.74	48,252.08
CONVENTION TRANSPORTATION FUND........	29,509.57	897.00	....	897.00	30,406.57
SIXTH OBJECT FUND....	19,207.46	583.83	....	583.83	19,791.29
TOTAL SURPLUS	$478,178.22	$957,968.03	$907,443.13	$ 50,524.90	$528,703.12

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*Deficit.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

For the Fiscal Year 1929-30

To the Board of Directors of Rotary International at the Twenty-first Annual Convention:

Mr. President, Fellow Rotarians:

Again I have the pleasure of presenting to you a report of my activities as Treasurer of Rotary International during the fiscal year 1929-30. Rotary has been extended into new countries and the number of clubs and members in old countries has increased. A brief review of the finances during the year discloses growth in keeping with this development.

Exhibit "D" of the annual financial report (published in the book of reports distributed to delegates at this convention) shows that the total income of Rotary International this year will be $957,968.03 and the total expense will amount to $907,443.13 which will leave a net balance of $50,524.90 to be added to surplus. This $50,524.90, excess of income over expense for the year, is derived from the following sources: General Administration, which includes per capita tax, charter fees, interest and other miscellaneous income $27,908.21, "The Rotarian" $22,390.60, and the special funds make up the balance of $226.09.

The demands upon the funds of Rotary are constantly increasing in proportion to the ever widening sphere of its activities. Only the policy of rigid economy on the part of the Finance Committee, Board of Directors and others, made possible the increase in surplus during the present year.

The investments of Rotary, which at present have a par value of $444,464.50, are in excellent condition. Bonds and mortgages amounting to $7,500.00 either matured or were called for redemption and were paid during the year. Upon recommendation of the Finance Committee the Board of Directors authorized the purchase of the following investments:

$ 10,000.00	Northern Indiana Public Service Company, 5½% Bonds, due 1969
5,000.00	Gulf States Utility Company, 5% Bonds, due 1956
15,000.00	Dominion of Canada War Loan 5½% Bonds, due 1933
4,866.00	(£1,000/0/0) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland War Loan 5½% Bonds, due 1947
18,000.00	First Mortgage on Chicago Real Estate, due 1934
16,000.00	First Mortgage on Winnetka, Ill., Real Estate, due 1933
10,000.00	First Mortgage on Park Ridge, Ill., Real Estate, due 1933
5,000.00	Butler Brothers, 6% Bonds, due 1936
5,000.00	Chile Copper Company, 5% Bonds, due 1947
5,000.00	Inland Steel Company, 4½% Bonds, due 1978
5,000.00	Shell Union Oil Corp., 5% Bonds, due 1947
5,000.00	Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Co., 5½% Bonds, due 1938
$103,866.00	TOTAL

These investments were purchased at a cost of $101,889.85.

The collection of the per capita tax and subscriptions to "The Rotarian" at the beginning of each six month period results in temporary cash balances that are in excess of current requirements. In order to obtain the maximum interest consistent with safety on the funds of Rotary International, there was temporarily invested, during the period between the receipt and expenditure of the money, a total of $295,000.00 in Certificates of Deposit of the First Union Trust and Savings Bank at 3% interest and $255,000.00 in short term bonds at approximately 5% interest. The interest income this year will be about $26,000.00 as compared to $19,500.00 last year.

A final report and remittance was received from the Rotary Club of Dallas in connection with the 1929 Convention held in that city, and the guarantee of $5,000.00 posted by the club, together with interest earned thereon, was returned to the club.

The contract between Rotary International and the Rotary Club of Vienna, incident to holding the 1931 Convention in that city, has been signed and the club has established a credit of $5,000.00 in favor of Rotary International with the Equitable Trust Co., of New York as a guarantee that it will comply with its obligations under the contract.

I have received from the Secretary all funds paid to him and have deposited them in the name of Rotary International in banks approved by the Board of Directors. Disbursements from these funds were made by checks prepared in the Secretariat and signed by me as Treasurer. In addition to acting as custodian of the funds I also hold in my possession the valuable documents of the organization, investment bonds, surety bonds, insurance policies, leases, contracts, etc.

I hereby certify that on 31 May, 1930, the cash and investments of Rotary International were as set forth in the following statements:

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

STATEMENT OF CASH

May 31, 1930

$ 20,000.00	Certificates of Deposit of First Union Trust and Savings Banks, Chicago.
106,437.13	First National Bank, Chicago, Checking Account.
5,551.45	Canadian Bank of Commerce, Checking Account.
12,430.56	Midland Bank, Ltd., London, Checking Account (£2,554/11/5).
1,000.00	Secretariat (Central Office) Petty Cash Account.
500.00	"The Rotarian," Petty Cash Account.
1,800.00	"The Rotarian," Postage Deposit.
1,930.00	European Secretariat, Zurich, Petty Cash Account.
2,000.00	President's Office, Petty Cash Account.
1,482.50	Special and Honorary Commissioners' Drawing Accounts.
$153,131.64	TOTAL CASH

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS

May 31, 1930

(Listed at Par Value)

Government Bonds

$28,000.00	Canada—5½%
7,000.00	Canada—5%
26,764.50	Great Britain and Ireland (£5,500/0/0)—5%
5,000.00	Australia—5%
4,200.00	United States—4¼%
3,000.00	France—7%
3,000.00	Italy—7%
2,000.00	Norway—6%
2,000.00	Cuba—5½%
1,500.00	Japan—6½%
1,500.00	Argentina—6%
1,500.00	Belgium—6%
1,500.00	Chile—6%
1,500.00	Germany—7%
1,500.00	Denmark—5½%
1,500.00	Switzerland—5½%
1,000.00	Brazil—8%
1,000.00	Uruguay—6%
500.00	Peru—7%
500.00	Peru—6%
500.00	Austria—7%
$94,964.50	TOTAL

Public Utility Bonds

$10,000.00	American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—5%
10,000.00	Kentucky Utilities—5%
10,000.00	Northern Indiana Public Service Co.—5%
10,000.00	Central Illinois Public Service Co.—4½%
10,000.00	Associated Electric—4½%
5,000.00	Iowa Electric Co.—6%
5,000.00	Illinois Power and Light Co.—5½%
5,000.00	Western United Gas and Electric Co.—5½%
5,000.00	Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co.—5%
5,000.00	Gulf States Utilities Co.—5%
5,000.00	Southern California Gas Corp.—5%
5,000.00	International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.—4½%
5,000.00	Penn. Central Light and Power Co.—4½%
5,000.00	Shawinigan Water & Power Co.—4½%
4,000.00	Philadelphia Electric Co.—5%
$99,000.00	TOTAL

Railroad Bonds

$ 5,000.00	Illinois Central Railroad Co.—4¾%
5,000.00	Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.—4½%
5,000.00	St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Co.—4½%
$ 15,000.00	TOTAL

Industrial and Investment Trust Bonds

$ 10,000.00	Chile Copper Co.—5%
10,000.00	International Securities Corp.—5%
10,000.00	Western Electric Co.—5%
10,000.00	Inland Steel Co.—4½%
5,000.00	Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Co.—5½%
5,000.00	Butler Brothers—5%
5,000.00	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.—5%
5,000.00	Shell Union Oil Corp.—5%
5,000.00	Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.—5%
$ 65,000.00	TOTAL

Real Estate Bonds and Individual First Mortgages

$ 18,000.00	Edward W. Wiley, 1st Mortgage—6%
16,000.00	Joseph L. Kordick, 1st Mortgage—6%
15,500.00	Geo. and Bessie Karnes, 1st Mortgage—6%
14,500.00	Ernest Gravin and H. Ofeller, 1st Mortgage—6%
13,500.00	Joseph and Bessie Malkin, 1st Mortgage—6%
13,000.00	Rudolph E. Crosby, 1st Mortgage—6%
12,000.00	F. A. and M. M. Bleckert, 1st Mortgage—5½%
11,500.00	Lawrence B. and Minnie R. Dean, 1st Mortgage—6%
10,000.00	1301 North State St. Building Corp.—Bonds—6%
10,000.00	George F. Fisk, 1st Mortgage—6%
9,500.00	Thomas and Martha Mathiesen, 1st Mortgage—6%
9,000.00	Waldemar and Lulu R. Weichbrodt, 1st Mortgage—6%
7,000.00	Dorothea I. and Thomas H. Pratt, 1st Mortgage—6%
5,500.00	Albert and Catherine Bush, 1st Mortgage—6%
5,500.00	H. C. and Bessie Moller, 1st Mortgage—6%
$170,500.00	TOTAL
$444,464.50	TOTAL INVESTMENTS

Detailed statements of the income and expense of Rotary International for the fiscal year 1929-30 and a statement of resources and obligations as of June 30, 1930, can be found in the Annual Financial Report.

RUFUS F. CHAPIN,
Treasurer.

OFFICERS OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL 1929-1930

GENERAL OFFICERS

President

M. Eugene Newsom, "Gene" (general office fixtures, retailing), 112 W. Main Street, Durham, North Carolina, U. S. A.

First Vice-President

Dr. Otto Böhler (steel manufacturing), 1 Elisabethstrasse 12, Vienna, Austria.

Second Vice-President

Dr. Edouard Willems (secretary Fondation Universitaire), 5 rue Paul Lauters, Brussels, Belgium.

Third Vice-President

Charles W. Ackley, "Charlie" (auctioning service), 427 Landis Avenue, Vineland, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Directors

The foregoing Officers and

Vizconde de Casa Aguilar (dentistry), Fernando VI 4 y 6, Madrid, Spain.

David Clark, "Dave" (publishing—textile journal), 18 West 4th Street, Charlotte, North Carolina, U. S. A.

Clyde L. Hulsizer (show window decorations manufacturing), 214 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, U. S. A.

D. W. Ohern, "Dan" (capital investments), 805 Perrine Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

Sydney W. Pascall (sugar confectionary manufacturing), 100 Blackfriars Road, London, S. E. 1, England.

Roy Ronald (newspaper publishing), 113 West Third Avenue, Mitchell, South Dakota, U. S. A.

I. B. Sutton, "Tom" (hardware retailing). P. O. Box 258, Tampico, Mexico. (United States address: 4633 Montview Boulevard, Denver, Colorado.)

D. M. Wright, "Dave" (dining room furniture), 93 Trinity Street, Stratford, Ontario, Canada.

Secretary

Chesley R. Perry, "Ches" (Rotary International), 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. (cable address: "Interotary." Phone: Franklin 0584).

Treasurer

Rufus F. Chapin, "Rufe" (banking), First Union Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, 38 South Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Past Presidents

Paul P. Harris, President-Emeritus (1910-12) (law practice—corporation, real estate and probate), Harris, Reinhardt & Russell, 876 First National Bank Building, 38 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Glenn C. Mead (1912-13) (lawyer), 818 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Russell F. Greiner (1913-14) (lithographic steel and copper plate engraving), Greiner-Fifield Lithographing Co., 2609 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.

Frank L. Mulholland (1914-15) (general law practice), Mulholland & Hartmann, 1441 Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Allen D. Albert (1915-16) (exhibition—World's Fair), 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Arch C. Klumph (1916-17) (lumber retailing), Cuyahoga Lumber Co., 1948 Carter Road, S. W., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

E. Leslie Pidgeon (1917-18) (honorary member), Erskine Church, Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

John Poole (1918-19) (banker), Federal National Bank, 1315 F Street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia, U. S. A.

Albert S. Adams (1919-20). Deceased December 31, 1926.

Estes Snedecor (1920-21) (attorney-at-law), Snedecor & Layman, 1212 Spalding Building, Portland, Oregon, U. S. A.

Crawford C. McCullough (1921-22) (eye, ear, nose and throat surgeon), 101 Dominion Bank Building, Fort William, Ontario, Canada.

Raymond M. Havens (1922-23) (printing), J. D. Havens Printing Co., 1015 Central Street, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.

Guy Gundaker (1923-24) (restaurants), Kugler's Restaurant Co., Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

Everett W. Hill (1924-25) (ice manufacturing), Western Ice and Cold Storage Co., 606 Perrine Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

Donald A. Adams (1925-26) (insurance—casualty), 152 Temple Street, New Haven, Connecticut, U. S. A.

Harry H. Rogers (1926-27) (commercial banking), Exchange National Bank, Tulsa, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

Arthur H. Sapp (1927-28) (general law practice), 346 North Jefferson Street, Huntington, Indiana, U. S. A.

I. B. Sutton (1928-29) (hardware retailing), Calle Comercio Num. 15. (Mail address: P. O. Box 258, Tampico, Mexico.) (United States address: 4633 Montview Boulevard, Denver, Colorado.)

DISTRICTS AND DISTRICT GOVERNORS

1st District—British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Alaska and Idaho (that portion north of the northern boundary of the county of Idaho). **A. T. R. Cunningham, "A. T. R."** (physician and surgeon), 710 Paulsen Building, Spokane, Washington, U. S. A.

2nd District—California (except the town of Needles), Nevada and the Hawaiian Islands. **Harvey B. Lyon** (storage—household goods), 3400 Broadway, Oakland, California, U. S. A.

3rd District—The Republic of Mexico. **Carlos Sánchez Mejorada** (general law practice), 5A De Hidalgo 82, Pachuca, Mexico (cable address: "Sanmejorada, Pachuca").

4th District—Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario (that portion west of the 85th meridian). **Frank R. Freeze** (collection and credit service), 201 Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alta., Canada.

5th District—Utah and Idaho (that portion south of the northern boundary of the county of Idaho). **Milton E. Lipman** (capital investment), P. O. Box 1583. (Telegraphic address: 607 Walker Bank Building), Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A.

6th District—Montana. **Sterling M. Wood** (general law practice), Box 1016, Billings, Montana, U. S. A.

7th District—Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico (the counties of Union and Colfax) and Nebraska (the county of Scottsbluff). **Charles McMillan, "Charlie"** (transfer and storage), 130 Laporte Avenue, Fort Collins, Colorado, U. S. A.

8th District—Kansas (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Doniphan, Atchison, Leavenworth, Douglas, Osage, Coffey, Greenwood, Elk and Chatauqua). **W. A. Lewis, "Bill"** (education—teacher training), State College, Hays, Kansas, U. S. A.

9th District—Minnesota, North Dakota and Wisconsin (Douglas County). **Roy F. Bridgeman** (creamery), Grand Forks, North Dakota, U. S. A.

10th District—Wisconsin (that portion north of the southern boundaries of the counties of Kewaunee, Brown, Outagamie, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempeleau, Buffalo, Pepin and Pierce, excluding Douglas County and including that portion of Winnebago County north of latitude 44° 5′), Michigan (upper peninsula, that portion west of the 85th meridian). **G. Raymond Empson, "Ray"** (automobile insurance), First National Bank Building, Gladstone, Michigan, U. S. A.

11th District—Iowa (except the counties of Lyon, Osceola, Sioux, O'Brien, Plymouth, Cherokee, Woodbury, Ida, Monona, Crawford, Harrison, Shelby, Pottawattomie, Mills, Montgomery, Fremont and Page). **Clarence A. Knutson** (hardware—retailing), Clear Lake, Iowa,, U. S. A.

12th District—Oklahoma (that portion west of the western boundaries of the counties of Washington, Tulsa, Creek, Okfuskee, Hughes, Coal, Atoka and Bryan). **George E. McKinnis** (building and loan), 118 N. Broadway, Shawnee, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

13th District—Wisconsin (that portion south of the southern boundaries of the counties of Kewaunee, Brown, Outagamie, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Jackson and Trempeleau and that portion of Winnebago County south of latitude 44° 5′). **James H. Murphy, "Jim"** (feed manufacturing), Dodge and State Streets, Burlington, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

14th District—Missouri (that portion east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Worth, Gentry, DeKalb, Clinton, Clay, Jackson, Cass and Bates and north of the southern boundaries of the counties of St. Clair, Hickory, Camden, Pulaski, Howell, Oregon, Ripley, Butler, Dunklin and Pemiscot). **W. H. Barnes, "Bill"** (title insurance), 32 S. Central Avenue, Clayton, Missouri, U. S. A.

15th District—Kansas (that portion east of the western boundaries of the counties of Montgomery, Wilson, Woodson, Anderson, Franklin, Johnson and Wyandotte), Oklahoma (that portion east of the western boundaries of the counties of Washington, Tulsa, Creek, Okfuskee, Hughes, Coal, Atoka and Bryan), Missouri (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Worth, Gentry, DeKalb, Clinton, Clay, Jackson, Cass, Bates, Laclede, Wright, Douglas and Ozark and that portion south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Cedar, Polk, Dallas and Laclede) and Arkansas (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Marion, Searcy, Johnson, Yell and Montgomery and north of the southern boundaries of the counties of Montgomery and Polk). **W. Rickert Fillmore, "Rick"** (publishing—religious), 917 Tracy Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.

16th District—Tennessee (the county of Shelby) and Mississippi (that portion north of the southern boundaries of the counties of Washington, Humphreys, Holmes, Attala, Winston and Noxubee). **Chauncey G. Smith** (cotton growing), 616 Second Street, Clarksdale, Mississippi, U. S. A.

17th District—Louisiana and Mississippi (that portion south of the southern boundaries of the counties of Washington, Humphreys, Holmes, Attala, Winston and Noxubee). **Leon S. Lippincott, M. D., "Lip"** (medical analysis laboratories), P. O. Box 303, Vicksburg, Mississippi, U. S. A.

18th District—Kentucky. **J. Murray Hill, "Murray"** (education-business), 1149 College Street, Bowling Green, Kentucky, U. S. A.

19th District—Nebraska (except Scottsbluff), South Dakota and Iowa (the counties of Lyon, Osceola, Sioux, O'Brien, Plymouth, Cherokee, Woodbury, Ida, Monona, Crawford, Harrison, Shelby, Pottawattomie, Mills, Montgomery, Fremont and Page). **George W. Johnston** (petroleum producing), 105 S. 49th Street, Omaha, Nebraska, U. S. A.

20th District—Indiana. **Leslie C. Sammons** (physician), 20 E. Broadway, Shelbyville, Indiana, U. S. A.

21st District—Ohio (that portion north of the southern boundaries of the counties of Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Richland, Ashland, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Carroll and Columbiana). **Arthur R. Christy, "Art"** (stove manufacturing), Fremont Stove Co., Garrison Street, Fremont, Ohio, U. S. A.

22nd District—Ohio (that portion south of the southern boundaries of the counties of Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Richland, Ashland, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Carroll and Columbiana). **Carl E. Steeb** (education—universities), Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

23rd District—Michigan (southern peninsula, that portion east of the western boundaries of the counties of Presque Isle, Montmorency, Oscoda, Ogemaw, Clare, Isabella, Gratiot, Shiawassee, Livingston, Washtenaw and Lenawee) and Ontario (the counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex and Elgin). **M. R. Keyworth, "M. R."** (education—public schools), 2401 Hewitt (Hamtramck Board of Education), Hamtramck, Michigan, U. S. A.

24th District—West Virginia (that portion west of the western boundaries of the counties of Grant and Pendleton). **Frank H. Kincheloe** (musical instruction—vocal), 435 Masonic Temple Building, Charleston, West Virginia, U. S. A.

25th District—The Republic of Cuba. **Dr. Luiz Piña y Ruiz, "Don Luis"** (municipal government administration), Marti 14, Colon, Cuba.

26th District—Alabama and Florida (that portion west of the Apalachicola River). **Morgan Richards, "Rich"** (traffic service), 1100½ Water Avenue (P. O. Box 694), Selma, Alabama, U. S. A.

27th District—New York (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Orleans, Genesee and Livingston and that portion of Steuben County west of a line drawn south from the western boundary of the county of Schuyler), Pennsylvania (the counties of Erie, Warren and McKean), Ontario (that portion between meridian 77° and the 85th meridian, except the counties of Essex, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex and Elgin) and Quebec (that portion west of meridian 77° 30′). **Charles W. Buchanan, "Charlie"** (collection service), 1710 Metropolitan Building, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

28th District—New York (that portion east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Orleans, Genesee, Livingston, and that portion of the county of Steuben east of a line drawn south from the western boundary of the county of Schuyler, and west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Herkimer and Hamilton and north of the northern boundaries of the counties of Fulton and Warren), Quebec (that portion between meridian 77° 30′ and the 68th meridian) and Ontario (that portion east of the meridian 77°). **John Nelson** (life assurance—public relations), Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

29th District—New York (that portion east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Hamilton, Herkimer, Otsego, Chenango and Broome, and south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Warren and Fulton). **Arvie Eldred, "Arve"** (education—public schools), City Hall, Troy, New York.

30th District—Massachusetts (that portion west of the western boundary of Worcester County), and Connecticut. **Vernon H. Hodges** (wall paper—distributing), 290 York Street, New Haven, Connecticut.

31st District—Massachusetts (that portion east of the western boundary of Worcester County, except that portion east of longitude 71° and north of latitude 42° 45′), and Rhode Island. **Thomas F. Kenney, M. D., "Tom"** (public health and school hygiene), % Rotary Club Headquarters, Bancroft Hotel, Worcester, Massachusetts.

32nd District—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Quebec (that portion east of the 68th meridian). **George E. Graham** (railway), Kentville, Nova Scotia, Canada.

33rd District—Pennsylvania (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Cambria, Somerset and that portion west of the meridian 78° 30′ in the counties of Elk and Clearfield, except the counties of Erie, Warren and McKean). **D. E. Thompson, "Sheriff"** (coal—wholesale), 185 S. Spring Street, Blairsville, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

34th District—Pennsylvania (that portion east of the western boundaries of the counties of Bedford, Blair, Potter, and that portion east of meridian 78° 30′ in the counties of Elk and Clearfield, and that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Potter, Cameron, Center, Mifflin, Juniata, Dauphin, Lebanon and Lancaster, and south of the northern boundaries of Center and Juniata), West Virginia (that portion east of the western boundaries of the counties of Grant and Pendleton), Maryland, and District of Columbia. **Ignatius Bjorlee** (education—state schools), S. Market Street, Frederick, Maryland, U. S. A.

35th District—Michigan (southern peninsula, that portion west of the western boundaries of the counties of Presque Isle, Montmorency, Oscoda, Ogemaw, Clare, Isabella, Gratiot, Shiawassee, Livingston, Washtenaw and Lenawee and that portion of the upper peninsula of Michigan east of the 85th meridian). **William Gear Spencer, "Prexy"** (education—colleges), 33 College Street, Hillsdale, Michigan, U. S. A.

36th District—New Jersey (that portion north of the northern boundary of the county of Burlington). **Cordie J. Culp** (clergyman—protestant), 58 Bayard, New Brunswick, New Jersey, U. S. A.

37th District—Vermont and New Hampshire (that portion west of the longitude 71°). **Edgar H. Hunter, "Ed"** (general contracting), Davison Building, Hanover, New Hampshire, U. S. A.

38th District—Maine, New Hampshire (that portion east of longitude 71°) and Massachusetts (that portion east of longitude 71° and north of latitude 42° 45′). **David C. McIntosh, "Dave"** (school book publishing), 16 Orchard Street, Dover, New Hampshire, U. S. A.

39th District—Florida (that portion east of the Apalachicola River). **Howard W. Selby** (banking), Central Farmers Trust Co., West Palm Beach, Florida, U. S. A.

40th District—Illinois (that portion north of the northern boundaries of the counties of Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Woodford, Livingston, Ford and Iroquois). **G. Bruce Machen** (savings banking), 401 Main Street, Savanna, Illinois, U. S. A.

41st District—Texas (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Cooke, Denton, Tarrant, Ellis, Hill, McLennan, Falls and that portion north of the southern boundaries of the counties of Falls, Bell, Burnet, Llano, Mason, Menard, Schleicher, Irion, Reagan, Upton and Crane and that portion of the counties of Ward and Winkler east of a line drawn south from the eastern boundary of New Mexico). **R. B. Bryant, "Bernard"** (department store), West Side of Square, Stamford, Texas, U. S. A.

42nd District—New Mexico (except Union and Colfax counties), and Texas (the counties of El Paso, Hudspeth, Culbertson, Loving, Reeves, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Brewster, Terrell and that portion of the counties of Winkler and Ward west of a line drawn south from the eastern boundary of New Mexico). **Hunter Metcalfe** (general law practice), Marfa, Texas, U. S. A.

43rd District—Arizona and California (that portion of San Bernardino County east of longitude 115° and south of latitude 35°). **Fred J. Joyce** (insurance—life), 830 Forest Avenue, Tempe, Arizona, U. S. A.

44th District—Illinois (that portion south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Woodford and Livingston and west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Livingston, McLean, DeWitt, Logan, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby (that portion north of 39° 30′), Christian, Montgomery and Bond and north of the southern boundaries of the counties of Bond and Madison). **Albert T. Peters, "Al"** (veterinary medicine), 1522 North Adams Street, Peoria, Illinois, U. S. A.

45th District—Illinois (that portion south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Ford and Iroquois and east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Livingston, McLean, DeWitt, Logan, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby (that portion north of 39° 30′), Christian, Montgomery and Bond, and south of the southern boundaries of the counties of Bond and Madison). **W. F. Lodge, "Bill"** (general contracting), 115 W. Main Street, Monticello, Illinois, U. S. A.

46th District—The Kingdom of Italy. **On. Gr. Uff. Biagio Borriello** (ocean shipping), 62 Via Agostino De Pretis, Naples, Italy. (District office: 8 Piazza Paolo Ferrari, Milan, Italy, Avv. Achille Bossi, Secretary.)

47th District—Texas (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Chambers and Liberty and south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Liberty, Walker, Grimes, Brazos, Burleson, Lee, Williamson, Blanco, Gillespie, Kimble, Sutton and Crockett and east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Pecos and Terrell). **Dr. Sam E. Thompson,** (hospitals), % Thompson Sanitorium, Kerrville, Texas, U. S. A.

48th District—Texas (that portion east of the western boundaries of the counties of Grayson, Collin, Dallas, Kaufman, Navarro, Limestone, Milam, Madison, Trinity, San Jacinto, Hardin and Jefferson). **Sam H. Whitley** (education—colleges), East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce, Texas, U. S. A.

49th District—The Republic of France in Europe and the Principality of Monaco. **Etienne Fougere** (crepe manufacturing), 26 Place Tolozan, Lyon, France.

50th District—Pennsylvania (the counties of Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Philadelphia and Delaware), New Jersey (that portion south of the northern boundary of the county of Burlington), and Delaware. **Dr. Charles A. Haff, "Charlie"** (hospitals), 326 E. 21st Street, Northampton, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

51st District—Pennsylvania (that portion east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Potter, Cameron, Center, Mifflin, Juniata, Dauphin, and north of the northern boundaries of the counties of Center, Juniata, Dauphin, Berks, Lehigh and Northampton). **Warren T. Acker** (mining engineering), Mears Building, Scranton, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

52nd District—Tennessee (except the county of Shelby) and Virginia (that portion of Washington County west of longitude 82°). **Frank M. Frankland** (automobile bodies and tops manufacturing), Chester and Market Streets, Jackson, Tennessee, U. S. A.

53rd District—Dominion of New Zealand. **Charles John Ronaldson, "C. J."** (bank), 107 Papanui Road, Christchurch, New Zealand.

54th District—The Republic of Switzerland, the Principality of Leichtenstein and the Province of Vorarlberg. **Dr. Paul Dumont** (general law practice), Marktgasse 37, Berne, Switzerland.

55th District—Africa (south of the Equator). **Otto Siedle** (ocean shipping), P. O. Box 931, Durban, South Africa. (Cable address: "Siedle, Durban.")

56th District—Virginia (except that part of Washington County west of longitude 82°). **Julian A. Burruss, "Jule"** (education—colleges), Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia. (Member Christiansburg, Va., Rotary Club.)

57th District—North Carolina (that portion north of the northern boundaries of the counties of Watauga, Caldwell, Alexander, Iredell, Rowan and Montgomery and east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Montgomery and Richmond). **Henry R. Dwire** (fine arts—literature), P. O. Box 1148, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, U. S. A.

58th District—North Carolina (that portion south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Watauga, Caldwell, Alexander, Iredell, Rowan and Montgomery and west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Montgomery and Richmond), and South Carolina. **Ernest L. Withers** (insurance—fire), P. O. Box 710, Waynesville, North Carolina, U. S. A.

59th District—Kingdom of the Netherlands (that portion lying in Europe generally known as Holland). **P. L. Slis, "Slis"** (cheese—exporting), Heemraadssingel 174, Rotterdam, The Netherlands. (Cable address: "Slis, Rotterdam.")

60th District—The Kingdom of Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands and the Zone of Spanish Protectorate in Morocco, including Tangier. **Salvador Echeandia** (perfumes fabrication), Calle de Isaac Peral 10, Madrid, Spain.

61st District—The Kingdom of Belgium in Europe and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. **Louis E. Steinmann** (freight shipping agencies), 24 Quai Jordaens, Antwerp, Belgium. (Cable address: "Steinmann, Antwerp.")

62nd District—Arkansas (that portion east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Marion, Searcy, Johnson, Yell and Montgomery and south of the southern boundaries of the counties of Montgomery and Polk). **Charles S. Lemons, "Charlie"** (groceries—distributing), 305 West Ash Street, Blytheville, Arkansas, U. S. A.

63rd District—The Republics of Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. **Dr. Alfredo Colmo, "Don Alfredo"** (civilista), Calle Pampa 3200, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

64th District—The Republics of Bolivia and Chile. **Francisco Mardones, "Don Francisco"** (civil engineering), Casilla 1724, Santiago, Chile. (Cable address: "Francmardo, Santiago.")

65th District—Commonwealth of Australia. **Alfred C. C. Holtz** (printing and publishing—newspaper), 365 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, C. 1, Australia. (Cable address: "Disgovtry, Melbourne.")

66th District—Republic of Czechoslovakia. **Dr. Václav Tille** (education—universities). Václavské nám. 62, Prague II, Czechoslovakia.

67th District—Kingdom of Norway. **Hans Florelius** (flour and grain distributing), Kongensgate 33, Oslo, Norway. (Cable address: "Flormel, Oslo.")

68th District—Republics of Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador. **Juan Antonio Guizado** (fire prevention), P. O. Box 578, Panama City, Panama.

69th District—Georgia. **Royal Daniel** (newspaper publishing), Lee and Stephens, Quitman, Georgia, U. S. A.

70th District—Japan proper, Chosen, Formosa, Dairen and South Manchuria. **Umekichi Yoneyama** (banking—trust company), Surugacho, Tokyo, Japan.

71st District—The Republic of Peru. **Dr. Luis A. Cháves Velando** (oculist), Mariquitas 368, Lima, Peru.

72nd District—The Republic of Brazil. **Dr. Edmundo de Carvalho** (medicine—oculist), Rua Praca da Se 15, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

73rd District—The German Reich in Europe and the Republic of Austria, excepting the Province of Vorarlberg. **Dr. Wilhelm Cuno** (ocean shipping), Alsterdam 25, Hamburg, Germany. (Address all mail to Herrn A. Bolenius, Patriotisches Gebäude, Beim alten Rathhaus, Hamburg II, Germany.

74th District—Republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala, and the Colony of British Honduras. **Luis Alfaro D.** (agricultural estates management), 7a Calle Poniente No. 4, Sonsonante, Salvador.

75th District—Kingdom of Denmark. **O. Oxelberg Lindhard** (appraising service), Nygaardsvej 42, Copenhagen, Denmark.

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South America—Dr. Eduardo Moore (physician and surgeon), Vergara 110 (mail address: Casilla 2259), Santiago, Chile. (Cable address: "Vergara 110.") (From 1 August, 1929.)

Special Commissioners

Mexico—Marcelino L. Garza (farming). Plaza Manuel Acuna, (P. O. Box 57), Saltillo, Mexico. (From 15 March, 1930.)

South America—James H. Roth (honorary member Rotary Club of Lima, Peru) (mail address: Rotary International, 211 West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.); **Guillermo Q. Carvallo** (printing), Calle Benito Juarez No. 10 (mail address: Apartado 128), Vera Cruz, Mexico.

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Will Taylor (life insurance), Franklin Life Insurance Company (mail address, P. O. Box 603), Springfield, Illinois, U. S. A.

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1930-31

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(1930-1931)

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28th District—New York (that portion east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Orleans, Genesee, Livingston, and that portion of the county of Steuben east of a line drawn south from the western boundary of the county of Schuyler, and west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Broome, Chenango, Otsego, Herkimer, and Hamilton, and north of the northern boundaries of the counties of Fulton and Warren), Quebec (that portion between Meridian 77° 30′ and the 68th Meridian), and Ontario (that portion east of the Meridian 77°). **Glyndon H. Crocker, "Crock"** (underwear manufacturing), 165 Main Street, Cortland, New York.

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30th District—Massachusetts (that portion west of the western boundary of Worcester County), and Connecticut. **Richard E. Dodge, "Dick"** (agricultural education). Mail address: Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Connecticut, U. S. A. Telegraph and express address: Willimantic, Connecticut, U. S. A. (Member, Willimantic, Connecticut, Rotary Club).

31st District—Massachusetts (that portion east of the western boundary of Worcester County, except that portion east of longitude 71° and north of latitude 42° 45′), the city of Amesbury, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. **J. Bruce McCullough** (cotton yarn brokerage), P. O. Box 492, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

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33rd District—Pennsylvania (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Cambria, Somerset, and that portion west of the Meridian 78° 30′ in the counties of Elk and Clearfield, except the counties of Erie, Warren and McKean. **Bert H. Smyers** (attorney-at-law—finance), 323 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

34th District—Pennsylvania (that portion east of the western boundaries of the counties of Bedford, Blair, Potter, and that portion east of the Meridian 78° 30′ in the counties of Elk and Clearfield, and that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Potter, Cameron, Center, Mifflin, Juniata, Dauphin, Lebanon and Lancaster, and south of the northern boundaries of Center and Juniata), West Virginia (that portion east of the western boundaries of the counties of Grant and Pendleton), Maryland, and District of Columbia. **Arthur E. Winter, "Art"** (piano distributing), 1415 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

35 District—Michigan (southern peninsula, that portion west of the western boundaries of the counties of Presque Isle, Montmorency, Oscoda, Ogemaw, Clare, Isabella, Gratiot, Shiawassee, Livingston, Washtenaw, and Lenawee and that portion of the upper peninsula of Michigan east of the 85th Meridian). **W. Glenn Cowell** (lawyer), Clarke Building, Coldwater, Michigan, U. S. A.

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38th District—Maine, New Hampshire (that portion east of longitude 71°) and Massachusetts (that portion east of longitude 71° and north of latitude 42° 45′ excepting the City of Amesbury). **Thomas A. Sanders, "Tom"** (land development), 434A Congress Street, Portland, Maine, U. S. A.

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40th District—Illinois (that portion north of the northern boundaries of the counties of Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Woodford, Livingston, Ford and Iroquois. **Norval F. Fultz, "Norve"** (education—vocational training), J. Sterling Morton High School, Cicero, Illinois, U. S. A.

41st District—Texas (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Cooke, Denton, Tarrant, Ellis, Hill, McLennan, Falls and that portion north of the southern boundaries of the counties of Falls, Bell, Burnet, Llano, Mason, Menard, Schleicher, Irion, Reagan, Upton and Crane and that portion of the counties of Ward and Winkler east of a line drawn south from the eastern boundary of New Mexico). **Raymond H. Nichols, "Ray"** (newspaper publishing), Texas & Cumberland Streets, Vernon, Texas, U. S. A.

42nd District—New Mexico (except Union and Colfax Counties) and Texas (the counties of El Paso, Hudspeth, Culbertson, Loving, Reeves, Jeff Davis, Pecos, Presidio, Brewster, Terrell and that portion of the counties of Winkler and Ward west of a line drawn south from the eastern boundary of New Mexico). **R. E. McBride, "R. E."** (physician and surgeon), Drawer 631, Las Cruces, New Mexico, U. S. A.

43rd District—Arizona and California (that portion of San Bernardino County east of longitude 115° and south of latitude 35°). **Clarence N. Boynton, "Bugs"** (medical analysis laboratories), 1838 Palmcroft Drive N. W., Phoenix, Arizona, U. S. A.

44th District—Illinois (that portion south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Henderson, Warren, Knox, Peoria, Woodford and Livingston, and west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Livingston, McLean, DeWitt, Logan, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby (that portion north of 39° 30′), Christian, Montgomery and Bond and north of the southern boundaries of the counties of Bond and Madison). **Thomas Williamson, "Tom"** (corporation law practice), Bank of Edwardsville Building, Edwardsville, Illinois, U. S. A.

45th District—Illinois (that portion south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Ford and Iroquois and east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Livingston, McLean, DeWitt, Logan, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby (that portion north of 39° 30′), Christian, Montgomery and Bond, and south of the southern boundaries of the counties of Bond and Madison). **Arthur Eidman, "Dugan"** (banker), 111 E. Main Street, Belleville, Illinois, U. S. A.

46th District—Kingdom of Italy.—**On. Gr. Uff. Biagio Borriello** (steamship agency), 62 Via Agostino De Pretis, Napoli, Italy.

47th District—Texas (that portion west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Chambers and Liberty and south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Liberty, Walker, Grimes, Brazos, Burleson, Lee, Williamson, Blanco, Gillespie, Kimble, Sutton and Crockett and east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Pecos and Terrell). **Walter Walthall** (railroad transportation—executive service), 417 N. St. Mary's Street, San Antonio, Texas, U. S. A.

48th District—Texas (that portion east of the western boundaries of the counties of Grayson, Collin, Dallas, Kaufman, Navarro, Limestone, Milam, Madison, Trinity, San Jacinto, Hardin and Jefferson). **Frank Davis** (feed manufacturing), Marshall, Texas, U. S. A.

49th District—The Republic of France in Europe, the Principality of Monaco, the Department of Algeria and the Protectorates of Morocco and Tunisia. **Andre Gardot** (avocat a la Cour d'Appel—lawyer, court of appeals), 23 Avenue de Messine, Paris, France. (Member of Rotary Club of Angers.)

50th District—Pennsylvania (the counties of Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester, Philadelphia and Delaware), New Jersey (that portion south of the northern boundary of the county of Burlington) and Delaware. **Edward S. Fretz** (automobile parts and accessories manufacturing), Y. M. C. A. Building, Pottstown, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

51st District—Pennsylvania (that portion east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Potter, Cameron, Center, Mifflin, Juniata, Dauphin, and north of the northern boundaries of the counties of Center, Juniata, Dauphin, Berks, Lehigh and Northampton). **Frank S. Riordan, "Judge"** (law practice), 25 West Ridge Street, Lansford, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

52nd District—Tennessee (except the county of Shelby) and Virginia (that portion of Washington County west of longitude 82°). **Elbridge W. Palmer, "E. W."** (book binding), Reedy and Roller Streets, Kingsport, Tennessee, U. S. A.

53rd District—Dominion of New Zealand. **Henry James Guthrie, "Harry"** (leather and grindery distributing), Guthrie, Bowron & Co., Ltd., 426 Moray Place. Mail address: P. O. Box 190, Dunedin, New Zealand. Cable address: "Guthron."

54th District—The Republic of Switzerland and the Principality of Leichtenstein. **Adrien Brandt** (fabriques d'horlogerie—watch and clock manufacturing), 18 Petit-Chêne, Lausanne, Switzerland.

55th District—Africa (south of the Equator). **Albert Haak** (garage and service station), P. O. Box 6848, Johannesburg, South Africa.

56th District—Virginia (except that part of Washington County west of longitude 82°). **G. Jeter Jones** (finance—banking), First & Merchants National Bank, Richmond, Virginia, U. S. A. Cable address: "Firstrich."

57th District—North Carolina (that portion north of the northern boundaries of the counties of Watauga, Caldwell, Alexander, Iredell, Rowan and Montgomery and east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Montgomery, and Richmond). **Maynard O. Fletcher** (education—private schools), Washington Collegiate Institute, Washington, North Carolina, U. S. A.

58th District—North Carolina (that portion south of the northern boundaries of the counties of Watauga, Caldwell, Alexander, Iredell, Rowan and Montgomery and west of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Montgomery and Richmond), and South Carolina. **Jefferson Boon Aiken, "Boon"** (insurance—fire and casualty), Corner Evans and Irby Streets, Florence, South Carolina, U. S. A.

59th District—Kingdom of the Netherlands (that portion lying in Europe generally known as Holland). **Ernst H. Krelage** (trade associations), Stolbergstraat 6, Haarlem, The Netherlands.

60th District—The Kingdom of Spain, including the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands and the Zone of Spanish Protectorate in Morocco, including Tangier. **José M. Roviralta** (materiales para techar—roofing materials manufacturing), Plaza Antonio Lopez 15, Barcelona, Spain. Cable address, "Uralita."

61st District—The Kingdom of Belgium in Europe and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. **Louis E. Steinmann** (freight shipping agencies), 24 Quai Jordaens, Antwerp, Belgium.

62nd District—Arkansas (that portion east of the eastern boundaries of the counties of Marion, Searcy, Johnson, Yell and Montgomery and south of the southern boundaries of the counties of Montgomery and Polk). **Al G. Whidden** (advertising), 1117 Simmons National Building, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, U. S. A.

63rd District—The Republics of Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay. **Herbert P. Coates, "Don Heriberto"** (typewriters), Sarandi 461, Mail address, Casilla 49, Montevideo, Uruguay. Cable address, "Herbcoates."

64th District—The Republics of Bolivia and Chile. **Victor Ide, "Don Victor"** (periodismo—newspaper publishing), Casilla 46-O, Osorno, Chile.

65th District—Commonwealth of Australia (that portion including South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria, Northern Territory, and part of New South Wales south of the Murrumbidgee River including Broken Hill)- **Leonard J. C. Mitchell** (medicine—ophthalmic surgery), 4 Collins Street. Mail address, 55-59 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, C. I., Victoria, Australia. Cable address, "Lenmitmelb."

66th District—Republic of Czechoslovakia. **Jaroslav Podhajsky, "Jaro"** (office steel furniture manufacturing), Praha-Hostivar, Czechoslovakia. (Member, Rotary Club of Praha.)

67th District—Kingdom of Norway. **Johannes Martens** (newspaper), Stortingsplass 7, Oslo, Norway.

68th District—Republics of Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador. **Enrique A. de la Rosa** (corredor de bienes raices—real estate agency), Apartado 345, Barranquilla, Colombia. Cable address, "Maljose."

69th District—Georgia. **Thomas C. Law, "Tom"** (analytical chemistry), 16 Baker Street, N. E., Mail address, P. O. Box 1558, Atlanta, Georgia, U. S. A.

70th District—Japan proper, Chosen, Formosa, Dairen and South Manchuria. **Umekichi Yoneyama** (banking—trust company), Suruga-cho, Nihonbashi, Tokyo, Japan. Cable address, "Mittrust."

71st District—The Republic of Peru. **Luis Montero y Tirado** (seguros de vida—insurance—life), Ucayali 343, Casilla 220, Lima, Peru. Cable address, "Monteroti."

72nd District—The Republic of Brazil. **Miguel Arrojado Lisboa** (mining engineering), Avenida Rio Branco 46-5 Andar. Mail address, Caixa do Correio 829, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Cable address, "Arrojado."

73rd District—German Reich in Europe and the Republic of Austria. **Otto Böhler** (steel manufacturer), 1. Elisabethstrasse 12, Wien, Austria.

74th District—Republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala, and the Colony of British Honduras. **Rafael Meza Ayau (hijo)**, (fabrica de aguas gaseosas—carbonated beverages manufacturing), Paseo Independencia s/n, San Salvador, Salvador.

75th District—Kingdom of Denmark. **O. Oxelberg Lindhard, "Lindy"** (appraising service), Nygaardsvej 42, Copenhagen, Denmark.

76th District—Commonwealth of Australia (that portion including Queensland, New South Wales north of the Murrumbidgee River and the Federal Territory). **Robert C. Hancock, "Bob"** (taxation counselling), Eagle Street, Brisbane, Australia.

ASSOCIATION FOR BRITAIN AND IRELAND

President

Wilfrid Andrews (loans), 52 West Street, Sittingbourne, England. (Member, Rotary Club, Ramsgate, England.)

First Vice President

Herbert Schofield (technical schools and colleges), Engineering College, Loughborough, England.

Second Vice President

Hubert Errington Galloway, "Hugh" (nails manufacturing), Tyne Works, Gateshead-upon-Tyne, England.

Immediate Past President

Sir Charles A. Mander (paints and varnish manufacturing), John Street, Wolverhampton, England.

Honorary Treasurer

F. J. S. Broad (cornflour manufacturing), 43-44 Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4, England.

Executive Secretary

Frederick C. Hickson, 34-5 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2., England.

Organizing Secretary

W. W. Blair-Fish, 34-5 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, England.

HONORARY GENERAL COMMISSIONERS

Continental Europe—T. C. Thomsen, "T. C." (water purifying plants manufacturing), Gentoftegade 14, Gentofte, Denmark. (Cable address, "Interotary.") (Member, Rotary Club of Copenhagen, Denmark.)

Levant and Orient—James W. Davidson, "Jim" (loans and investments), 1015 Herald Building, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

HONORARY COMMISSIONERS

India, Burma, Ceylon, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements, Sumatra and Siam—F. E. James (planters association), United Planters Association of South India, 200 Mount Road, Madras, India.

Continental Europe—M. B. Gerbel (engineer), Liliengasse 1, Wien I, Austria.

65th District—Part of Continent of Australia—Albert E. Clarkson (paint and glass merchant), 124 Rundle Street, Adelaide, Australia.

South America—Eduardo Moore (physician and surgeon), Vergara 110 (Mail address, Casilla 2259), Santiago, Chile, Telephone 5544. (Cable address, "Vergara 110.")

SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS

South America—James H. Roth (honorary member, Rotary Club of Lima, Peru, and Ventura, California), mail address 211 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. **Guillermo Q. Carvalio** (printing), Calle Benito Juarez No. 10 (Mail address, Apartado 128), Vera Cruz, Mexico.

SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE

Egypt, Greece, Palestine, Syria and Turkey—R. Clare Martin (refined oil products distributing), Shell House, Cairo, Egypt.

1930-31 COMMITTEES
OF
ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

AIMS AND OBJECTS COMMITTEE

Chairman, R. L. (Bob) Hill (alumni associations).
217 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Missouri, U. S. A.

Clyde L. Hulsizer (show window decorations—manufacturing), 214 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, U. S. A.

Herbert Schofield (technical schools and colleges), Engineering College, Loughborough, England.

Luther Hodges (blanket manufacturing), care The Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Spray, North Carolina, U. S. A. (Member, Leaksville-Spray Rotary Club.)

John Nelson (life assurance—public relations), Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

CLUB SERVICE COMMITTEE

Chairman, Clyde L. Hulsizer (show window decorations—manufacturing),
214 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, U. S. A.

Achille Bossi (lawyer—general practice), Via Monte Napoleone 21, Milan, Italy.

Maurice Duperrey (radio service), 19 rue de Paradis, Paris, France.

W. Rickert Fillmore (publishing—religious), 917 Tracy Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.

Arthur Mayhew (lumber retailing), Mayhew Lumber Company, Uvalde, Texas, U. S. A.

VOCATIONAL SERVICE COMMITTEE

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Engineering College, Loughborough, England

James F. Dewey, "Jim" (woolen manufacturing), Quechee, Vermont, U. S. A. (Member, White River Junction, Vermont, Rotary Club.)

Charles S. Lemons, "Charlie" (groceries—distributing), 305 West Ash Street, Blytheville, Arkansas, U. S. A.

Edo Markovic (commercial banking), Jugoslavenska banka d.d., Josipovac 10, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Carlos Sanchez Mejorada (general law practice), 5A De Hidalgo 82, Pachuca, Mexico. (Cable address, "Sanmejorada, Pachuca.")

COMMUNITY SERVICE COMMITTEE

Chairman, Luther Hodges (blanket manufacturing),
℅ The Carolina Cotton & Woolen Mills, Spray, North Carolina, U. S. A.
(Member, Leaksville-Spray Rotary Club.)

John E. Carlson, "Swede" (general law practice), 211 Union Station, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A. (Member, Kansas City, Kansas, Rotary Club.)

Cupertino Del Campo (bellas artes—fine arts), Arenales 651, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Joseph Imre (medicine—ophthalmology), VI Venceur utca 33, Budapest, Hungary.

T. J. Rees (education—general administration), Education Offices, Dynevor Place, Swansea, Wales.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE COMMITTEE

Chairman, John Nelson (life assurance—public relations),
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

L. R. Grote (physician—specialist), Klinik Von Noorden, Schifferstr. 80, Frankfurt, Germany.

Thomas F. Kenney (public health and social hygiene), City Hall, Worcester, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Sir Charles A. Mander (varnish manufacturing), John Street, Wolverhampton, England.

Georg Wettstein (general law practice), Raemistrasse 29, Zurich 1, Switzerland.

BOYS WORK COMMITTEE

Chairman, John E. Carlson (general law practice),
211 Union Station, Kansas City, Missouri, U. S. A.
(Member, Kansas City, Kansas, Rotary Club.)

Kurt Belfrage (security broker), Stockholm Stock Exchange, Borshuset, Stockholm, Sweden.

Will H. Lovesy (oil refiners), Utah Oil Refining Co., 701 Newhouse Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A.

A. D. McCannel (physician—eye, ear, nose and throat), 33 Central Avenue, West, Minot, North Dakota, U. S. A.

C. C. McDowell (agricultural education extension), P. O. Box 397, Somerset, Pennsylvania, U. S. A.

EXTENSION COMMITTEE

Chairman, Robert D. Hughes (motor trucks distributing),
637 W. Third Street, Dayton, Ohio, U. S. A.

A. E. Baucher (barrister-at-law), 43, Castle Street, Liverpool, England.

James W. Davidson (loans and investments), 1015 Herald Building, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

J. Murray Hill (employment agency business university), 1149 College Street, Bowling Green, Kentucky, U. S. A.

R. W. Rusterholz (rock drills distributing), Ingersol Rand Co. (S.A.) Ltd., (Mail address, P. O. Box 1809), Johannesburg, South Africa.

CONVENTION COMMITTEE

Charles W. Ackley (auctioning service), 427 Landis Avenue, Vineland, New Jersey, U. S. A.

R. L. ("Bob") Hill (alumni associations), 217 Jesse Hall, Columbia, Missouri, U. S. A.

T. C. Thomsen (water purifying plants manufacturing), Gentoftegade 14, Gentofte, Denmark. (Member, Rotary Club of Copenhagen.)

T. D. Young (linen draper), Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England.

(Chairman and one member not appointed at time of going to press)

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE
(1931 CONVENTION)

Chairman, Charles W. Ackley (auctioning service),
427 Landis Avenue, Vineland, New Jersey, U. S. A.

Robert E. Heun (building loans), 10-12 N. 10th Street, Richmond, Indiana, U. S. A.

Allen Street (funeral directing), 920 N. Robinson Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS COMMITTEE

Chairman, John Weymouth (general law practice),
310 Bank of Hampton Building, Hampton, Virginia, U. S. A.

Robert Lee Bobbitt (attorney-at-law), P. O. Box 403, Laredo, Texas, U. S. A.

T. Graham Hall (fire insurance), Nashville Trust Co. Building, Nashville, Tennessee, U. S. A.

James H. Murphy (feed manufacturing), Dodge and State Sts., Burlington, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Abit Nix (general law practice), 203 Southern Mutual Building, Athens, Georgia, U. S. A.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

Chairman, I. B. Sutton, "Tom" (hardware retailing),
Calle Comercio, Num. 15 (Mail address, P. O. Box 258), Tampico, Mexico.
(United States address, 4633 Montview Boulevard, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.)

Floyd L. Bateman (foreign freight forwarding), 7 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

M. Eugene Newsom (general office fixtures retailing), 112 W. Main Street, Durham, North Carolina, U. S. A.

Edwin Robinson (fruit distributing), Castlefolds Market, Sheffield, England.

Joseph S. Royer (groceries distributing), 126 St. Paul Street, Quebec, P. Q., Canada.

ROTARY FOUNDATION TRUSTEES

Chairman, Arch C. Klumph (lumber—wholesale, retail distributing),
1948 Carter Road, S. W., Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Rufus F. Chapin (banking), First Union Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, 38 S. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

Charles Rhodes (gold mining), 96 Remuera Road, Auckland, New Zealand.

Harry H. Rogers (commercial banking), Exchange National Bank, Tulsa Oklahoma, U. S. A.

L. G. Sloan (fountain pen, distributing) The Pen Corner, Kings Way, London, W. C. 2, England.

MAGAZINE COMMITTEE

(One member not appointed at time of going to press)

Chairman, Clinton P. Anderson (casualty insurance),
514 West Central Avenue, Albuquerque, New Mexico, U. S. A.

W. de Cock Buning (colonial economist), 't Hoenstraat 31, The Hague, The Netherlands.

Walter F. Dunlap (advertising), Manhattan Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Harrison E. Howe (chemist), Editor, Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, 810 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Smith L. P. Free (farming—mixed), High Street, Masterton, New Zealand.

CANADIAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman, Frank R. Freeze (collection and credit service),
201 Lancaster Building, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

Robert W. Irving, "Bob" (physician), P. O. Box 205, Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada.

John H. McDonald, "Jack" (barrister), 47 Main Street, W., North Bay, Ontario, Canada.

James H. Norton, "Jim" (railroad transportation—freight), Canadian National Railways Building, Main Street, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada.

E. Leslie Pidgeon (honorary), Erskine Church, Sherbrooke Street, W., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

EUROPEAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

This Committee is composed as follows: (a) every country in Europe having one or several districts organized shall have one member on the committee, and when one district includes two or more countries, the Board has the power to appoint one member from each of such countries; (b) countries in which there are more than 2,000 Rotarians shall have one additional member for each 2,000 Rotarians or major fraction thereof; but in no event more than three members of the committee in all; (c) the Board of Directors has the power to appoint one member from every non-districted country in Europe, the north of Africa and the Levant, or to appoint one member for a group of two or more such non-districted countries; (d) members of the Board of Directors of Rotary International, resident or traveling in Europe, and Honorary Commissioners of Rotary International, resident in Europe, shall be entitled to attend meetings of the EAC and have the right of debate without vote.

Members: Austria, Otto Böhler, Vienna; Belgium, Edouard Willems, Brussels; Czechoslovakia, Jaroslav Podhajsky, Praha-Hostivar; Denmark, T. C. Thomsen, Copenhagen; France, Andre Gardot, Angers; Germany, L. R. Grote, Frankfurt; Holland, Ernst H. Krelage, Haarlem; Hungary, Rowland Hegedus, Budapest; Italy, Biagio Borriello, Naples; Norway, Johannes Martens, Oslo; Spain, José R. Carles, Barcelona; Sweden, Kurt Belfrage, Stockholm; Switzerland, Adrien Brandt, Lausanne; England, Wilfrid Andrews, Sittingbourne, Sydney W. Pascall, London, and Charles A. Mander, Wolverhampton; Yugoslavia, Edo Markovič, Zagreb; Egypt, Greece, and Palestine, R. Clare Martin, Cairo, Egypt.

Alternate Members: Austria, Walter Franck, Linz; Belgium, L. E. Steinmann, Antwerp; Czechoslovakia, Vaclav Tille, Praha; Denmark, I. C. Hempel, Copenhagen; France, Etienne Fougere, Lyon; Germany, Otto Fischer, Stuttgart; Holland, P. L. Slis, Rotterdam; Hungary, Joseph Imre, Budapest; Italy, Prince P. Ginori Conti, Florence; Norway, Hans Florelius, Oslo; Spain, Perfecto Ruiz, Burgos; Sweden, Axel Enstrom, Stockholm; Switzerland, Paul Dumont, Berne; Yugoslavia, Ferdinand Gramberg, Beograd.

1930 CONVENTION ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEES AND OFFICIALS

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Luther H. Hodges, Spray, North Carolina

CONVENTION MANAGER

Howard H. Feighner, Chicago, Illinois

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Henry R. Dwire, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
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Carlos Sanchez Mejorada, Pachuca, Mexico
William C. Wardlaw, Atlanta, Georgia

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James A. Cayce, Nashville, Tennessee
C. E. Dreher, Atlantic City, New Jersey

Bradley A. Dusenbury, Port Chester, New York
Frank R. Freeze, Calgary, Alberta, Canada
Charles O. Grafton, Muncie, Indiana
W. Selwyn Ramsay, Bay City, Michigan
H. Schofield, Loughborough, England

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S. L. P. Free, Masterton, New Zealand
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T. Graham Hall, Nashville, Tennessee
John C. Innes, Leeds, England
W. H. Lovering, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
Hart I. Seely, Waverly, New York
Louis E. Steinmann, Antwerp, Belgium

AWARD OF TROPHIES COMMITTEE

Chairman, Rudolf Hokanson, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Wilfrid Andrews, Sittingbourne, England

MESSAGES RECEIVED DURING THE CONVENTION

The following messages of greeting from distinguished Rotarians, from Rotary clubs and other individuals and organizations were received during the convention:

ROTARY CLUBS

Adelaide, Australia: Greetings; best wishes successful convention.

FRANK W. ROSE, Hon. Secretary.

Amsterdam, The Netherlands: Rotary Club Amsterdam at regular meeting assembled sends hearty greetings to Paul Harris and convention visitors and wishes most successful conference.

Arequipa, Peru: Our hearty congratulations Silver Anniversary; best wishes success of convention.

Astoria, Oregon: Greetings and best wishes to the Silver Jubilee Anniversary Convention.

Auckland, New Zealand: Congratulations; best wishes successful Silver Anniversary Convention.

Bahía Blanca, Argentina: Reunión del día fué dedicada conmemoración 25 aniversario Rotary Internacional presentamos nuestros placeres.

Billings, Montana: Billings, Montana, Rotary Club sends hearty congratulations and best wishes for successful convention.

L. W. ALLARD, Vice President.

Barcelona, Spain: Cordial greetings best wishes for brilliantly successful Silver Jubilee Convention.

ROVIRALTA, President.

Barranquilla, Colombia: Warmest greetings, best wishes successful convention.

Bogotá, Colombia: Saludamos convención formulamos votos éxito club Rotario.

CARO, Presidente,
SOTO, Secretario.

Bombay, India: Bombay sends heartiest greetings to the convention.

PARKER.

Brisbane, Australia: Brisbane Rotary Club sends greetings and best wishes for success of convention.

J. K. CANNAN, President.

Buenos Aires, Argentina: Rotary Buenos Aires recordó solemnemente bodas de plata y saluda cordialmente camaradas del mundo reunidos en convención.

LUQUE, Presidente,
TRIBE, Secretario.

Bundaberg, Australia: Best wishes successful conference from Bundaberg Club.

Cairns, Australia: Greetings from Cairns Club and wishes for successful convention.

Caterham, Surrey, England: Regret not represented, but wish all success.

Chiclayo, Peru: Greetings, good wishes convention.

GERMAN KLINGE, President.

Cienfuegos, Cuba: At this Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Rotary we wish to convey through you to Paul Harris, to yourself, to all past presidents and international directors and to all the Rotarians at the convention our very best wishes, and our highest faith in the benefit Rotary is making to the whole world. Our delegation composed of ten persons will greet you personally.

LUIS E. HERNANDEZ, President.

Colombo, Ceylon: Very much regret unforseen circumstances prevent my attending conference. Please convey greetings of Colombo Club for most successful conference.

SAM HUNKING.

Cordoba, México: En reunión de la fecha hemos celebrado el vigésimo quinto aniversario del Rotary y formulado votos por la prosperidad común y la felicidad personal de los miembros de ese directorio.

GUILLERMO ROTHE, Presidente,
JAIME ROCA, Secretario.

Coronel, Chile: Affectionate greetings.

HERRERA.

Coshocton, Ohio: Kindly extend the felicitations and best wishes of Coshocton, Ohio, Rotary Club to the officers and delegates in Silver Jubilee Convention assembled. May its deliberations of service above self be solemnly felt and result in a cleaner understanding of mankind in all nations and terminate by International Service in world peace.

J. R. SMITH, Secretary.

Curico, Chile: Rotarios Curicanos saludan hoi Rotary International.

CAMPOSANTO, Presidente.

Dairen, South Manchuria: Heartiest congratulations for Silver Jubilee Convention at our cradle birthplace of new worldwide fraternity drive.

BARON OHQURA, President.

Debrecen, Hungary: Hail Rotary! The best Hungarian wishes to all of our fellow Rotarions from the Debrecen Club.

PRESIDENT SESZTINA.

Durango, Mexico: Kindly express to our fellow Rotarians gathered today in Chicago to celebrate the Silver Anniversary of Rotary, our sincere greetings and best wishes for their welfare and enjoyment, and for a most successful convention.

Edinburgh, Scotland: Edinburgh Club sends heartiest greetings.

Goulburn, Australia: Best wishes successful Anniversary Convention.

SECRETARY WILLIAMS.

Guayaquil, Ecuador: Convention congratulations.

Hamilton, Bermuda: Best wishes for a successful convention from the land of sunshine and flowers.

Ipoh, Federated Malay States: Greetings from Ipoh.

Johannesburg, South Africa: Heartiest greetings, best wishes successful convention.

Leeds, England: Leeds Club at general meeting sends greetings to you and delegation. Convey greetings to convention, Paul Harris, and Newsom.

Lima, Perú: Formulo votos por éxito convención.

Presidente Aljovin.

Liverpool, England: Liverpool Club send greetings to President and Rotarians attending Silver Anniversary Convention and sincere wishes for success of convention.

London, England: Best wishes for a successful Silver Anniversary Convention. Congratulations to Paul Harris. Hearty greetings to President Gene, Annie Laurie, and the seven.

Ted Spicer, President.

Madgeburg, Germany: Die heute im Rotary Club Madgeburg anwesenden Rotarier gedenken der in diesen Tagen in Chicago stattfindenden Konvention von Rotary International, wünschen einen harmonischen und erfolgreichen Verlauf und senden ihre herzlichsten Glückwunsche.

Edgar Meier
George Bennecke
Alfred Richter
George Hauswaldt
Arthur Ebering
Helmuth Fischer
Maximilian Eichbaum
Henning Faber
Adolf Mittag
O. H. Gruson
Walter Wendel
Rudolf Schaper
Walther Greischel
Paul A. Wohlfeld
Oskar Robbethge
Walter Robl
Willi Fuchs
Johannes Bockelmann
Wilhelm Franholtz
Otto G. Kroeger

Masterton, New Zealand: Best wishes successful convention. Tell Director Free, Masterton, New Zealand, Rotarians are with him in spirit.

Raymond Lee, Hon. Secretary.

Melbourne, Australia: Number One club in Australia joins in congratulating our Founder on the worldwide acceptance of his ideal of service.

L. J. C. Mitchell, President.

Mollendo, Perú: Felícitamos.

Mukden, Manchuria, China: On eve Silver Anniversary, Mukden Rotarians extend heartiest congratulations through Delegate Ohta and wish every success.

President Sahara.

Napier, New Zealand: Congratulations Twenty-fifth Anniversary Rotary.

R. M. Chadwick, Secretary.

Ostende, Belgium: Club Ostende félicite cordialement Paul Harris et adresse voeux ardents pour succès convention et prosperité Rotary.

Devresse.

Palmerston North, New Zealand: Palmerston North, New Zealand, sends greetings. May many another follow the Silver Jubilee!

Salmon, Secretary.

Pelotas, Brazil: Fraternas saudaçoes homenageando Paulo Harris votos maior successo essa convençao.

OSORIO, Presidente.

Peiping, China: Heartiest greetings.

Piedras Negras, Mexico: First action taken at our last night's meeting was to send you this message with our sincere and warmest wishes for a complete success.

Piura, Perú: Rotary Club Piura oportunidad convención Chicago envíales cordial congratulación.

PRESIDENTE TUDELA.

Plauen, Germany: Many good wishes with the assurance of good friendship and happy days to all the Rotarians assembled at the convention.

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: Feeling international convention great opportunity towards better understanding nations, desire express our support same, wishing success.

Rio Grande, Brazil: Rio Grande Rotary sends heartiest congratulations to Rotary International on the occasion of its Silver Anniversary.

GUSTAVO A. POOCK, JR., President.

Rockampton, Australia: Greetings. May peace and goodwill be fostered and made real by the work of Rotary.

Rosario, Argentina: Hearty greetings Rotary Silver Convention.

Rotterdam, Holland: Inter-city meeting Hague and Rotterdam clubs sends hearty greetings best wishes for successful convention.

SECRETARIES SLOTBOOM AND SLIS.

St. Johns, Newfoundland: Hearty greetings and congratulations Rotary International, coupled with name of Paul Harris, on celebration of Twenty-fifth Anniversary Convention. Best wishes for continued growth and success.

H. J. RUSSELL, President.

San Jose, Costa Rica: Congratulations Silver Anniversary.

MONTEJO, President.

Santa Fe, Argentina: Santa Fe Club, Argentine, congratulates Paul Harris founder and Rotarians in conference on occasion Twenty-fifth Anniversary Rotary.

BUSANICHE, President.

Santiago, Chile: Rotarios Santiago Chile hacen votos por éxito gran convención.

MARCIAL MARTINEZ, Presidente.

Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan: Rotary Club of Sault Saint Marie, Michigan, extends felicitations and best wishes for most successful convention. We are sure gathering will be greatest in our history and that our delegation will receive inspiration to greatly further Rotary.

FRED F. SHAW, President,
CHARLES G. LAMPMAN, Secretary.

Smethwick, England: Smethwick sends best wishes for a successful conference.

MORRIS.

Talcahuano, Chile: Junto con nuestras felicitaciones aniversario fundación Rotary enviamos fraternal saludos a todos Rotarios del mundo representados convención.

Tegucigalpa, Honduras: Este club en sesión plena ha recordado la gran festividad de las bodas de plata que esa convención está celebrando deplora profundamente no haber mandado delegados por dificultades insuperables y ruega excusen su ausencia y reciban sus mas cordiales saludos y felicitaciones para todos los congregados.

Ugarte, Secretario.

Tokyo, Japan: Tokyo Club extends hearty salutations to Paul Harris, congratulations, best wishes for Silver Anniversary Convention. Banzai for Rotary!

Tahara, President.

Troy, Alabama: Congratulations to Paul Harris and best wishes for Silver Jubilee.

Trujillo, Peru: Cordial greetings and best wishes for successful convention.

Jorge M. Zegarra, President.

Val de Travers, Switzerland: En pensées avec vous.

Valladolid, Spain: Afectuosamente Club Valladolid adhesión convención saludos.

Suarez, Presidente.

Van Wert, Ohio: Greetings from Van Wert, Ohio, the little city that does big things.

Vera Cruz, México: Club Rotario Vera Cruz desea cumplido éxito labores esa convención y envía saludo fraternal a Rotarios asistentes.

D. F. Valenzuela, Secretario.

Wednesbury, England: Greetings to you and all at convention from Wednesbury Rotarians. Convey special greetings to Phoenicville delegates.

Davies of Wednesbury.

Yokohama, Japan: Yokohama Rotarians send hearty greetings and best wishes for successful convention.

President Otsuka.

PAST AND PRESENT INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS, AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED INDIVIDUALS

I send cordial greetings to the Convention of Rotary International. The impressive attendance from so many countries is renewed evidence of the spirit of international good will which is so significant a development of our times and in the encouragement of which Rotary has played such a useful part.

Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America.

Dear Sir Charles Mander: It is with very real pleasure that I take the opportunity of transmitting through you my greetings and good wishes to the Rotarians who are assembling in Chicago for the Silver Anniversary of Rotary International. My parliamentary duties unfortunately make it impossible for me to be present at your gathering, but I trust the convention may be in every way successful, and may do much to strengthen the fine spirit and extend the wide usefulness of this most valuable movement. With all kind regards to yourself and to the 150 delegates who are accompanying you to represent this country at the convention, I am, ever sincerely,

LLOYD GEORGE.

El vigésimoquinto aniversario del Rotary proporcióname grata oportunidad para significar a convención de Chicago mi cordial simpatía y sinceras felicitaciones.

ROMERO BOSQUE, Presidente del Salvador.

Exceeding sorry cannot attend convention. Best wishes for success. Heartiest greetings to Paul Harris.

PAST DIRECTOR BOUCHERY.

Rotary deserves to be congratulated by the people of the world for its great contributions over twenty-five years. The ideals and ethics of business men are higher, the state of boyhood is better, international friendship has been enhanced, because of Rotary's pioneer projects to create a better world. My heartiest congratulations and best wishes for a wonderful Birthday Convention.

WILLIAM LEWIS BUTCHER, Secretary, International Boys Work Council.

Rotarianos Distrito 63 saludan cordialmente ilustre fundador Harris autoridades y miembros convención augurando brillante éxito.

ALFREDO COLMO, Gobernador 63 Distrito.

Sorry I cannot attend Chicago. Heartiest wishes for successful convention from Rotarians District Seventy-three.

CUNO, Governor 73rd District.

To Rotarians in convention assembled. With many active agencies intent to destroy good will, Rotary seems only organization in Asia with international inter-racial friendship primary objective. With twenty-one clubs in middle Asia representing various races, nations, religions, Rotary has now foothold. In no field can Rotary render greater service.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Honorary General Commissioner, R. I.

Greetings! May convention create great inspiration to Rotarians worldwide.

WALTER DRUMMOND.

Heartiest greetings and good wishes to you all. Wish we were with you.

TOM AND KITTY HUNTER.

Good wishes for conference from twenty-one clubs in India, Burma, Ceylon, Java, Sumatra, Federated Malay States. East is grateful to West for gift of Rotary which it is accepting with both hands all along the line.

F. E. JAMES, Honorary Commissioner.

On behalf Danish Rotary Clubs I send the most hearty greetings to Rotary's Silver Anniversary Convention.

OXELBERG LINDHARD, Governor 75th District.

Heartiest greetings Rotarian participants and best wishes successful convention.

FRANCISCO MARDONES, Governor 64th District, R. I.

On account of protracted illness I am prevented from being in Chicago during this historic and memorable week. Please express my deepest regrets to convention and my best wishes for successful Silver Anniversary celebration that will surpass fondest dreams of Chicago Club and equal its stupendous efforts in Rotary's behalf.

GLENN C. MEAD, Past President, R. I.

Rotary Sud Americano anhela éxito convención distrito 64 especialmente confía entusiasmo nuevo directorio mui agradecido actitud antigua.

EDUARDO MOORE.

I am glad to have this opportunity of sending a warm greeting to Rotary on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee. As one of the old workers for international goodwill and mutual understanding, I can testify to the steady and powerful help brought to these purposes by the Rotary movement throughout the world.

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY, Oxford University,
Chairman, International Committee for Intellectual
Cooperation of the League of Nations.

May you have a wonderful meeting as a fitting climax to another year in Rotary.

SYDNEY W. PASCALL, Director, R. I.

The Rotary Clubs of Bolivia did not wish to see this great occasion go by without having some small part in the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of one of the greatest and most helpful social institutions of the present day. The service and mutual cooperation which these various groups extend to all good men under the noble ideals which preserve the Rotary institution constitutes one of the most practical and most progressive in modern human spirit. Egoism for its own benefit is against the moral Rotary code. To this effect, permit me to tell you that your brother Rotary men of La Paz have shown, at all times, the spirit of service based on sincerity and cooperation, giving aid and showing hospitality to all business men who follow the moral practices of the Rotary club for the good of humanity.

The Rotary Club of La Paz, which is forever expanding the noble ideals of brotherhood in its weekly gatherings, begs me to impart to you its desire of being independent from District No. 64 in order to form, together with other clubs in Bolivia, another independent one. I hope that the respective committee will consider this petition.

Furthermore, the wish of the Rotary Clubs of Bolivia, is that of intensifying their relations with all the clubs of the world and your brothers in La Paz, in sending you their best wishes, declare that they will always consider it a great honor to be of service to Rotary members from all parts of the world who may come wishing help and cooperation; thus, demonstrating moral links and mutual aid which are the basic principles on which the Rotary code is based; and, at the same time, they earnestly desire the progress of this international institution which has already reached such a height. They look for an even more glorious future for Rotary.

VICTOR SANCHEZ PEÑA.

Salude convencionales y especialmente asamblea Latina.

LUIS PIÑA, Gobernador 25 Distrito.

Heartiest greetings.

JOE SCHULZ, Past Director, R. I.

Sixty-sixth District sends heartiest greetings and best wishes for great success.

TILLE, Governor 66th District.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Altrurians International: You are about to celebrate the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of Rotary and all of the members of Altrurians International, having such a warm feeling in their heart for Rotary, extend congratulations and best wishes.

R. H. ATKINSON, President.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks: I am very appreciative of the merits and wonderful accomplishments of your splendid international organization, and in the name of eight hundred thousand brother Elks I bespeak a wonderful time and fine success for your international convention. As a matter of fact, we are all striving through slightly different methods to accomplish that supreme purpose which is common to us all—the welfare and uplift of all mankind. God grant to Rotarians international and everywhere the highest degree of success.

WALTER P. ANDREWS, Grand Exalted Ruler.

Chicago Association of Commerce: The Silver Anniversary Convention of Rotary International held in Chicago June 23-27, inclusive, was one of the most outstanding gatherings ever assembled. The business and professional interests of our city deeply appreciated the privilege of entertaining such a world wide group. Never in the history of Chicago have we been favored with a more representative gathering of outstanding leaders of all walks of life from the many different countries of the world.

ROBERT ISHAM RANDOLPH, President.

Civitan International: Civitan International most heartily and joyfully congratulates your great organization upon attaining its Silver Anniversary. Leadership that Chesley Perry has ever given it and as per joint testimonial resolution edited by undersigned do wish for Rotary International a still greater era of constructive achievement to the end that genuine, brotherly love for all others permeate the universe through the tenets of Rotary. Sincere greetings.

ARTHUR CUNDY, Secretary.

Cooperative Club International: The Cooperative Club International sends good wishes and sincere regards.

EDWARD W. DART, President,
CAL. R. BRICK, Secretary.

Gyro International: Greetings and every good wish for outstanding success your convention.

GORDON STOVEL, President.

Gyro International: Congratulations and best wishes for continued success to Rotary International. Sincerely trust that the progress of the past quarter century may carry on through the coming years.

JAMES A. NORTHEY, Vice President.

Kiwanis International: On behalf of the organization which I have the honor to represent I extend sincere greetings and congratulations to Rotary International and further to express the wish that Rotary may ever continue as a strong aggressive service organization and go on to even greater deeds and accomplishments.

HORACE W. McDAVID, President.

Kiwanis International: Kiwanis International extends to Rotary International sincere congratulations and cordial best wishes both for Twenty-first Annual Convention, and Twenty-fifth Anniversary as they meet in the city of our headquarters. We sincerely regret absence for our Atlantic City convention prevents accepting invitation to share your sessions.

FRED C. W. PARKER, Secretary.

Lions International: The officers, directors, and in fact all members of Lions International join me in extending to you our most sincere greetings, felicitations and congratulations on your Silver Anniversary. You are doing a wonderful work and we wish you many more years of active accomplishment and happiness in your work.

MELVIN JONES, Secretary General.

Central Lions Club of Chicago: Central Lions Club of Chicago extends its welcome greeting to Rotary and its Silver Anniversary Convention with assurance of the cordial cooperation and good wishes of Lions everywhere for the success of your great movement for international peace.

Lions Clubs of Cook County: The Lions Clubs of Cook County, Illinois, send heartiest greetings and best wishes for a most successful convention.

JENS SMITH, President.

National Association of Altrusa Clubs: Delegates of the National Association of Altrusa Clubs, pioneer women's service club, now in convention at Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, send greetings and best wishes to Rotary International, the pioneer men's service club, on this, their Twenty-fifth Anniversary.

JENNIE Q. OLSON, Secretary.

National Exchange Club: The National Exchange Club sends greetings to Rotary International on the occasion of your Silver Anniversary Convention. Heartiest felicitations are extended to Rotary International by the Exchange Clubs of the United States. Your twenty-five years of unselfish, constructive service, and your noble efforts toward furthering world peace, have been vital in establishing higher ethical standards and goodwill throughout the entire world.

J. T. MULLER, National President,
HEROLD HARTER, National Secretary.

National Exchange Club: Accept greetings and best wishes for successful convention. May the ideals of Rotary permeate mankind and awaken them to the value of service and friendly relationship throughout the world. I regret I am unable to be present and personally express to all the esteem and friendly attitude of the National Exchange Club and their appreciation of the world wide big things Rotary is accomplishing and fostering.

GEORGE C. SABICHI, Past National President.

National Monarch Clubs: Officers, delegates, and visitors, constituting the largest convention on record of the National Monarch Clubs, extend heartiest congratulations to Paul Harris and Rotary International on the occasion of their Twenty-fifth Anniversary. May you all be long spared to continue the splendid work which has produced such far reaching results.

Charles H. Rominger, President.
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary.

North Carolina Merchants' Association: The Convention of the North Carolina Merchants' Association at Wrightsville Beach on the 17th unanimously passed a Resolution of Respect and Good Wishes and directed that it be conveyed to you by the secretary and retiring president. The convention sincerely congratulates you upon your successful administration of Rotary International, fully appreciating your contribution to it not only during the present year but for many years past.

D. Holman.

Optimist International: Optimist International extends heartiest congratulations to Rotary International at its Silver Jubilee Convention. We hope that you will develop plans that will insure the further progress of your splendid organization and its many worth while activities.

Nicholas F. Nolan, President,
Russell F. Meyer, Secretary-Treasurer.

Playground and Recreation Association of America: Playground and Recreation Association of America sends heartiest greetings to Rotary International.

Joseph Lee.

Salvation Army: The Salvation Army sends its warmest congratulations to Rotary on the occasion of the coming of age international convention. We rejoice that in this materialistic day there exists such a splendid body of men preaching and practising the high ideals for which Rotary stands. Those twin pillars of your organizations, service and international goodwill, tower aloft above the petty concerns of nations and men and mark out the path of common brotherhood the world over as a worldwide body operating in sixty-four countries and colonies. We recognize and fully appreciate every effort made to dispel misunderstandings that arise between nations. While not forgetting our immediate responsibility to those around us, the Salvation Army in its work amongst the most poor and needy finds in Rotary a strong ally.

Little children in fresh air camps, the aged in distress, the destitute mother in her hour of need, the man fighting his way back to a place in society, have reason to thank Rotary for providing the means which enable the Salvation Army to help them; but even more precious than money is sympathetic service and that we find always in Rotary. I pray that the blessing of the Father of all men may be upon your future efforts to better the world.

Evangeline Booth, Commander-in-Chief.

Quota Club International: Greetings and best wishes for a most successful convention.

Elizabeth J. White, General Secretary.

Round Table International: Born in obscurity and yet of necessity, nurtured by the indomitable spirit of its founders, led by men of vision and idealism, Rotary International commands the respect and ardent affection of every right thinking and right living citizen of the world. On the occasion of your great convention, when men are gathered from more than sixty countries and colonies over which the standard of Rotary proudly waves with its lesson of world wide fellowship and a higher standard of business and professional ethics, the officers and members of Round Table International stand at attention and proudly salute you as the pioneer of all luncheon clubs and the foci from which the elements that make a better world have come. May your march so triumphant in the twenty-five years that are past and gone be but a shadow of the glorious years that are to come and as your number increases so may your usefulness to humanity become greater. Amazing as has been your progress in number, no less amazing has been your development not only in local and national affairs but in the great arena of world thought.

FRANK W. LYNCH, Executive Secretary.

Soroptimist International: Greetings from International Convention of Soroptimist International Association.

Young Australia League: Young Australia League members send greetings to international conference where they know many friends of last year's tour will assemble.

SIMONS.

Zonta International: Zonta International at its tenth annual convention at Seattle, Washington, and luncheon guests and representatives from Rotary, Kiwanis, Exchange, Lions, Optimists, Gyro, Active, and from Business and Professional Woman's Club, Soroptimist and Altrusa, extend cordial greetings to Rotary International on twenty-fifth anniversary and congratulations on splendid achievements, also sincere good wishes for future plans.

HARRIET C. RICHARDS, Executive Secretary.

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